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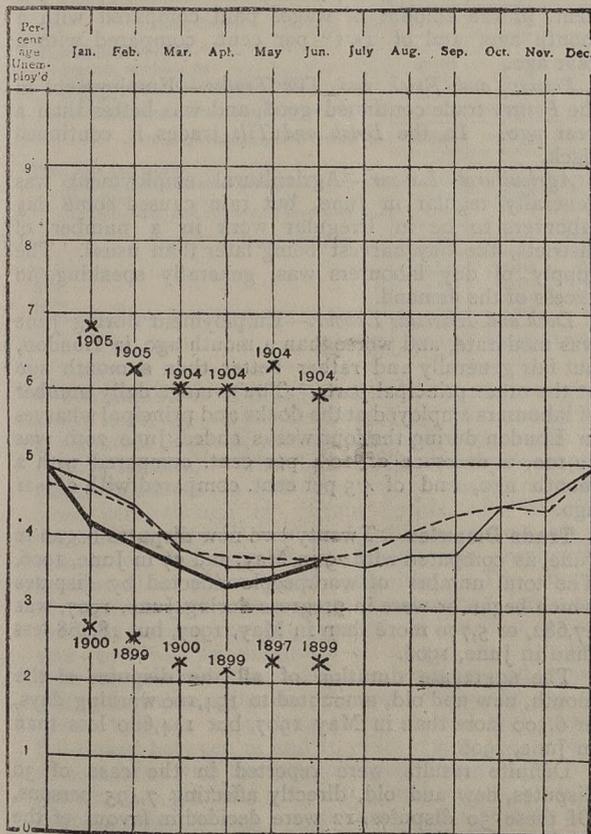
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve=1907.      — Thin Curve=1906.  
----- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1897-1906.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the past ten years, with the dates thereof.



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated are excluded from the figures. For June, 1907, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 622,584 members in the following trades:—

|                           |         |                        |         |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| Building... ..            | 63,902  | Printing & Bookbinding | 54,132  |
| Coal Mining ... ..        | 119,686 | Woodworking and Fur-   |         |
| Engineering ... ..        | 158,144 | nishing ... ..         | 34,988  |
| Shipbuilding ... ..       | 59,805  | Miscellaneous ... ..   | 21,328  |
| Other Metal Trades ... .. | 30,286  | Total ... ..           | 622,584 |
| Textiles ... ..           | 80,313  |                        |         |

## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JUNE.

[In addition to the 2,697 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 3,715 were received from employers relating to 1,100,425 workpeople, employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 6,412 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in June continued good except in the building trades. The lace trade showed some falling off in employment and the clothing trades generally declined owing to seasonal causes.

As compared with a year ago, most of the principal industries showed an improvement. There was, however, some decline in the engineering trade. There was a net weekly rise in wages during June of over £7,700 per week, mainly owing to an advance in the wages of those engaged in the preparing and spinning branches of the cotton trade.

In the 273 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 622,584 making Returns, 22,189 (or 3·6 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of June, 1907, compared with 3·4 per cent. at the end of May, 1907, and 3·7 per cent. at the end of June, 1906.

**Building Trades.**—Employment in June continued dull, partly owing to bad weather. It showed, on the whole, a decline as compared with a month ago, and a slight improvement as compared with a year ago.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment in this industry remained very good, and better than a year ago. The average number of days worked per week at the pits during the four weeks ended June 22nd was 5·49, as compared with 5·57 in the previous month. The comparison with a year ago is affected by holidays.

**Iron Mining.**—Employment on the whole continued good, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

**Pig Iron Industry.**—Employment in this industry during June continued good. It was better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters, employing about 25,000 workpeople, showed 347 furnaces in blast at the end of June, as compared with 346 in May, and 338 a year ago.

**Iron and Steel Works.**—Employment at iron and steel works continued very brisk; it was slightly better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. The volume of employment (*i.e.*, numbers employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended June 22nd, 1907, at the 201 works from which Returns were received, was 0·4 per cent. greater than in the week ended May 18th, 1907, and 5·2 per cent. greater than a year ago.

**Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.**—Employment was very good during June. It was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns 451 tinplate and sheet mills were working at the end of June, 1907, as



### BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN MINING STATISTICS.

THE Home Office have recently issued the annual Report \* on Colonial and Foreign Mining Statistics, the figures in which relate to the year 1905. From this Report it appears that the total number of persons returned as engaged in mining and quarrying in the United Kingdom and in British Colonies and foreign countries was over 5 millions. As there are no returns for several countries (e.g., Brazil, Roumania, and Turkey), and the returns for the United States are incomplete, the number actually employed in mines and quarries probably considerably exceeds this total. More than half of the total number were employed in getting coal alone.

#### Output.

The total value of the mineral output of the world in 1905 is estimated to be roughly £700,000,000. The output of the principal minerals is shown below, the quantities being reduced to metric tons (†) to facilitate comparison:—

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Coal (metric tons) ... ..          | 941,000,000 |
| Iron (metric tons of metal) ... .. | 52,600,000  |
| Copper " " ... ..                  | 738,000     |
| Lead " " ... ..                    | 875,000     |
| Tin " " ... ..                     | 95,000      |
| Zinc " " ... ..                    | 639,000     |
| Gold, fine (kilogs.) ... ..        | 580,000     |

The output of coal, as stated above, was 941 million metric tons, of an estimated value of £305,000,000, showing an increase as compared with 1904 of 55 million tons in quantity, and of £10,000,000 in value. The following Table shows the output of each of the principal coal-producing countries, and also the number of workpeople employed at coal-mines in each country:—

| Countries.             | Output of Coal (in thousands of metric tons). |         | Number of workpeople employed in 1905 (under ground and on surface). |
|------------------------|---|---------|--|
|                        | 1904.   | 1905.   |  |
| United Kingdom ... ..  | 236,158                                       | 239,918 | 843,000  |
| United States ... ..   | 319,166                                       | 356,454 | 626,000  |
| Germany ... ..         | 169,451                                       | 173,811 | 548,000  |
| France ... ..          | 34,168  | 35,928  | 175,000  |
| Austria-Hungary ... .. | 40,531  | 42,454  | (cannot be stated).  |
| Belgium ... ..         | 22,761  | 21,775  | 135,000  |
| Russia ... ..          | 19,318  | 19,628  | 106,000†   |

It will be seen that the United States is by far the largest producer, exceeding the United Kingdom by nearly 50 per cent., though the number of persons employed at coal mines is only about three-quarters of the number employed in this country. The output of coal per head of the workpeople employed is 285 metric tons in Great Britain, 569 tons in the United States, and 317 tons in Germany (or 246 tons, if "brown coal" be excluded).

The iron output, as measured by the estimated amount of iron contained in the native ores extracted, was 52½ million tons, of which the United States alone supplied 23½ million tons, an increase of 6½ million tons, or nearly 40 per cent., over 1904. Germany produced 6 million tons of metal from native iron ores, and Great Britain 4¾ million tons.

The gold output of the world for 1905 was 580,000 kilograms, or 18,650,000 ounces, valued at over £79,000,000; the increase over 1904 was 63,960 kilograms (2,050,000 ounces). Of this output the Transvaal produced 26 per cent.; Australia, 20 per cent.; and the United States 23 per cent.

The statistics relating to fatal accidents are incomplete; but as regards coal mines, for which comparable figures can be given, it appears that the death-rate of the United Kingdom is 1.35 per 1,000 persons employed, and for the British Empire 1.34; while for France it is 1.04, for

Germany 2.05 per 1,000 and for the United States 3.45. The death-rate for foreign countries generally is 2.40 per 1,000.

The high fatal accident rate in the United States, and the low rate in France are noticeable. The death rate of underground workers has fallen in France from 1.62 per 1,000 in 1899 and 1900 to 1.16 in 1905, the lowest figure recorded. The accident death rate in Great Britain has varied little during the same period.

### RECENT CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Leicester.

Alderman T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, the Umpire appointed in this case (see GAZETTE for May, p. 131) issued two awards on June 29th.

Two questions were submitted to him for settlement. The first was a dispute as to whether the alphabetical marking of uppers was covered by the Leicester statement of prices for clickers, dated March 23rd, 1903; and if not, what extra payment should be made for the operation. Mr. Smith decided that the operation was not included in the statement referred to, and that an extra payment of 2d. per dozen (all round) should be paid to the clicker when required to do the alphabetical marking of uppers. The award came into force from June 29th, and is to remain in force during such time as the above-mentioned statement continues in operation.

The second question was a dispute as to whether an extra payment should be allowed to the lasting-machine operator for pulling over patent toe caps on a certain machine, and whether the matter in dispute was not covered by several awards already given. The Umpire decided that the operation was not covered by the awards already given, and that the claim for the extra payment had not been established. He also decided that it should not be competent for either side to re-open the main question until after the expiration of six months from the date of the award.

#### Tinplate Workers, Glanammann.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, the arbitrator appointed in this case (see GAZETTE for June, p. 164), issued his award on July 1st.

The questions in dispute were (1) whether the stokers were entitled to an advance in wages; and (2) whether certain questions relating to the wages of picklers and bar-cutters, which the employers considered to have been settled, ought to be re-opened.

On the first question the arbitrator decided that the wages of stokers should be advanced 6d. per day when working under present conditions without a helper. On the second question he decided that the matters had already been settled, and should not be re-opened.

#### Printers, Glasgow.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, the umpire appointed in this case (see GAZETTE for June, p. 164), has issued his award.

The umpire was requested to settle six points in a scale of prices for the production of newspapers, which had otherwise been agreed upon by the parties.

Among the decisions given by the umpire are the following:—

1. The rate for compositors on weeklies is to be 35s. 6d. per week of 48 hours.
2. No restriction to be put on managers as to the selection of readers from the composing room; minimum rate for compositors employed as readers on morning daily newspapers to be 50s. per week, and on evening papers 45s. per week.
3. All advertisements to be cast up and charged in the smallest size of type used in such advertisement, but the body type of the newspaper to be the maximum. Blocks sent in by advertisers to be charged the face value of the body type of the newspaper in which they appear. Advertisements only chargeable by the compositor on first appearance.

Other points in the award relate to transference of matter from one office to another, to advertisements doubled up or with a border, and to proposed arrangements for output.

### AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN FRENCH STATE WORKSHOPS.\*

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift has published as a Parliamentary Paper some observations regarding the working of the eight-hour day rule which was introduced in some of the State workshops several years ago.

Experiments with an eight-hours' day were made as long ago as 1899, but it was only in 1901 that it was adopted on a large scale.

The following are the State establishments in which the working-day did not exceed eight hours in 1904:— (1) Ministry of Public Works: department of posts and telegraphs, employing artisans and workmen of all classes to the number of 3,725 (8 hours); (2) Ministry of Marine: workshops of the arsenals and of establishments outside the ports, employing 30,000 workmen of all kinds (8 hours); designers, 500 (7 hours); (3) Ministry of War: workshops at Tarbes, with 1,371 employees (in part 8 hours); (4) Ministry of Finance: workshops connected with registration and stamps, 138 workmen (7½ hours); (5) Ministry of Public Instruction: department for fine arts, employees engaged in the manufacture of tapestry, to the number of 150 (8 hours). The general effect of the reduction of hours would appear to have been decreased production and increased cost. A memorandum, dated May 15th, 1905, on the reduction in the hours worked in the post and telegraph workshops from 10 to 8, states that though at first there was no material decrease in the daily production, this did not long continue, and there was later a falling off of between 10 and 20 per cent. It is not clear, however, how far this decrease was due to the reduction of hours, and how far to the abolition of piecework, which was introduced simultaneously with this change. At the same time it is pointed out that the workmen engaged on repairs turn out better work, while the shortening of the working-day has caused greater attention to be given to economies in production.

The Director of Marine Engineering at Lorient comes to the general conclusion that while the immediate result of a reduction of hours was altogether favourable, inasmuch that the production was for a time higher than before, a slackening of effort eventually set in, and he estimates the increased cost at 15 per cent., the output having been diminished in the same degree that the hours were reduced. The same result is reported from the marine engineering workshops at Brest and Cherbourg. At first a minority of the men made an evident endeavour to "compensate by increased zeal and activity for the reduction in the hours of labour," but the effort did not last. "The effective output of the working day has certainly diminished; the value of that diminution is probably 10 per cent., though more rather than less." It is remarked, however, that piece-work has been to a large extent abolished in the meantime, and this has also contributed to reduce the output, on which account exact comparison between the old order and the new is impossible. At Rochefort the application of the eight-hours' day to workshops engaged in the making of torpedo destroyers has led to an increase in the duration of a given task estimated at 1.4 per cent., an increase in the cost of construction estimated at 7.5 per cent., and an increase in the intensity of work estimated at 14 per cent. The experience of Toulon is the same. "The introduction of an eight-hours day has notably improved the position of the workers, but it has entailed a serious loss on the State." It was expected that the workmen would increase their efforts and increase the output per hour, but this has not been the case, and the further abolition of piece-work has "deprived the great majority of men of all stimulus." On the other hand, the experience at the Indret works

has been more satisfactory, thanks to the traditional skill of the men and the interest they show in their work. The observations of several trade unions in the places named above upon the results of the eight-hours day are added. The unions deny that the less output and the greater cost are in consequence of the shorter hours worked, and blame rather the curtailment of orders; while they contend that there has been a great improvement in the physical, moral, and intellectual well-being of the men.

The reports of the directors of naval artillery at Lorient, Rochefort, and Ruelle are more favourable. At Lorient there has, indeed, been a reduction of output per day, ranging from 7.2 to 13.6 per cent., but it is held that the loss can be diminished by the improvement of tools and methods of work. At Rochefort there has been no appreciable reduction in rapidity of execution where the tools have been the same, though the cost has been somewhat higher. Where tools have been improved output has been largely increased, while the cost has been proportionately decreased, so that the curtailment of hours has been amply compensated for. Again, from Ruelle, it is reported: "All things being equal, the production of eight hours' work may be equal to that of nine hours and 35 minutes as formerly, or at any rate it need differ but little."

An experiment with an eight-hours day was begun in the workshops at Tarbes, under the Ministry of War, on September 1st, 1903, but after a trial of nine months it was abandoned, and from July 1st, 1904, a nine-hours day was introduced, for it was found that it was "not possible abruptly to reduce the working day by two hours, and to safeguard the interests of the workmen without at the same time inflicting serious loss on the State. It appears that it is only possible to come to an eight-hours day gradually, and concurrently with improvements in tools and in processes of manufacture." As a step in advance a day of nine hours was introduced into all establishments connected with military defence in May, 1905. The same hours are also worked in some of the industrial establishments belonging to the State, including the national printing works, the mint, the Sèvres manufactory, and the tobacco and match manufactories.

### STATE GRANT TO UNEMPLOYMENT FUNDS IN DENMARK.\*

#### New Law.

HITHERTO France and Norway have been the only countries in which unemployed benefit funds have received pecuniary assistance from the State. Denmark must now be added to these, since by the law of April 9th, the Danish Government is to make an annual grant, under certain conditions, to funds established for the purpose of affording assistance to members out of work. The amount of the grant is to be equal to one-third of the total premiums paid by members of recognised funds, and is to be divided between them in proportion to the total premiums paid into each fund. The maximum grant, however, is not to exceed 250,000 kroner (about £13,900).

In order to become "recognised" and thus eligible for a share in the subsidy, funds must have at least 50 members. Membership shall be confined to workpeople between the ages of 18 and 60. Associations of workpeople belonging to one or more trades, who have combined for the purpose of insuring themselves against unemployment, may become "recognised," and participate in the subsidy.

In making application for recognition, funds must furnish lists of members, showing ages, occupations, &c., and also whether the trades to which members belong are seasonal or not.

The benefits granted by the funds may take the form of travelling expenses, house rent, or daily allowance of money or food. On the average, the daily allowance must not exceed two-thirds of the current local earnings

\* Based on a despatch to the Foreign Office dated June 13th 1907.

\* Mines and Quarries, Part IV., Cd. 3566: price 1s. 6d.  
† Kilogram = 2.2 lbs. Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.  
‡ 1903. No later figures are available.

\* Notes sur la journée de huit heures dans les établissements industriels de l'état. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1906.

in the trade. The minimum benefit allowed per day shall be 50 öre (6½d.) and the maximum 2 kroner (2s. 3d.).

Benefits shall not be granted to members out of work owing to taking part in strikes or lock-outs; or to sickness or incapacity for work; or to having lost their work through drunkenness or bad conduct. Other ineligible persons are those in prison or under arrest, those in receipt of poor relief, and those who decline work offered them by the committee of the fund to which they belong. No benefits shall be granted to members during their term of military service.

A special officer, called the Inspector of Unemployment, is to be appointed, to whom applications for a share in the annual grant must be made. Once a year representatives of the recognised funds are to meet in a conference under the presidency of this officer.

The new law is to come into force three months after promulgation, and is to be subject to revision in 1912.

“WORKMEN'S SECRETARIATES” IN GERMANY.

THE Journal\* of the Social Democratic Trade Unions of Germany contains a review of the work of the Social Democratic Workmen's Secretariates during 1906. These Secretariates are of the nature of Information and Advice Bureaux, and are found in most of the large industrial towns. They are carried on in connection with the local Trades Councils, which maintain them by means of a special levy on the associated Trade Unions. The Secretariates are principally consulted by the working classes, but advice is as a rule given to applicants of all kinds. At the end of 1906 there existed 85 of these institutions under Social Democratic management in Germany, in addition to many attached to other labour organisations: 49 were in Prussia, 8 in Bavaria, 6 in Saxony, 4 in Baden, 3 in Hesse, 2 in Bremen, 1 each in Wurtemberg, the Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Lübeck, Hamburg, and Alsace-Lorraine, and 6 in the Thuringian States. In addition 116 “Information Agencies” were conducted in connection with the various Trades Councils in towns without Secretariates. During the year advice or information was given, as follows, by the two classes of agencies:—

| Subject of Advice.               | 83 Workmen's Secretariates Reporting. | 116 Information Agencies. | Total.  |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Industrial Insurance ...         | 114,920                               | 6,573                     | 121,493 |
| Labour and Service Contracts ... | 60,497                                | 3,882                     | 64,379  |
| Civil Law ...                    | 112,426                               | 3,394                     | 115,820 |
| Penal Law ...                    | 30,067                                | 1,236                     | 31,303  |
| Municipal Affairs ...            | 42,234                                | 1,251                     | 43,485  |
| Labour Movement ...              | 10,064                                | 527                       | 10,591  |
| Miscellaneous ...                | 12,053                                | 4,594                     | 16,647  |
| Totals ...                       | 382,261                               | 22,167                    | 404,428 |

The number of persons who used the various agencies was 365,132, including 293,094 male and 52,206 female workpeople, 15,341 independent tradespeople and other individuals unclassified, and 2,267 representatives of public authorities and associations. Of the applicants for advice 228,105, or 63 per cent., were members of Trade Unions. The following Table shows the progress of the Social Democratic Workmen's Secretariates during the past six years:—

| Year. | No. of Secretariates reporting. | No. of Persons who sought advice, &c. | Percentage of such persons belonging to Social Democratic Trade Unions. |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1901  | 29                              | 167,363                               | 44.6  |
| 1902  | 32                              | 195,679                               | 49.9  |
| 1903  | 36                              | 200,575                               | 53.2  |
| 1904  | 48                              | 226,260                               | 58.0  |
| 1905  | 67                              | 283,767                               | 59.0  |
| 1906  | 85                              | 365,132                               | 63.0  |

From two Secretariates no returns were received. The applications for advice on questions affecting

\* *Correspondenzblatt*, June 26th, 1907. For further information as to Workmen's Secretariates, see *GAZETTE* for October, 1905, p. 295.

industrial insurance form every year an increasing proportion of the whole. Of 114,920 such applications in 1906, 70,183 referred to accident insurance, 20,361 to sickness insurance, 20,906 to invalidity and old age insurance, and 3,470 to the special insurance regulations affecting coal miners.

GERMAN LABOUR COLONIES IN 1906.

A REPORT on the work of the German labour colonies in 1906 has recently appeared in the journal\* of the German Travellers' Homes Association. Of these colonies, which are institutions for the reception and employment of unemployed workpeople, 33 are situated in the German Empire, and one in the United Kingdom.

At the end of 1906 accommodation existed in the colonies for 4,482 persons, as compared with 4,143 in the previous year. The number of persons admitted in 1906 was 9,113, as compared with 10,009 in 1905. The months during which the greatest and least number of admissions took place were respectively November (1,062) and June (575). In 1905 the corresponding months were November (1,141) and July (693). In 1906 admission to the colonies was refused to 1,417 persons, as compared with 2,172 in 1905. This diminution is chiefly due to the fact that only 365 were refused admission in 1906 owing to want of room, as compared with 858 in 1905. Of the remainder 164 were refused because they did not belong to the district; 48 because they were too young or too old; 100 on account of illness; 84 on account of incapacity for work; 43 on account of intemperance; 165 because they were on the “black list”†; and 448 for other reasons. Of the 9,113 persons admitted to the colonies in 1906, 3,328 had not been in a colony before; 1,760 had been in a colony once; 1,205, twice; 808, three times; 557, four times; 338, five times; 260, six times; and 857, more than six times. The ages of 4,798 persons, or 52.6 per cent. of the total number admitted, were between 31 years and 50 years inclusive; while 1,955, or 21.5 per cent., were aged 30 years or under, and 2,360, or 25.9 per cent., 51 years or over.

The following Table groups the workpeople admitted in 1906 according to trade or occupation.

| Trade or Occupation.   | Number of persons admitted. |        |
|--|-----------------------------|--------|
|  | 1906.                       | 1905.  |
| “Workmen” (trade not distinguished) ...                        | 2,772                       | 3,246  |
| Building Trades ...  | 804                         | 801    |
| Mining ...   | 42                          | 67     |
| Metal and Engineering Trades ...                               | 760                         | 847    |
| Textile Trades ...   | 202                         | 210    |
| Clothing, &c. Trades ...                                       | 497                         | 530    |
| Agriculture and Fishing ...                                    | 875                         | 962    |
| Transport Trades ...   | 114                         | 142    |
| Chemical and Pottery Trades ...                                | 242                         | 277    |
| Woodworking, &c. Trades ...                                    | 404                         | 414    |
| Food Preparation Trades, and Hotels and Restaurant Service ... | 659                         | 720    |
| Paper and Leather Trades ...                                   | 166                         | 154    |
| Hair Dressers, &c. ...   | 115                         | 112    |
| Commerce ...   | 569                         | 589    |
| Officials, Surveyors, &c. ...                                  | 129                         | 142    |
| Other Trades ...   | 765                         | 796    |
| Total ...  | 9,113                       | 10,009 |

The number of persons who left the colonies in 1906 was 9,408. Five thousand and seventy-three of these are stated to have been discharged at their own desire, no further particulars being given as to cause of leaving; 322 left without notice; 361 returned to their homes; 882 went to situations found by themselves; 792 to situations found by the colonies; 160 left owing to the expiration of their time; 84 at the request of the authorities; 328 were discharged on account of illness; 47 on account of incapacity for work; 160 on account of laziness; 779 owing to refusal to work; 181 for intemperance; 202 for bad behaviour; and 17 for immoral conduct; while 20 died.

\* *Der Wanderer*, No. 3, 1907.

† As a disciplinary measure to meet the case of gross misconduct, recourse is had to the system of entering a man's name in a punishment book or “black list.” A copy of this list is sent to all labour colonies throughout Germany, and a man whose name appears on it is not allowed to enter any colony for a period of five years.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.\*

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

Canada.

Emigrants going to Canada this year should start now. There is a good demand for men on railway construction work; they should have £4 on landing, so as to get at least as far as Winnipeg. There is a good demand for farm labourers; manufactories are busy, and competent men find work. There has been a demand for coalminers in Nova Scotia, and asbestos miners in Quebec. Wages in many trades have risen throughout Canada, but the cost of living has somewhat risen also. In British Columbia there is a scarcity of farm labourers, of unskilled labourers, of domestic servants, and of coalminers at the Vancouver Island Mines.

Commonwealth of Australia.

*New South Wales*.—Assisted passages are granted to agriculturists and female servants. At Young there is a very good demand for farm and general labourers, and for men on sheep and cattle stations, and a fair demand for blacksmiths, carpenters and other mechanics. At Orange there is a fair demand for all kinds of labour. At Robertson the demand is limited. The Emigrants' Information Office has just received the following official telegram from Sydney in answer to one which they sent: “The complaints as to overstocking the labour market are wholly unfounded, and are instigated by opponents of the immigration policy. No immigrant has returned, or is contemplating such necessity through want of work. Every immigrant is provided with suitable and remunerative employment promptly. The demand for farm labourers and miners especially cannot be supplied.”

In *Victoria* and *South Australia* there is a good general demand for competent farm labourers and dairy hands, and for good carpenters and bricklayers. Experienced fruit growers with a capital of £500 to £1,000 should do well. There is the usual demand for female servants.

*Queensland*.—The Queensland Government have a system of free passages to bona fide farm labourers and their families, who are approved by their Agent-General in London, and guarantee them employment in the State at full wages. But up to the present the indents for such passages have been limited to men willing to work on the sugar farms in the North. The climate there is hot and moist in the rainy season, from January to March, and hot and dry at other times, and is very different from that to which farm labourers are accustomed in this country; it is questionable therefore whether they would be able to work on arrival under the tropical conditions that prevail in North Queensland. The work of harvesting the cane is still more trying, and is paid for at a higher rate; the work is not suitable for new arrivals from this country who have not resided for some time in the tropics. Assisted passages are given to all families with a little capital whom the Agent-General considers desirable and likely to make good colonists in any part of Queensland. Nominated passages are given to relatives or personal friends of residents in Queensland. There is a good demand for general farm labourers, especially dairy hands, and for lads for milking and general farm work. Carpenters are wanted in some places, but the supply of miners is sufficient.

*Western Australia*.—There is a good demand for female servants, and in some districts in the South West, such as Northam, York, Bridgetown, Pinjarra, &c., for competent farm labourers. There is very little demand for miners or mechanics. Assisted and nominated passages are granted to eligible settlers. Disputes as to wages have seriously affected the timber trade.

*Tasmania*.—There is a good opening for farm

\* Hand books with maps on the different Colonies may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office, at a penny each, post free.

labourers, and for men who are anxious to take up land for general farming or fruit growing, after they have acquired some knowledge of local conditions.

New Zealand.

Reduced passages are given to agriculturists and female servants on certain conditions. The building trades have been busy in most places, and there has been a demand for plasterers at Auckland, for carpenters at Napier, and for plasterers and bricklayers at Invercargill, but at Christchurch carpenters and masons are not wanted. The engineering trade also is busy, but there is little demand for more hands, except for blacksmiths at Dunedin, and implement machine fitters at Invercargill. Other trades are well employed, but the supply of labour is sufficient, except that female workers are wanted in some of the clothing, shirtmaking, and bootmaking factories. Competent men in country districts can always find work of some kind.

South Africa.

No one should go to South Africa at the present time in search of work. In Cape Colony, in Natal, in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony all trades are depressed, and a large number of artisans and labourers have left the Country in search of work elsewhere. Emigrants are therefore strongly warned against going there. The only exception is the case of female servants, for whom there is a demand in many districts: those going to Natal or the Orange River Colony can obtain cheaper passages than the ordinary emigrant.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot be properly used with those on p. 193 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (See also p. 104 of Cd. 2337.)]

FRANCE.\*

*Employment in May*.—During May workpeople in the building and allied trades were actively employed. Metal workers continued well employed. In the textile trades there was no perceptible change, on the whole, in the Nord and Vosges departments and in the Roanne district, but short time was worked in the majority of the cotton centres of Normandy; employment continued satisfactory in the smaller western centres. In silk manufacture employment was plentiful at St. Etienne and also with powerloom weavers at and near Lyons. The garment trades were in their busy season. Employment in the printing trades was on the whole satisfactory, and except for a slight decline at Paris, coachbuilders continued fully employed. With tanners there was much unemployment. There was rather less unemployment among vineyard workers in the South of France, but the number out of work was still above the normal for the season. Woodmen found plentiful employment in bark-peeling and agricultural work. Gardeners in Paris and the surrounding district were satisfactorily employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed in May were received by the French Labour Department from 1,264 Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 275,976. Excluding returns from the Miners' Unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 5.9 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 7.1 per cent. in the previous month and 7.7 per cent. in May, 1906.

*Coal Mining in May*.—The average number of days per week worked by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during May was 5.66, as compared with 5.99 (†) in the previous month, and 5.41 in May,

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

1906. Taking surface and underground workers together, 10.67 per cent. worked full time (6 days or over per week), and 89.33 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. The corresponding percentages for the previous month were 97.1 and 2.9, and for May, 1906, 3.11 and 76.90 respectively. The above particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to about 166,000 workpeople.

**Labour Disputes in May.**—One hundred and forty-eight disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May, compared with 182 in the previous month, and 272 in May, 1906. In 142 of the new disputes 18,056 workpeople took part, as compared with 30,034 who took part in 171 of the disputes in April, and 154,055 who took part in 226 of the disputes of May, 1906. The groups of trades in which the largest number of disputes occurred were the building (40), textile (31), metal (17), and mining and quarrying (10). Out of 138 new and old disputes which came to an end in May, 21 resulted in favour of the workpeople and 56 in favour of the employers, while 61 were compromised.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in May.**—Fourteen instances of recourse to the law on Conciliation and Arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department as having occurred during May. The initiative was taken by the Justices of the Peace in 7 cases, and by the workpeople in 7 cases. In 3 cases the employers refused the proffered mediation. Committees of Conciliation succeeded in terminating 7 of the disputes, and in another case the dispute ended before the committee could meet. In the remaining cases no agreement was reached.

GERMANY.

**Employment in May.**\*—There was a constant strong demand for labour during May in the principal industries, and wages in consequence showed an upward tendency. Labour conditions during the month were, however, disturbed by strikes. Coalminers were fully employed, the shortage of railway trucks which had been reported in previous months, having practically ceased, except in the Ruhr district. Employment in the building trades showed a decline in many places, and in others was interrupted by disputes. The metal and engineering trades, with few exceptions, continued busy, and employment in the textile, chemical and electrical trades was satisfactory.

**Dispute in the Metal Trades at Offenbach and Frankfort-on-Main.**†—This dispute originated at the town of Offenbach, where the metal workers had, on the 21st March, made demands for increased wages and a shorter working day. No action being taken by the employers, a strike began on May 9th, whereupon, on May 25th, the employers' federation of the district locked out 60 per cent. of their workpeople, not only in Offenbach, but also in the neighbouring towns of Frankfort-on-Main and Darmstadt. As a result of the strike and lock-out it is estimated that from 10,000 to 11,000 persons were thrown out of employment. Eventually the dispute came to an end by an agreement between the representatives of the two parties, and work was resumed on June 17th. By the agreement the hours of labour were reduced from 10 to 9½ per day, or 57 per week, and such increases were made in wages as to ensure that the weekly earnings should not be less than before the dispute.

**Dispute in the Berlin Building Trades.**—In addition to the particulars given on p. 168 of the June GAZETTE with regard to this dispute, a despatch to the Foreign Office† states that after the lock-out had been declared on May 18th, work continued to be carried on only on those buildings where men were paid by the job, or where danger to life might result from a standstill. In order to compel the workmen to yield, the organised mortar works bound themselves to supply mortar only to contractors

\* Reichs Arbeitsblatt (Journal of the German Labour Department).  
† Based on despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul-General at Frankfurt, dated June 10th and 15th respectively.  
‡ Despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Berlin, dated June 8th.

who had received permission from the employers' organization to continue working. On the other hand, the workpeople decided only to work for those contractors who agreed to fix the working day at 8½ hours, and to pay 80 pfennigs (9½d.) per hour.

Later newspaper reports state that the employers decided to raise the lock-out on July 1st, but that a large number of workpeople continued on strike.

**Strikes in Germany in 1906: Preliminary figures.\***—According to official statistics recently issued, the strikes which occurred in Germany during 1906 numbered 3,228, showing an increase of 34 per cent. over 1905, when the number was 2,403. These disputes affected 16,246 establishments as against 14,480 in 1905, of which 5,068 were compelled to cease working (3,665 in 1905). The number of strikers fell from 408,145 in 1905 to 272,218 in 1906, a decrease of 33 per cent. In addition, however, 24,433 workpeople, not actual strikers, were forced to cease work, as against 12,015 in the previous year, giving a total of 296,651 persons directly and indirectly affected, compared with 420,160 in 1905.

HOLLAND.†

**Employment in May.**—Employment in the building trades showed little change. Painters and decorators continued well employed, but stucco-workers were not so busy as is usual for the season. Employment in the greater metal and engineering establishments was plentiful, and continued good in shipbuilding. The slackness in the textile trades still continued. In the majority of districts garment makers were fully employed, and in the boot and shoe and saddlery trades employment was satisfactory. Woodworkers, with the exception of carvers, were satisfactorily employed. In the printing and allied trades, except at Amsterdam, employment was good. Employment in the cocoa and chocolate trades, and with margarine makers, varied greatly with different localities. In the baking and confectionery trades it continued satisfactory. With bulb-growers employment was normal.

**Labour Disputes in May.**—Thirteen strikes, 9 of which directly affected 2,146 workpeople, were reported as having commenced in May. Three of the strikes were in the tobacco trades. Two lock-outs, one in the tobacco trades and one among glass workers, involving about 3,000 workpeople, also commenced in May. Eight of the strikes came to an end during the month, and in addition 3 which began in previous months also came to an end. During May no lock-out terminated. The result of 8 of the disputes which terminated in May is known. Of these one terminated in favour of the workpeople, and 3 in favour of the employers, while 4 were compromised.

BELGIUM.‡

**Employment in May.**—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.4 per cent. of the 35,761 members of the 148 Trade Unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of the month, as compared with 0.9 per cent. in the previous month, and 1.3 per cent. in May, 1906. (As regards these figures, which do not include particulars relating to miners, home workers, or agricultural labourers, see note under "Labour Abroad" on page 199).

**Labour Disputes in May.**—Thirty-two strikes, involving approximately 5,880 workpeople (5,720 directly and 160 indirectly) were reported to the Belgian Labour Department as having begun in May. In addition to these, 25 strikes which had commenced in previous months were in progress during the month. Of the workpeople directly affected by the 57 strikes in progress during May, 5,657 were employed at collieries, 3,607 in the building trades, and 2,450 in the textile trades.

Thirty-eight strikes came to an end during May. Of these 17, directly affecting 7,632 workpeople, terminated

\* Based on a despatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Acting Consul-General at Düsseldorf, dated June 22nd, 1907.  
† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau).  
‡ Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

in favour of the employers, and 6, directly affecting 1,525 workpeople, in favour of the workpeople; while 15, directly affecting 1,891 workpeople, were compromised.

NORWAY.\*

**Employment in May.**—Of 19,058 members of Trade Unions forwarding Returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, 252, or 1.3 per cent., were described as unemployed at the end of May, 1907. The figures for May, 1907, April, 1907, and May, 1906, for certain Unions which made Returns for each of these months are given for comparison. (As regards these figures, see note under "Labour Abroad," on p. 199).

| Group of Trades.                | Membership. |              |            | Percentage Unemployed at end of month. |              |            |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--|--------------|------------|
|                                 | May, 1907.  | April, 1907. | May, 1906. | May, 1907.                             | April, 1907. | May, 1906. |
| Metal Workers and Moulders      | 6,001       | 6,002        | 4,798      | 0.8                                    | 0.6          | 0.7        |
| Carpenters, etc.                | 794         | 826          | 721        | 5.9                                    | 5.7          | 5.0        |
| Painters                        | 600         | 550          | 300        | 2.8                                    | ...          | ...        |
| Bakers                          | 170         | 165          | 276        | 7.1                                    | 13.3         | ...        |
| Printers                        | 1,285       | 1,295        | 976        | 2.9                                    | 2.9          | 1.0        |
| Boot and Shoe Makers            | 374         | 181          | 359        | 0.6                                    | 0.6          | ...        |
| Wood Pulp & Paper Makers        | 718         | 672          | 374        | ...                                    | ...          | ...        |
| Bookbinders                     | 263         | 263          | 175        | 3.8                                    | 1.5          | 1.7        |
| Food Preparation (Tinned Goods) | 1,219       | 234          | 360        | 5.5                                    | 2.6          | ...        |
| Total                           | 10,228      | 10,191       | 8,089      | 1.8                                    | 1.5          | 1.0        |

ITALY.

**Strikes in Milan in 1906.**†—A report published in the Journal of the Società Umanitaria of Milan states that the strikes which occurred in that town in 1906 differed but slightly in number from those of the previous year, but that a much larger number of workpeople were directly affected. In 1906 the number of strikes which took place was 47, compared with 42 in 1905; the strikers, however, numbered 11,054 in 1906, compared with 3,273 in the previous year.

The following Table classifies the strikes of these two years according to their results:—

| Result.                 | Number. |       | Percentage. |       |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|
|                         | 1905.   | 1906. | 1905.       | 1906. |
| In favour of workpeople | 26      | 23    | 62.0        | 48.9  |
| „ „ employers           | 10      | 12    | 23.8        | 28.5  |
| Compromised             | 6       | 9     | 14.2        | 19.2  |
| Unfinished              | ...     | 3     | ...         | 6.4   |
| Total                   | 42      | 47    | 100.0       | 100.0 |

It will thus be seen that nearly half the strikes of 1906 resulted in favour of the workpeople, while about one-fourth were in favour of the employer, and one-fifth were compromised.

The most important dispute of 1906 was a strike of 1,200 men employed in lime-kilns, which began on March 11th. The workpeople demanded a fresh agreement with the employers, the chief points of which were the recognition of the men's Union, the engagement of the men through the employment registry of the trades council (Cameva di Lavoro), and increased wages. On May 25th the strike came to an end, a compromise being effected.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**Strike of Longshoremen in New York.**†—The strike of longshoremen in New York, which began on May 3rd (see May GAZETTE, p. 138), terminated on June 13th, the men resuming work on the following day on the basis of the wages prevailing before the strike.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.  
† Based on a despatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at Milan, dated June 19th.  
‡ Based on a despatch from H.M. Consul-General at New York to the Board of Trade, dated June 15th.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN JUNE.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 520 Returns—455 from Employers, 54 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry continued very good during the four weeks ended June 22nd, and was better than a year ago, especially in the Midland Counties, and in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.

Returns relating to 1,391 pits employing 606,398 workpeople show that the average number of days\* worked per week during the four weeks ended June 22nd, 1907, was 5.49, as compared with 5.57 in May, and 4.84 in June, 1906. The average time per week lost by holidays amounted to 0.08 of a day in June, 1907, 0.02 of a day in May, 1907, and 0.50 of a day in June, 1906.

Of the 606,398 workpeople covered by the Returns, 536,446 (or 88.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended June 22nd, and of these 417,926 (or 68.9 per cent. of the whole) worked 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week in June was in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.86), and the lowest was in the Fife district (5.04).

Compared with a month ago, the most noticeable change was a decline in the Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire districts. The decline in Fife and the Lothians was largely due to holidays.

The comparison with a year ago is affected by the Whitsuntide holidays in June 1906, but after allowing for these holidays the average number of days worked showed a general increase, the improvement being very considerable in the Midland counties and also in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Cumberland.

In the following Table the average time\* worked by the pits is shown for the three periods specified:—

| Districts.                    | No. of Workpeople employed in June, 1907, at the Collieries included in the Table. | Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Four Weeks ended |                 |                   | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with |             |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-------------------|--|-------------|
|                               |  | June 22nd, 1907.   | May 18th, 1907. | June 23rd, 1906.† | A m/nth year ago.  | A year ago. |
|                               |  | Days.  | Days.           | Days.             | Days.  | Days.       |
| ENGLAND & WALES.              |  | 5.45   | 5.49            | 5.19              | -.04   | +.26        |
| Northumberland                | 40,094   | 5.45   | 5.55            | 5.31              | -.05   | +.19        |
| Durham                        | 115,473  | 5.50   | 5.60            | 5.03              | +.12   | +.69        |
| Cumberland                    | 7,507  | 5.64   | 5.77            | 4.90              | -.13   | +.74        |
| South Yorkshire               | 60,810   | 5.30   | 5.48            | 4.32              | -.18   | +.98        |
| West Yorkshire                | 21,129   | 5.35   | 5.41            | 4.40              | -.06   | +.95        |
| Lancashire and Cheshire       | 55,375   | 5.32   | 5.28            | 4.07              | +.04   | 1.25        |
| Derbyshire                    | 41,415   | 5.07   | 5.11            | 3.71              | -.04   | 1.36        |
| Nottingham and Leicester      | 29,679   | 5.20   | 5.45            | 4.14              | -.25   | 1.06        |
| Staffordshire                 | 27,469   | 5.20   | 5.53            | 4.09              | -.33   | 1.11        |
| Warwick, Worcester, and Salop | 9,958  | 5.09   | 5.27            | 4.17              | -.18   | +.92        |
| Gloucester and Somerset       | 7,861  | 5.70   | 5.66            | 4.95              | +.04   | +.70        |
| North Wales                   | 11,025   | 5.86   | 5.50            | 5.17              | -.04   | +.69        |
| South Wales and Mon.          | 126,096  | 5.81   | 5.58            | 4.81              | -.07   | +.70        |
| ENGLAND AND WALES             | 653,891  | 5.20   | 5.33            | 5.21              | -.04   | +.08        |
| SCOTLAND.                     |  | 5.26   | 5.39            | 5.50              | -.32   | -.11        |
| West Scotland                 | 25,469   | 5.04   | 5.54            | 4.59              | -.50   | +.05        |
| The Lothians                  | 5,763  | 5.20   | 5.48            | 5.16              | -.28   | +.04        |
| Fife                          | 20,642   | 4.87   | 4.71            | 3.88              | +.16   | +.99        |
| SCOTLAND                      | 51,874   | 5.49   | 5.57            | 4.84              | -.08   | +.63        |
| IRELAND                       | 633  | 5.49   | 5.57            | 4.84              | -.08   | +.63        |
| United Kingdom                | 606,398  | 5.49   | 5.57            | 4.84              | -.08   | +.63        |

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

\* The figures in this article only show the number of days (short days being counted as fractions of a day) on which coal was heven and wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.  
† Whitsuntide Holidays are included in this period.  
‡ Revised figure.

according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged. At pits employing 197,155 workpeople it was not found possible to state which class of coal predominated, and they are entered in the Table under the term "mixed." Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in employment at all classes of pits, especially at pits producing house coal.

| Description of Coal.    | No. of Workpeople employed in June, 1907, at the Collieries included in the Table. | Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Four Weeks ended |                 |                   | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with |             |
|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-------------------|--|-------------|
|                         |  | June 22nd, 1907.   | May 18th, 1907. | June 23rd, 1906.* | A month ago.   | A year ago. |
| Anthracite ... ..       | 7,541  | 5.63   | 5.41            | 5.16              | + .22  | + .47       |
| Coking ... ..           | 33,044   | 5.71   | 5.69            | 5.45              | + .02  | + .26       |
| Gas ... ..              | 41,214   | 5.44   | 5.52            | 5.09              | -.08   | + .35       |
| House ... ..            | 84,747   | 5.13   | 5.26            | 4.11              | -.13   | + 1.02      |
| Manufacturing and Steam | 241,200  | 5.64   | 5.69            | 4.98              | -.05   | + .65       |
| Mixed ... ..            | 197,155  | 5.42   | 5.50            | 4.79              | -.14   | + .63       |
| All Descriptions ...    | 606,398  | 5.49   | 5.57            | 4.84              | -.08   | + .65       |

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in June, 1907, amounted to 5,519,314 tons, or 166,999 tons less than in May, 1907, but 1,102,060 tons more than in June, 1906.

**IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.**

(Based on 84 Returns—70 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in iron mines on the whole continued good, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. In shale mines employment was fairly good, and about the same as a year ago. It was not so good as a month ago.

Employment continued good in tin, copper, and lead mines, and fair on the whole in quarries.

**Mining.**

*Iron Mining.*—During the four weeks ended 22nd June the average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.86, as compared with 5.88 a month ago and 5.71 a year ago. The figures for June, 1906, were affected by holidays to the extent of 0.22 of a day per week.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:—

| Districts.                | No. employed in June, 1907, at the Mines included in the Returns. | Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended |                 |                   | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with |             |
|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------|-------------------|--|-------------|
|                           |   | June 22nd, 1907.   | May 18th, 1907. | June 23rd, 1906.* | A month ago.   | A year ago. |
| Cleveland... ..           | 7,545   | 5.96   | 5.94            | 5.71              | + 0.02   | + 0.25      |
| Cumberland and Lancashire | 5,227   | 5.90   | 5.92            | 5.73              | -.02   | + 0.17      |
| Scotland... ..            | 985   | 5.24   | 5.52            | 5.83              | -.28   | -.59        |
| Other Districts ...       | 2,982   | 5.75   | 5.78            | 5.60              | -.03   | + 0.15      |
| All Districts ...         | 16,719  | 5.68   | 5.88            | 5.71              | -.02   | + 0.15      |

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns, 92.7 per cent. worked 22 or more days during the four weeks ended June 22nd, as compared with 95.3 per cent. a month ago.

*Shale Mining.*—At the mines respecting which Returns have been received 3,224 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended June 22nd, as compared with 3,205 a month ago, and 3,080 a year ago. The average weekly number of days worked in the four weeks ended June 22nd was 5.43, as compared with 5.64 a month ago, and 5.42 a year ago.

\* Whitsuntide holidays are included in this period.

*Tin and Copper Mining.*—Employment showed a further improvement in Cornwall, and a demand for more labour was reported.

*Lead Mining.*—Employment continued good in Denbighshire and Flintshire. It was also good in Weardale and Derbyshire.

**Quarrying.**

*Slate.*—Employment continued slack in North Wales, some short time being worked in the Festiniog district. At Ballachulish (Argyllshire) employment continued fair.

*Granite.*—Employment was good in Aberdeenshire. In Leicestershire it was brisk in the macadam branch, but dull in the setmaking branch. Employment continued dull in Devonshire and Cornwall.

*Limestone.*—Employment continued good in Weardale, though somewhat affected by bad weather, and fair in the Plymouth district. It was good in North Wales and in the Buxton district. In Cumberland wet weather prevented regular work. Employment was bad in the Somerset blue lias quarries.

*Other Stone.*—Employment continued good in the Clee Hill road-material quarries. It was fairly good generally in the Sheffield and Barnsley district, in the Gateshead district, and in sandstone quarries in North Wales. Chert quarries were very busy in Derbyshire. In grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley (Derbyshire) district, and in the Gloucestershire permanent stone quarries, employment was reported as moderate. It was dull in the Bath stone quarries, but showed a further slight improvement on a month ago. Employment continued bad in Forfarshire.

*Setmaking.*—Employment was generally good in North Wales. It continued good in the Clee Hill district, and fair at Glasgow and Airdrie.

*China Clay.*—Employment continued good in the St. Austell district. At Lee Moor china clay workers were steadily employed.

**PIG IRON INDUSTRY.**

(Based on 114 Returns—108 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during June continued good. It was better than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters, employing about 25,000 workpeople, showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of June was 347, as compared with 346 in May, and 338 a year ago. During June 4 furnaces were re-lit (one each in South Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and the Cleveland district), while one was damped down in Yorkshire, and 2 blown out (one in Yorkshire and one in Lincolnshire).

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:—

| Districts.                          | Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of |            |             | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with |             |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|--|-------------|
|                                     | June, 1907.   | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | A month ago.   | A year ago. |
| ENGLAND & WALES—                    |   |            |             |  |             |
| Cleveland ... ..                    | 88  | 87         | 84          | + 1  | + 4         |
| Cumberland & Lancs.                 | 38  | 38         | 37          | ...  | + 1         |
| S. and S.W. Yorks.                  | 15  | 16         | 16          | - 1  | - 1         |
| Derby & Nottingham                  | 43  | 42         | 42          | + 1  | + 1         |
| Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton | 26  | 27         | 28          | - 1  | - 2         |
| Stafford & Worcester                | 37  | 36         | 33          | + 1  | + 4         |
| S. Wales & Monmouth                 | 16  | 16         | 15          | ...  | + 1         |
| Other districts ...                 | 6   | 6          | 7           | ...  | - 1         |
| England & Wales                     | 269   | 268        | 262         | + 1  | + 7         |
| Scotland ... ..                     | 78  | 78         | 76          | ...  | + 2         |
| Total ... ..                        | 347   | 346        | 338         | + 1  | + 9         |

The Imports of iron ore in June, 1907, amounted to 597,198 tons, or 34,035 tons less than in May, 1907, and 6,388 tons less than in June, 1906.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom during June, 1907, amounted to 199,541 tons, or 8,147 tons more than in May, 1907, and 41,753 tons more than in June, 1906.

**IRON AND STEEL WORKS.**

(Based on 218 Returns—201 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 4 from Trade Unions; and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works in June continued very brisk; it was slightly better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

The volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended June 22nd, 1907, at the 201 works from which Returns were received, was 0.4 per cent. greater than in the week ended May 18th, 1907, and 5.2 per cent. greater than a year ago.

The aggregate number of shifts worked during the week by all the workpeople included in the Returns was about 558,900, as compared with 556,500 a month ago, and 531,000 a year ago.

| Departments.                              | Number of Workpeople employed by firms making Returns. |                                 | Average Number of Shifts worked per man. |             | Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with |               |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|-------------|---|---------------|
|   | In week ended June 22nd, 1907.                         | In week ended June 22nd, 1906.* | A month ago.                             | A year ago. | A month ago.                                  | A year ago.   |
| <b>IRON:</b>                              |  |                                 |  |             |   |               |
| Puddling Forges ... ..                    | 10,841   | + 48                            | + 362                                    | 5.20        | + 0.01  | + 0.25        |
| Rolling Mills ... ..                      | 4,567  | - 40                            | + 97                                     | 5.22        | + 0.11  | + 0.07        |
| Forging ... ..                            | 436  | - 67                            | + 6                                      | 5.57        | + 0.01  | + 0.27        |
| Founding ... ..                           | 2,224  | + 50                            | - 134                                    | 6.00        | + 0.04  | + 0.04        |
| Other Departments ...                     | 669  | - 5                             | + 16                                     | 5.93        | ...   | + 0.04        |
| Mechanics, Labourers ...                  | 1,674  | - 2                             | + 181                                    | 5.64        | + 0.05  | + 0.03        |
| Total Iron ... ..                         | 20,411   | - 2                             | + 538                                    | 5.36        | + 0.04  | + 0.21        |
| <b>STEEL:</b>                             |  |                                 |  |             |   |               |
| Open Hearth Melting Furnaces              | 9,524  | + 136                           | + 901                                    | 5.35        | - 0.03  | - 0.02        |
| Crucible Furnaces ... ..                  | 506  | + 26                            | + 22                                     | 5.61        | + 0.10  | + 0.43        |
| Bessemer Converters ...                   | 1,775  | + 32                            | + 81                                     | 5.32        | - 0.08  | + 0.18        |
| Rolling Mills ... ..                      | 16,470   | - 166                           | + 637                                    | 5.40        | - 0.03  | + 0.04        |
| Forging and Pressing ...                  | 3,166  | - 83                            | + 233                                    | 5.02        | + 0.04  | + 0.03        |
| Founding ... ..                           | 8,808  | + 35                            | + 332                                    | 5.38        | ...   | ...           |
| Other Departments ...                     | 6,740  | + 29                            | + 13                                     | 5.66        | + 0.01  | + 0.07        |
| Mechanics, Labourers ...                  | 10,161   | + 283                           | + 634                                    | 5.93        | ...   | ...           |
| Total Steel ... ..                        | 57,040   | + 352                           | + 2,823                                  | 5.73        | - 0.01  | + 0.03        |
| <b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):</b> |  |                                 |  |             |   |               |
| Rolling Mills ... ..                      | 11,313   | + 92                            | + 32                                     | 5.37        | - 0.01  | + 0.09        |
| Forging and Pressing ...                  | 686  | + 5                             | + 40                                     | 5.64        | - 0.01  | - 0.06        |
| Founding ... ..                           | 780  | - 11                            | + 63                                     | 5.92        | - 0.03  | + 0.01        |
| Other Departments ...                     | 2,919  | ...                             | + 173                                    | 5.89        | - 0.02  | + 0.08        |
| Mechanics, Labourers ...                  | 6,290  | - 60                            | + 36                                     | 5.60        | - 0.01  | + 0.02        |
| Total Iron or Steel (not distinguished)   | 21,988   | + 26                            | + 344                                    | 5.59        | - 0.01  | + 0.08        |
| <b>Grand Total ... ..</b>                 | <b>99,439</b>  | <b>+ 416</b>                    | <b>+ 3,705</b>                           | <b>5.62</b> | <b>...</b>                                    | <b>+ 0.07</b> |
| <b>Districts.</b>                         |  |                                 |  |             |   |               |
| Northumberland & Durham                   | 12,365   | + 97                            | + 71                                     | 5.63        | - 0.03  | + 0.05        |
| Cleveland ... ..                          | 8,319  | + 274                           | + 636                                    | 5.79        | + 0.18  | + 0.12        |
| Sheffield and Rotherham                   | 19,345   | - 6                             | + 579                                    | 5.71        | - 0.03  | + 0.01        |
| Leeds, Bradford and other Yorkshire Towns | 4,466  | - 14                            | + 10                                     | 5.51        | ...   | + 0.03        |
| Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.                | 10,391   | - 239                           | + 241                                    | 5.48        | - 0.06  | - 0.03        |
| Staffordshire ... ..                      | 10,506   | - 46                            | + 642                                    | 5.45        | - 0.05  | + 0.17        |
| Other Midland Counties                    | 5,154  | - 17                            | - 29                                     | 5.63        | + 0.03  | + 0.16        |
| Wales and Monmouth ...                    | 10,544   | + 273                           | + 549                                    | 5.09        | - 0.02  | + 0.15        |
| Total, England and Wales                  | 81,096   | + 322                           | + 2,789                                  | 5.62        | - 0.04  | + 0.07        |
| Scotland ... ..                           | 18,349   | + 94                            | + 916                                    | 5.61        | + 0.01  | + 0.09        |
| Total ... ..                              | 99,439   | + 416                           | + 3,705                                  | 5.62        | ...   | + 0.07        |

The number of workpeople employed at iron works remained about the same as a month ago, but there was some increase in the number employed at steel works, except in rolling and forging and pressing departments. The most marked improvements were in the Cleveland district and in Wales and Monmouth, while the only

important decline occurred in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire. In the other districts there was not much change. The average number of shifts worked per man per week remained about the same as a month ago, except that in Cleveland the average number improved by 0.18 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the number of workpeople employed in every department, except iron-foundries, and in every district, except the Midland Counties (other than Staffordshire), where there was a very slight decrease.

The average number of shifts worked per man per week improved by 0.43 of a shift at crucible furnaces, by 0.27 of a shift in iron forging departments, and by 0.25 of a shift at puddling forges.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during June, 1907, amounted to 72,856 tons, or 35 tons less than in May, 1907, and 30,709 tons less than in June 1906.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron, and tinned plates and black plates for tinning) during June, 1907, amounted to 237,824 tons, or 1,876 tons less than in May, 1907, and 51,072 tons more than in June, 1906.

**TINPLATE WORKS AND STEEL SHEET MILLS.**

(Based on 62 Returns—57 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was very good during June. It was better than in the previous month and much better than in June, 1906. A dispute which stopped certain sheet mills in May having terminated, the mills resumed work during June. The supply of, and demand for, labour continued fairly equal, but a slight scarcity of boys is reported.

At the works covered by the Returns, 393 tinplate mills and 58 sheet mills were working at the end of June, as compared with 386 and 51 respectively in May, and 338 and 53 respectively a year ago.

The following Table gives particulars of the numbers of tinplate and sheet mills reported to the Department as working in May and June, 1907, and June, 1906. The works to which these figures relate are chiefly in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, and employ about 22,500 workpeople:—

|                    | June, 1907.           |                               | May, 1907.            |                               | June, 1906.           |                               |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
|                    | Number of Works open. | Number of Mills in operation. | Number of Works open. | Number of Mills in operation. | Number of Works open. | Number of Mills in operation. |
| Tinplate Mills ... | 76                    | 393                           | 76                    | 386                           | 67                    | 338                           |
| Sheet Mills ... .. | 10                    | 58                            | 8                     | 51                            | 8                     | 53                            |
| Total ... ..       | 86                    | 451                           | 84                    | 437                           | 75                    | 391                           |

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

|                         | June, 1907. |        |        | May, 1907. |         |       | June, 1906. |       |  |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|--|
|                         | Tons.       | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.      | Tons.   | Tons. | Tons.       | Tons. |  |
| To United States ... .. | 4,765       | 6,222  | 4,192  | - 1,457    | + 573   |       |             |       |  |
| British East Indies ... | 4,093       | 4,912  | 2,931  | - 219      | + 1,762 |       |             |       |  |
| Germany ... ..          | 3,270       | 3,664  | 2,512  | - 394      | + 658   |       |             |       |  |
| Other Countries ... ..  | 20,058      | 20,481 | 14,811 | - 4,433    | + 5,247 |       |             |       |  |
| Total ... ..            | 32,186      | 35,279 | 24,516 | - 2,433    | + 8,240 |       |             |       |  |

**Black Plates for Tinning.**

|                         | June, 1907. | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |       |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-------|
| To All Countries ... .. | 6,413       | 6,602      | 5,435       | - 384  | + 988 |

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 991 Returns—16 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 938 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 37 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole and overtime was very general.

The following Table gives a summary of Returns received from Trade Unions having a membership of 158,144, and shows that at the end of June the percentage unemployed was 3.4, as compared with 2.9 a month ago and 2.4 a year ago. Compared with a month ago, no district showed any considerable decline in the percentage unemployed, while several districts showed an increase; the large increase in the Belfast and Dublin district being partly accounted for by a strike of ironfounders (for particulars of which see page 218). Compared with a year ago the decline was most marked on the North-East Coast, and at Belfast, Dublin, London, and in the neighbourhood of Birmingham.

| District.  | No. of Members* of Unions at end of June, 1907, included in the Returns. | Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of |            |             | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unemployed for June, 1907, as compared with a |              |
|--|--|---|------------|-------------|--|--------------|
|  |  | June, 1907.                                 | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Month ago.   | Year ago.    |
|  |  | North-East Coast ... ..                     | 15,739     | 6.0         | 4.8  | 3.9          |
| Manchester and Liverpool District  | 18,291   | 2.5   | 2.7        | 2.3         | - 0.2  | + 0.2        |
| Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District   | 13,201   | 2.3   | 2.2        | 1.9         | + 0.1  | + 0.4        |
| West Riding Towns ... ..   | 12,689   | 3.1   | 3.4        | 2.8         | - 0.3  | + 0.3        |
| Hull and Lincolnshire District   | 2,843  | 1.2   | 1.4        | 2.1         | - 0.2  | - 0.9        |
| Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District   | 7,721  | 3.6   | 2.2        | 1.3         | + 1.4  | + 2.3        |
| Notts, Derby and Leicester District  | 4,231  | 2.4   | 2.9        | 3.5         | - 0.5  | - 1.1        |
| London and Neighbouring District   | 10,550   | 4.7   | 3.7        | 2.1         | + 1.0  | + 2.6        |
| South Coast ... ..   | 4,185  | 1.7   | 2.5        | 1.7         | - 0.8  | ...          |
| South Wales and Bristol District   | 6,833  | 3.0   | 1.8        | 2.6         | + 1.2  | + 0.4        |
| Glasgow and District ... ..  | 15,824   | 4.2   | 3.2        | 3.3         | + 1.0  | + 0.9        |
| East of Scotland ... ..  | 3,813  | 4.4   | 4.6        | 3.0         | - 0.2  | + 1.4        |
| Belfast and Dublin ... ..  | 3,014  | 10.3†                                       | 3.9        | 5.3         | + 6.4  | + 5.0        |
| Other Districts ... ..   | 6,074  | 3.2   | 2.4        | 1.8         | + 0.8  | + 1.4        |
| <b>United Kingdom</b><br>(Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available) | <b>158,144</b>   | <b>3.4</b>                                  | <b>2.9</b> | <b>2.4</b>  | <b>+ 0.5</b>   | <b>+ 1.0</b> |

Employment on the North-East coast generally showed a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. It was, however, affected by holiday suspensions. At Newcastle employment was better than a month ago, overtime and night shifts being worked in some shops. At Gateshead it was fair but declining. At Walker, Howdon, and Wallsend overtime was still being worked in some shops. At Jarrow employment continued to decline. In the lower reaches of the Tyne employment on new work continued good, on repairs there was a decline. On the Wear employment continued good, but with less overtime than a month ago. With brass moulders generally a slight decline was reported; with ironfounders employment was good in the Newcastle district and moderate elsewhere. In the Tees district employment continued fairly good on the whole. With ironfounders it continued good, except at Stockton, where it was reported as bad.

Employment in Lancashire continued good, especially with textile machinery makers, with whom overtime was generally reported. At Liverpool employment in general engineering shops was fair on the whole, but dull with patternmakers. At Blackburn it was fair. At Manchester overtime and night shifts were general. Brassfounders at Oldham reported employment as slack. At Barrow employment was moderate with engineers, but good with ironfounders.

In the West Riding district employment generally continued good, except with patternmakers, who reported

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.  
† Excluding members on strike, but including men in other occupations thrown idle on account of ironfounders' dispute.

it as dull. At Sheffield some decline was reported, and employment was affected by a strike of patternmakers. In the Hull and Lincolnshire district employment generally continued good, and overtime was general at Hull, where employment was better than a year ago.

At Birmingham employment with engineers was moderate, with ironfounders it continued good, but both branches showed a decline on the previous month; with patternmakers it was fair. In the Wolverhampton district employment was moderate with boilermakers and ironmoulders, but good in other branches. The cycle industry showed a considerable decline compared with a month ago, and discharges of men were reported at Coventry, Redditch, and Birmingham. In the motor trade employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago.

In the Nottingham district employment showed an improvement on a month ago and a year ago. It was good both in general engineering shops and with lace and hosiery machine makers, with whom overtime was general. At Derby employment in railway shops continued good, with overtime and night shifts; in other shops it was moderate. With boilermakers and ironfounders it continued good. In the Leicester district employment was fairly good generally. In the Potteries district it was fair on the whole.

Employment in the Norwich district continued good, and overtime was general. It was also good with agricultural implement makers at Ipswich.

In London employment continued quiet, and showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. With brassfounders it continued good.

At Southampton employment on marine engine and boiler work was good, and better than a month ago; some overtime was again reported. At Plymouth and Devonport employment was moderate, and not so good as in May. At Bristol it was fair on the whole. Employment at Swindon and Gloucester continued good, and overtime was general. In South Wales it was fair in general engineering shops, but slack and worse than a month ago in marine shops. With ironfounders it was good.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good, with overtime fairly general, except at Greenock, where employment was dull. Employment was better than a month ago with brassfinishers. With ironmoulders short time was still being worked in some shops, and a decline was reported in the case of iron, steel, and brass dressers and irongrinders. At Edinburgh employment was bad with smiths and brassfounders; fair in other branches. At Falkirk employment continued bad with moulders and pattern makers, and short time was general. At Dundee employment was good, with considerable overtime. At Aberdeen there was an improvement on the previous month.

At Belfast employment was quiet, and affected by a strike of ironfounders. At Dublin employment was fair on the whole; at Cork an improvement was again reported.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the values of the Imports and Exports of machinery for the months stated:—

| Description.                           | June, 1907. | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |           |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
|  |             |            |             | Month ago.   | Year ago. |
| <b>Imports:</b>                        |             |            |             |  |           |
| Steam Engines ... ..                   | £ 8,660     | £ 5,057    | £ 8,326     | + 3,603  | + 334     |
| Other Machinery (including Electrical) | 405,183     | 556,079    | 447,699     | - 150,896  | - 42,516  |
| <b>Exports:</b>                        |             |            |             |  |           |
| Steam Engines ... ..                   | £ 643,874   | £ 753,407  | £ 523,368   | - 109,533  | + 120,506 |
| Other Machinery (including Electrical) | 1,846,213   | 2,061,521  | 1,517,128   | - 215,398  | + 329,085 |

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 437 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 415 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, showing little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 59,805 members had 3,842 (or 6.4 per cent.) unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 6.7 per cent. at the end of May, and 6.4 per cent. at the end of June, 1906.

Compared with a month ago the principal changes in the percentages unemployed were decreases in the Tees and Hartlepool district of 5.1 per cent., and in the Thames and Medway district of 4.7 per cent., and increases in the Bristol Channel district of 4.6 per cent., and in the Wear district of 4.1 per cent. Compared with a year ago there were decreases of 7.7 per cent. on the Mersey and 7.5 per cent. at the Bristol Channel Ports, while on the Tyne there was an increase of 6.2 per cent., and on the Wear an increase of 3.7 per cent.

| District.                          | No. of Members at end of June, 1907, included in the Returns. | Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of |            |             | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage for June, 1907, as compared with a |            |
|------------------------------------|---|---|------------|-------------|---|------------|
|                                    |   | June, 1907.                                 | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Month ago.  | Year ago.  |
|                                    |   | Tyne and Blyth ... ..                       | 9,803      | 9.2         | 7.4   | 3.0        |
| Wear ... ..                        | 5,273   | 6.7   | 2.6        | 3.0         | + 4.1   | + 3.7      |
| Tees and Hartlepool ... ..         | 5,153   | 6.0   | 11.1       | 5.1         | - 5.1   | + 0.9      |
| Humber ... ..                      | 2,829   | 3.6   | 6.2        | 6.4         | - 2.6   | - 2.8      |
| Thames and Medway ... ..           | 4,398   | 6.5   | 11.2       | 9.4         | - 4.7   | - 2.9      |
| South Coast ... ..                 | 3,933   | 2.6   | 3.6        | 5.2         | - 1.0   | - 2.6      |
| Bristol Channel Ports ... ..       | 2,692   | 20.0  | 15.4       | 27.5        | + 4.6   | - 7.5      |
| Mersey ... ..                      | 3,892   | 2.2   | 5.4        | 9.9         | - 3.2   | - 7.7      |
| Clyde ... ..                       | 13,569  | 4.8   | 4.6        | 3.8         | + 0.2   | + 1.0      |
| Dundee, Leith, and Aberdeen ... .. | 4,450   | 6.2   | 5.7        | 8.2         | + 0.5   | - 2.0      |
| Belfast ... ..                     | 2,792   | 4.5   | 4.8        | 6.9         | - 0.3   | - 2.4      |
| Other Districts ... ..             | 3,021   | 7.5   | 7.4        | 7.0         | + 0.1   | + 0.5      |
| <b>United Kingdom ... ..</b>       | <b>59,805</b>   | <b>6.4</b>                                  | <b>6.7</b> | <b>6.4</b>  | <b>- 0.3</b>  | <b>...</b> |

On the Tyne and Wear employment was fair generally, but there was a considerable increase in the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of the month as compared with May, 1907, and June, 1906. Overtime continued to be worked at some yards, but with iron shipbuilders employment remained slack at South Shields, and was also slack at Jarrow. Repair work on the Tyne showed a slight falling off, the previous month having been exceptionally busy. On the Tees employment was fairly good on the whole, and the number of Trade Union iron shipbuilders unemployed at Hartlepool showed a decrease compared with the end of May. On the Humber employment was good on marine boiler making and trawler building, and moderate on merchant shipbuilding and ship repairs. It was better on the whole than a month ago and a year ago.

On the Thames employment was quiet generally. On the South Coast employment was generally good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At the Bristol Channel ports it continued slack generally. On the Mersey it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, night shifts being worked in some cases.

On the Clyde employment continued good, except at Greenock, where it was still dull. There was a slight decline, however, compared with a month ago and a year ago, and a number of platers are stated to have removed from the district. At Leith and Dundee employment was good. At Aberdeen it was good with shipwrights, but dull with iron shipbuilders.

At Belfast employment continued fairly good, but was somewhat affected by a strike of ironfounders (for particulars of which see p. 218). With shipwrights at Dublin and Cork employment was fairly good, as also at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. At Barrow employment remained moderate.

TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

According to Lloyd's Returns for the quarter ended June, 1907, the tonnage of merchant vessels under

construction decreased by 55,769 tons gross, or 4.3 per cent., as compared with the previous quarter, and by 159,138 tons gross, or 11.3 per cent., as compared with a year ago. With regard to war vessels, the figures show an increase of 6,672 tons displacement as compared with March 1907, and a decrease of 14,423 tons compared with a year ago.

| District.                       | Merchant Vessels. |                  |                  | War Vessels.       |                    |                    |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                                 | June, 1907.       | March, 1907.     | June, 1906.      | June, 1907.        | March, 1907.       | June, 1906.        |
|                                 | Tons Gross.       | Tons Gross.      | Tons Gross.      | Tons Displacement. | Tons Displacement. | Tons Displacement. |
| Clyde ... ..                    | 451,443           | 455,278          | 527,930          | 51,523             | 51,000             | 50,500             |
| Belfast ... ..                  | 193,830           | 220,135          | 166,790          | ...                | ...                | ...                |
| Tyne ... ..                     | 214,895           | 242,170          | 285,210          | 74,743             | 88,018             | 48,622             |
| Wear ... ..                     | 161,852           | 180,158          | 179,854          | ...                | ...                | ...                |
| Hartlepool and Whitby           | 64,275            | 57,420           | 80,815           | ...                | ...                | ...                |
| Middlesbro' and Stockton        | 84,278            | 80,375           | 92,859           | ...                | ...                | ...                |
| Barrow, Maryport and Workington | 10,270            | 3,950            | 4,010            | 56,680             | 18,920             | 39,180             |
| Other Districts...              | 68,495            | 56,801           | 71,972           | 10,616             | 8,952              | 6,913              |
| Royal Dockyards                 | ...               | ...              | ...              | 81,630             | 81,630             | 124,400            |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>             | <b>1,250,318</b>  | <b>1,306,087</b> | <b>1,409,456</b> | <b>255,192</b>     | <b>248,500</b>     | <b>269,615</b>     |

**Merchant Vessels.**—Compared with March, 1907, there were increases at Hartlepool and Whitby, at Middlesbrough and Stockton, and in the Barrow, Maryport and Workington districts, the greatest being in the first-named district. In each of the remaining districts there was a decrease—which was most marked at Belfast and on the Tyne and Wear.

As compared with June, 1906, there were increases at Belfast and in the Barrow district. In the remaining districts there were decreases.

**War Vessels.**—Compared with March, 1907, there was a decrease on the Tyne; at the Royal Dockyards there was no change. In the Barrow district there was a large increase. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase on the Tyne, while at the Royal Dockyards there was a considerable decrease.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 55 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 23 from Trade Unions, and 29 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during June was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 15,597 had 571, or 3.7 per cent., of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 3.3 per cent. in May, and 2.3 per cent. a year ago.

**Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.**—Employment with brassworkers at Birmingham was not so good as a month ago. At Wolverhampton and Manchester it was fair; at Bolton, Bury and Wigan good. At Birmingham it was moderate with bedstead makers.

**Tubes.**—Employment was good in South Wales; fair in South Staffordshire; fairly good at Birmingham.

**Chains, Anchors, Springs, etc.**—At Cradley Heath employment was moderate with block chain makers, slack in other branches of chain-making. At Dudley it continued good with anvil and vice makers; at Sheffield fair with railway spring fitters and vicemen. At Birmingham and West Bromwich it was fair with spring and axle makers.

**Sheet Metal, etc.**—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers continued good at Manchester. With sheet metal workers it was fair in London, but worse than a month ago; good at Glasgow and Oldham. With iron plate workers it was quiet at Birmingham and in the Lye district. With tin-plate workers it was good at Aberdeen; fair at Nottingham; bad at Edinburgh.

**Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.**—At Birmingham and at Blackheath employment was good with bolt, rivet, etc., makers. At Darlaston it was good with nut and bolt makers.

**Wire.**—Employment continued good generally.

**Locks, Keys and General Hardware.**—At Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment in the lock and latch trades continued bad. At Wolverhampton employment was good in the hollow-ware trade; at West Bromwich it was quiet. At Sheffield it continued slack with hollow-ware stampers and buffers.

**Stoves, Grates, etc.**—Employment was quiet at Rotham; fair at Falkirk; good at Glasgow.

**Cutlery, Tools, etc.**—In the Sheffield district employment was moderate with cutlers generally; good with sawmakers, and table blade forgers and strikers, and in the file trades. At Birmingham it was fairly good with file cutters and in the edge tool trade. At Redditch employment in the fish-hook trades continued good; in the sewing-needle trade it was fair.

**Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.**—In London employment with goldsmiths and jewellers was slack, and worse than a month ago; with silver workers moderate. At Birmingham it was fair with jewellers; moderate with silversmiths and electro-platers. At Sheffield it continued slack with silversmiths. At Coventry it was moderate in the machine-made watch trade; improving in the hand-made watch trade.

**Farriers.**—Employment was good in Scotland; fair in England.

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

| Description.             | June, 1907. | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |           |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
|                          |             |            |             | Month ago.   | Year ago. |
| <b>Imports:—</b>         |             |            |             |  |           |
| Cutlery ... ..           | £ 11,246    | £ 10,799   | £ 70,371    | + 447  | + 875     |
| Hardware ... ..          | 71,386      | 85,894     | 66,887      | - 14,608   | + 1,499   |
| <b>Exports:—</b>         |             |            |             |  |           |
| Cutlery ... ..           | 53,329      | 71,693     | 61,438      | - 18,364   | - 8,109   |
| Hardware ... ..          | 191,942     | 237,625    | 193,568     | - 45,684   | + 8,374   |
| Implements and Tools ... | 169,827     | 202,983    | 153,776     | - 33,156   | + 16,032  |

**COTTON TRADE.**

(Based on 460 Returns—368 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 82 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued very good in the *Spinning* branch; in the *Weaving* branch it showed a decline, but was still good. In both branches employment was better than a year ago. In many districts the supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

The average price of "middling American" cotton in Liverpool during June was 7'22d. per lb., or '34d. more than in May, and 1'13d. more than in June, 1906. The average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 10'03d. per lb., or '14d. more than in May, and '02d. less than in June, 1906.

The number of workpeople employed by the firms making Returns for the week ended June 22nd was 125,389, being 0'2 per cent. more than a month ago, and 1'9 per cent. more than a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of 0'7 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 3'8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In the preparing and spinning departments there was an increase in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. In the weaving department there was a slight increase in numbers employed, but a decrease in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, all departments showed an increase both in numbers employed and in wages paid. The recent advance of 5 per cent. in the wages of spinners and card and blowing operatives took effect in the week ending June 22nd.

In the weaving branch employment was reported as good in Preston and Burnley, but as only fair in

Blackburn, Darwen, and Nelson; compared with a year ago, however, it showed an improvement in every district except Bury, the increase in wages paid being especially marked in the Bolton and Manchester districts.

**Analysis by Departments and Districts.**

| Departments.                                  | Workpeople.  |   |              | Earnings.  |   |              |
|---|--|---|--------------|--|---|--------------|
|   | No. paid Wages on pay day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with |              | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with |              |
|   |  | A month ago.                                  | A year ago.  |  | A month ago.                                  | A year ago.  |
| Preparing ... ..                              | 13,754   | + 0'1   | + 1'4        | 12,983   | + 3'1   | + 5'1        |
| Spinning ... ..                               | 24,172   | + 0'2   | + 1'0        | 24,542   | + 3'3   | + 5'1        |
| Weaving ... ..                                | 58,903   | + 0'7   | + 2'3        | 54,464   | - 1'2   | + 2'4        |
| Other ... ..                                  | 10,994   | + 0'2   | + 2'4        | 12,387   | + 0'7   | + 2'8        |
| Departments not specified                     | 17,566   | + 0'2   | + 1'9        | 19,479   | + 1'4   | + 6'1        |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>                           | <b>125,389</b>   | <b>+ 0'2</b>                                  | <b>+ 1'9</b> | <b>123,855</b>   | <b>+ 0'7</b>                                  | <b>+ 3'8</b> |
| <b>Districts.</b>                             |  |   |              |  |   |              |
| Ashton District ... ..                        | 8,495  | + 0'3   | + 0'2        | 8,688  | + 3'4   | + 2'7        |
| Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde ... ..           | 8,370  | + 0'6   | + 1'8        | 8,156  | + 2'9   | + 1'5        |
| Oldham District ... ..                        | 12,204   | + 0'4   | + 0'6        | 13,441   | + 4'0   | + 6'3        |
| Bolton and Leigh ... ..                       | 15,792   | + 0'6   | + 2'0        | 14,761   | + 2'0   | + 9'4        |
| Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden | 10,234   | + 0'2   | + 1'3        | 10,103   | + 1'0   | + 2'2        |
| Manchester District ...                       | 9,487  | + 0'1   | + 2'8        | 7,858  | + 2'3   | + 8'2        |
| Preston and Chorley ...                       | 12,994   | + 0'2   | + 2'8        | 11,783   | - 3'3   | + 1'6        |
| Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen ... ..        | 15,053   | + 0'1   | - 0'1        | 15,462   | - 3'5   | + 1'7        |
| Burnley, Fadiham, Colne, and Nelson           | 16,702   | + 2'1   | + 2'0        | 19,747   | + 1'2   | + 3'0        |
| Other Lancashire Towns                        | 6,049  | + 0'9   | + 1'8        | 5,318  | + 0'8   | + 1'2        |
| Yorkshire Towns ... ..                        | 5,451  | + 0'2   | + 2'7        | 5,199  | + 0'8   | + 4'4        |
| Other Districts ... ..                        | 4,518  | + 0'2   | + 1'2        | 3,599  | + 3'2   | + 4'9        |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>                           | <b>125,389</b>   | <b>+ 0'2</b>                                  | <b>+ 1'9</b> | <b>123,855</b>   | <b>+ 0'7</b>                                  | <b>+ 3'8</b> |

**Exports of Cotton Goods.**

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

| Description.                             | June, 1907.    | May, 1907.     | June, 1906.    | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with |                |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|
|  |                |                |                | A month ago.   | A year ago.    |
|  |                |                |                | <b>Cotton Yarn and Twist:—</b>                               |                |
| Grey ... ..                              | 1,000 lbs.     | 1,000 lbs.     | 1,000 lbs.     | 1,000 lbs.   | 1,000 lbs.     |
| Bleached and Dyed ...                    | 15,470         | 19,408         | 11,318         | - 3,938  | + 3,652        |
| Total ... ..                             | 2,287          | 2,844          | 3,084          | - 555  | + 797          |
| <b>Cotton Piece Goods:—</b>              |                |                |                |  |                |
| Grey or Unbleached ...                   | 1,000 yds.     | 1,000 yds.     | 1,000 yds.     | 1,000 yds.   | 1,000 yds.     |
| Bleached ... ..                          | 152,346        | 194,788        | 163,138        | - 42,442   | - 10,792       |
| Printed ... ..                           | 127,770        | 148,045        | 117,152        | - 20,275   | + 10,618       |
| Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn ... .. | 86,429         | 99,263         | 85,438         | - 12,064   | + 861          |
| Total ... ..                             | 78,320         | 95,483         | 80,612         | - 17,163   | - 2,292        |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>                      | <b>444,735</b> | <b>537,579</b> | <b>446,340</b> | <b>- 92,844</b>  | <b>- 1,605</b> |

**Raw Cotton.**

**American Cotton.**—During the month of June the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 7'22d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 7'52d., and the lowest 6'95d. The price for May was 6'88d., and for June, 1906, 6'00d. per lb. For the period from 1st to 10th of July, 1907, the average price of "middling American" was 7'29d. per lb.

**Egyptian Cotton.**—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during June averaged 10'03d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 10'4d., and the lowest 9'4d. The price for May was 9'89d. per lb., and for June, 1906, 10'05d. per lb. For the period from 1st to 10th of July, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 10'19d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on July 12th, 1907, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 961,110 bales, as compared with 601,830 bales on July 13th, 1906.

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

| Description of Cotton. | June 1907.     | May, 1907.     | June 1906.     | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |                |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|
|                        |                |                |                | Month ago.   | Year ago.      |
|                        |                |                |                | Bales.   | Bales.         |
| American ... ..        | 206,048        | 262,725        | 215,540        | - 56,677   | - 9,492        |
| Brazilian ... ..       | 12,524         | 10,290         | 13,495         | + 2,234  | - 971          |
| East Indian ... ..     | 7,422          | 7,278          | 5,659          | + 904  | + 1,843        |
| Egyptian ... ..        | 16,093         | 23,043         | 10,895         | - 6,950  | + 5,198        |
| Miscellaneous ... ..   | 5,326          | 7,564          | 5,371          | - 2,638  | - 45           |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>    | <b>247,473</b> | <b>311,300</b> | <b>250,910</b> | <b>- 61,827</b>  | <b>- 3,467</b> |

**WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.**

(Based on 356 Returns—348 received from Employers, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good, and was better than a year ago.

**Woollen Trade.**

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

Firms employing 24,477 workpeople have stated the wages paid in the periods under review. The number of workpeople employed by these firms during the week ended June 22nd showed an increase of 0'5 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 2'6 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 0'6 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5'6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district continued very good; many firms worked overtime, and several large firms had night shifts in their spinning and yarn preparing departments. Employment in the heavy woollen district was very good, overtime being general and night work common. A slight decline was shown in other districts, but employment was reported as still good.

| Departments.                  | Workpeople covered by returns.                         |  |              | Earnings.  |  |              |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--------------|--|--|--------------|
|                               | No. employed on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-), as compared with a |              | Aggregate amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-), as compared with a |              |
|                               |  | Month ago.                                       | Year ago.    |  | Month ago.                                       | Year ago.    |
| Wool Sorting ... ..           | 734  | + 0'3  | + 0'5        | 710  | - 2'5  | + 4'3        |
| Spinning ... ..               | 5,330  | + 0'9  | + 1'6        | 4,662  | + 0'4  | + 5'2        |
| Weaving ... ..                | 10,298   | + 0'7  | + 3'9        | 8,665  | - 0'9  | + 7'3        |
| Other Departments ...         | 6,579  | + 0'3  | + 1'9        | 6,685  | - 1'1  | + 4'1        |
| Unspecified ... ..            | 1,536  | + 0'4  | + 0'9        | 1,456  | + 1'1  | + 4'3        |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>           | <b>24,477</b>  | <b>+ 0'5</b>                                     | <b>+ 2'6</b> | <b>22,178</b>  | <b>- 0'6</b>                                     | <b>+ 5'6</b> |
| <b>Districts.</b>             |  |  |              |  |  |              |
| Huddersfield District ...     | 4,455  | + 3'5  | + 6'0        | 4,851  | + 2'5  | + 6'5        |
| Leeds District ... ..         | 3,658  | + 0'4  | + 0'5        | 3,215  | - 2'4  | + 0'5        |
| Dewsbury & Batley District... | 3,667  | + 0'2  | + 2'1        | 3,632  | ...  | + 3'7        |
| Other Parts of West Riding... | 1,447  | - 1'5  | + 3'7        | 1,529  | - 3'2  | + 7'6        |
| <b>Total West Riding ...</b>  | <b>13,227</b>  | <b>+ 1'1</b>                                     | <b>+ 3'1</b> | <b>13,027</b>  | <b>...</b>                                       | <b>+ 4'3</b> |
| Scotland ... ..               | 5,361  | + 0'5  | + 1'0        | 4,488  | - 2'2  | + 10'0       |
| Other Districts ... ..        | 5,889  | + 0'2  | + 2'8        | 4,663  | - 0'5  | + 5'1        |
| <b>Total Woollen ... ..</b>   | <b>24,477</b>  | <b>+ 0'5</b>                                     | <b>+ 2'6</b> | <b>22,178</b>  | <b>- 0'6</b>                                     | <b>+ 5'6</b> |

**Worsted Trade.**

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

Firms employing 48,649 workpeople have stated the wages paid in the periods under review. The number of people employed by these firms in the week ended June 22nd showed a decline of 0'1 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3'0 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 0'6 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5'7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Employment in Bradford showed a very slight decline in all branches compared with a month ago, and in Huddersfield less overtime was worked; but in all districts employment was good.

| Departments.                  | Workpeople covered by returns.                         |  |              | Earnings.  |  |              |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--------------|--|--|--------------|
|                               | No. employed on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-), as compared with a |              | Aggregate amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-), as compared with a |              |
|                               |  | Month ago.                                       | Year ago.    |  | Month ago.                                       | Year ago.    |
| Wool Sorting & Combing ...    | 5,455  | + 0'4  | - 4'0        | 5,459  | - 0'7  | + 6'8        |
| Spinning ... ..               | 24,771   | + 0'2  | + 2'8        | 13,599   | - 0'2  | + 5'7        |
| Weaving ... ..                | 10,037   | + 0'7  | + 3'7        | 8,811  | + 2'0  | + 3'9        |
| Other Departments ...         | 6,192  | + 1'0  | + 2'3        | 6,261  | + 0'6  | + 4'4        |
| Unspecified ... ..            | 2,204  | + 0'7  | + 1'1        | 1,764  | - 0'1  | + 6'1        |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>           | <b>48,649</b>  | <b>+ 0'1</b>                                     | <b>+ 3'0</b> | <b>35,894</b>  | <b>- 0'6</b>                                     | <b>+ 5'7</b> |
| <b>Districts.</b>             |  |  |              |  |  |              |
| Bradford District ... ..      | 24,133   | + 0'3  | + 3'4        | 17,513   | - 1'2  | + 5'3        |
| Kelthley District ... ..      | 6,336  | + 0'6  | + 5'2        | 4,842  | + 0'6  | + 10'8       |
| Halifax District ... ..       | 4,928  | + 0'7  | - 1'5        | 3,257  | + 2'1  | + 1'5        |
| Huddersfield District ...     | 6,298  | - 1'2  | + 0'9        | 6,000  | - 1'1  | + 4'6        |
| Other Parts of West Riding .. | 3,860  | + 0'5  | + 3'3        | 2,460  | + 0'1  | + 9'8        |
| <b>Total West Riding ...</b>  | <b>45,555</b>  | <b>+ 0'1</b>                                     | <b>+ 2'9</b> | <b>34,072</b>  | <b>- 0'7</b>                                     | <b>+ 5'0</b> |
| Other Districts ... ..        | 3,094  | + 0'4  | + 4'0        | 1,822  | - 0'6  | + 2'7        |
| <b>Total Worsted ... ..</b>   | <b>48,649</b>  | <b>+ 0'1</b>                                     | <b>+ 3'0</b> | <b>35,894</b>  | <b>- 0'6</b>                                     | <b>+ 5'7</b> |

**Prices of Raw Material.**

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

|                            | June, 1907. | May, 1907.  | June, 1906. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Average Prices:</b>     |             |             |             |
| Lincoln Hogs ... ..        | 12½         | 13          | 14½         |
| 40's Crossbred tops ...    | 17          | 17½         | 18½         |
| 60's Super Botany tops ... | 27½         | 27½         | 28½         |
| <b>Course of Prices:</b>   |             |             |             |
| Lincoln Hogs ... ..        | 13½-12½     | 13½-13      | 14½-14½     |
| 40's Crossbred tops ...    | 17½-16½     | 17½-16½-17½ | 18-18½      |
| 60's Super Botany tops ... | 27½         | 27½         | 29-28       |

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

| Imports (less Re-Exports) 1,000 lbs. | June, 1907.   | May, 1907.    | June, 1906.   | Increase (+) or Decrease (-), in June, 1907, as compared with a |              |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|--------------|
|                                      |               |               |               | Month ago.  | Year ago.    |
|                                      |               |               |               | <b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS')</b>        |              |
| Imports (less Re-Exports) 1,000 lbs. | 17,159        | 26,695        | 16,309        | - 9,536   | + 850        |
| British Exports ..                   | 1,918         | 1,996         | 1,409         | - 78  | + 509        |
| <b>Yarn:</b>                         |               |               |               |   |              |
| Woollen ... ..                       | 180           | 283           | 171           | - 103   | + 9          |
| Worsted ... ..                       | 4,638         | 4,933         | 4,067         | - 295   | + 571        |
| Alpaca & Mohair ..                   | 1,344         | 1,607         | 1,362         | - 263   | - 18         |
| <b>Total, Yarn ... ..</b>            | <b>6,162</b>  | <b>6,823</b>  | <b>5,600</b>  | <b>- 661</b>  | <b>+ 562</b> |
| <b>Piece Goods:</b>                  |               |               |               |   |              |
| Woollen ... 1,000 yds.               | 6,061         | 6,522         | 6,549         | + 430   | + 412        |
| Worsted ... ..                       | 7,434         | 7,066         | 8,460         | + 368   | - 1,026      |
| <b>Total, Piece Goods ...</b>        | <b>14,395</b> | <b>13,588</b> | <b>15,009</b> | <b>+ 807</b>  | <b>- 614</b> |

**FLAX (LINEN) TRADE.**

(Based on 115 Returns—109 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and showed little change compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 50,538 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed an increase of 0'1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0'2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year



number employed, and of 7.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

From the following Table it will be seen that, compared with a month ago, the weaving department showed a decline in the amount of wages paid, but every other department showed an increase; compared with a year ago, every department and every district showed an increase in the amount of wages paid. Employment was good in Ireland and in Fifehire, and fairly good in the rest of Scotland.

| Departments.     | Workpeople covered by Returns.                              |   | Earnings.  |   |              |
|------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------|
|                  | Number paid wages on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with |              |
|                  |   |   |  | Month ago.                                    | Year ago.    |
| Preparing ...    | 4,424   | + 1.2   | £ 2,584  | + 3.1   | + 7.3        |
| Spinning ...     | 5,247   | + 0.8   | 3,483  | + 0.8   | + 8.9        |
| Weaving ...      | 6,321   | - 0.8   | 4,773  | - 0.4   | + 1.7        |
| Other ...        | 2,169   | + 1.4   | 2,226  | + 1.4   | + 8.8        |
| Undefined ...    | 898   | + 0.3   | 678  | + 1.8   | + 5.9        |
| <b>Total ...</b> | <b>19,059</b>   | <b>+ 0.6</b>                                  | <b>13,844</b>  | <b>+ 0.7</b>                                  | <b>+ 5.8</b> |

| Departments.              | Workpeople covered by Returns.                              |   | Earnings.  |   |              |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------|
|                           | Number paid Wages on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with |              |
|                           |   |   |  | Month ago.                                    | Year ago.    |
| Preparing ...             | 6,596   | + 1.2   | £ 3,685  | + 1.3   | + 13.5       |
| Spinning ...              | 11,494  | + 0.5   | 5,846  | + 1.3   | + 16.2       |
| Weaving ...               | 18,641  | - 1.0   | 11,447   | - 1.1   | + 3.0        |
| Other ...                 | 6,779   | - 0.1   | 5,635  | + 1.1   | + 3.0        |
| Departments not specified | 7,028   | + 1.6   | 4,306  | + 0.3   | + 11.8       |
| <b>Total ...</b>          | <b>50,538</b>   | <b>+ 0.1</b>                                  | <b>30,959</b>  | <b>+ 0.2</b>                                  | <b>+ 7.7</b> |

| Districts.                | Workpeople covered by Returns.                              |   | Earnings.  |   |              |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------|
|                           | Number paid Wages on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with |              |
|                           |   |   |  | Month ago.                                    | Year ago.    |
| Belfast ...               | 18,499  | + 0.7   | £ 11,902   | + 1.0   | + 11.4       |
| Other Places in Ireland   | 16,674  | - 0.8   | 9,125  | - 0.5   | + 5.7        |
| <b>Total Ireland ...</b>  | <b>35,173</b>   | <b>- 0.1</b>                                  | <b>21,027</b>  | <b>+ 0.3</b>                                  | <b>+ 8.8</b> |
| Fifehire ...              | 6,645   | + 0.1   | 4,347  | + 0.3   | + 1.4        |
| Other Places in Scotland  | 6,723   | + 0.9   | 4,236  | - 0.2   | + 6.5        |
| <b>Total Scotland ...</b> | <b>13,368</b>   | <b>+ 0.5</b>                                  | <b>8,583</b>   | <b>+ 0.0</b>                                  | <b>+ 3.8</b> |
| England ...               | 1,997   | - 0.6   | 1,349  | - 1.1   | + 16.5       |
| United Kingdom            | 50,538  | + 0.1   | 30,959   | + 0.2   | + 7.7        |

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

| Description.   | June, 1907. | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |           |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
|  |             |            |             | Month ago.   | Year ago. |
|  |             |            |             | <b>Imports:</b>  |           |
| Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Cordilla) ... Tons | 9,583       | 12,118     | 5,279       | - 2,535  | + 4,304   |
| <b>Exports:</b>  |             |            |             |  |           |
| Linen Yarn ... 100 Lbs.                                | 12,141      | 17,164     | 12,656      | - 5,023  | - 515     |
| Linen Piece Goods ... 100 Yds.                         | 148,412     | 152,312    | 142,608     | - 3,900  | + 5,804   |

**JUTE TRADE.**

(Based on 37 Returns—35 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 19,059 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 19,059 workpeople covered by the Returns, 16,537 (or 87 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

From the above Table it will be seen that the preparing, spinning, and weaving departments showed a decline in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago; every department showed an increase in wages compared with a year ago, but the weaving department showed a decline in the numbers employed.

| Departments.     | Workpeople covered by Returns.                              |   | Earnings.  |   |              |
|------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------|
|                  | Number paid wages on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with | Aggregate amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with |              |
|                  |   |   |  | Month ago.                                    | Year ago.    |
| Preparing ...    | 4,424   | + 1.2   | £ 2,584  | + 3.1   | + 7.3        |
| Spinning ...     | 5,247   | + 0.8   | 3,483  | + 0.8   | + 8.9        |
| Weaving ...      | 6,321   | - 0.8   | 4,773  | - 0.4   | + 1.7        |
| Other ...        | 2,169   | + 1.4   | 2,226  | + 1.4   | + 8.8        |
| Undefined ...    | 898   | + 0.3   | 678  | + 1.8   | + 5.9        |
| <b>Total ...</b> | <b>19,059</b>   | <b>+ 0.6</b>                                  | <b>13,844</b>  | <b>+ 0.7</b>                                  | <b>+ 5.8</b> |

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

| Description.                  | June, 1907. | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
|                               |             |            |             | Month ago.   | Year ago. |
|                               |             |            |             | <b>Imports:</b>  |           |
| Jute ... Tons                 | 14,133      | 10,599     | 8,933       | + 3,834  | + 5,200   |
| <b>Exports:</b>               |             |            |             |  |           |
| Jute Yarn ... 100 Lbs.        | 43,109      | 49,068     | 39,209      | - 5,959  | + 3,900   |
| Jute Piece Goods ... 100 Yds. | 160,207     | 173,291    | 144,258     | - 13,084   | + 15,949  |

**SILK TRADE.**

(Based on 54 Returns—52 from Employers and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 9,302 workpeople and paying £6,303 in wages on pay-day in the week ended June 22nd, 1907, show that, compared with a month ago, there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, but a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, there were increases of 6.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The returns are summarised in the following Table:—

| Branches.         | Workpeople covered by Returns.                           |   | Earnings.  |   |              |
|-------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------|
|                   | No. paid wages on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a |              |
|                   |  |   |  | Month ago.                                      | Year ago.    |
| Throwing ...      | 1,180  | + 6.2   | £ 530  | + 2.5   | + 7.1        |
| Spinning ...      | 2,665  | + 0.3   | 1,973  | + 0.5   | + 12.0       |
| Weaving ...       | 3,790  | + 1.3   | 2,609  | + 1.5   | + 7.9        |
| Other ...         | 1,344  | + 0.7   | 1,008  | - 7.2   | + 0.5        |
| Not Specified ... | 323  | + 0.3   | 183  | ...   | + 16.6       |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>9,302</b>   | <b>+ 0.3</b>                                    | <b>6,303</b>   | <b>- 0.3</b>                                    | <b>+ 8.0</b> |

| Districts.                            | Workpeople covered by Returns.                           |   | Earnings.  |   |              |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------|
|                                       | No. paid wages on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a |              |
|                                       |  |   |  | Month ago.                                      | Year ago.    |
| Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire | 3,497  | + 0.3   | £ 2,621  | + 0.3   | + 6.6        |
| Macclesfield, Congleton and District  | 856  | + 1.9   | 614  | + 5.1   | + 15.8       |
| Leek ...                              | 200  | - 2.9   | 164  | + 1.2   | + 5.1        |
| Eastern Counties ...                  | 2,926  | + 0.3   | 1,735  | - 3.1   | + 4.1        |
| Other Districts, including Scotland   | 1,823  | ...   | 1,169  | ...   | + 14.2       |
| <b>Total ...</b>                      | <b>9,302</b>   | <b>+ 0.3</b>                                    | <b>6,303</b>   | <b>- 0.3</b>                                    | <b>+ 8.0</b> |

At Macclesfield employment continued good with spinners and power-loom weavers; with hand-loom weavers it was bad, and worse than a month ago. At Leek it was moderate with trimming weavers. In other branches it continued good. At Congleton it was fairly good generally; with trimming weavers, however, it was rather slack. In the Bradford district employment continued fairly good. In the Eastern Counties it was fair, but rather worse than a month ago.

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

| Description.               | June, 1907. | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-------------|
|                            |             |            |             | Month ago.   | Year ago.   |
|                            |             |            |             | <b>Imports:—</b>   |             |
| Raw Silk ... Lbs           | 40,516      | 65,863     | 40,458      | - 25,347   | + 58        |
| Thrown Silk ... ..         | 49,504      | 52,158     | 44,868      | - 9,654  | + 2,364     |
| Spun Silk Yarn ... ..      | 25,788      | 38,719     | 23,458      | - 12,931   | + 2,330     |
| Silk Broad Stuffs... yards | 4,203,940   | 6,654,960  | 5,513,821   | - 2,451,020  | - 1,309,881 |
| <b>Exports:—</b>           |             |            |             |  |             |
| Thrown Silk ... Lbs        | 3,552       | 2,669      | 1,173       | + 1,483  | + 2,379     |
| Spun Silk Yarn ... ..      | 67,088      | 98,173     | 71,606      | - 31,085   | - 4,518     |
| Silk Broad Stuffs... yards | 685,881     | 672,162    | 522,179     | + 13,699   | + 163,702   |

**LACE TRADE.**

(Based on 85 Returns—79 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in England, not so good as a month ago but better than a year ago. In Scotland it was dull, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,162 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd, and paying £7,779 in wages, showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number 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 an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Nottingham employment was good in the levers and plain net branches, fair in the curtain branch; on the whole it was not so good as a month ago but better than a year ago. In the Long Eaton district it was fairly good, and better than a year ago; in the West of England it was good. In Scotland employment showed a further decline in the curtain branch, and was worse than a year ago.

| Branches.        | Workpeople covered by Returns.                           |   | Earnings.  |   |              |
|------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------|
|                  | No. paid wages on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a |              |
|                  |  |   |  | Month ago.                                      | Year ago.    |
| Lever ...        | 2,576  | + 0.3   | £ 3,738  | - 1.0   | + 6.4        |
| Curtain ...      | 2,917  | - 2.9   | 2,745  | - 7.3   | - 2.4        |
| Plain Net ...    | 695  | + 0.3   | 646  | - 2.3   | + 8.2        |
| Others ...       | 974  | - 2.6   | 650  | - 10.6  | - 4.0        |
| <b>Total ...</b> | <b>7,162</b>   | <b>- 1.4</b>                                    | <b>7,779</b>   | <b>- 4.2</b>                                    | <b>+ 2.4</b> |

| Districts.                              | Workpeople covered by Returns.                           |   | Earnings.  |   |              |
|---|--|---|--|---|--------------|
|   | No. paid wages on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a |              |
|   |  |   |  | Month ago.                                      | Year ago.    |
| Nottingham City ...                     | 1,968  | - 2.7   | £ 2,070  | - 6.6   | + 3.4        |
| Long Eaton and other outlying districts | 1,641  | + 0.1   | 2,243  | - 2.8   | + 8.0        |
| Other English districts                 | 1,560  | + 1.1   | 1,724  | - 0.2   | + 7.3        |
| Scotland ...                            | 1,993  | - 3.3   | 1,742  | - 6.9   | - 9.1        |
| <b>Total ...</b>                        | <b>7,162</b>   | <b>- 1.4</b>                                    | <b>7,779</b>   | <b>- 4.2</b>                                    | <b>+ 2.4</b> |

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

| Description.     | June, 1907. | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |           |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
|                  |             |            |             | Month ago.   | Year ago. |
|                  |             |            |             | <b>Imports:—</b>   |           |
| Silk Lace ...    | £ 17,446    | £ 19,214   | £ 12,790    | - £ 1,768  | + £ 4,656 |
| <b>Exports:—</b> |             |            |             |  |           |
| Cotton Lace ...  | 328,939     | 422,219    | 306,383     | - 93,280   | + 22,556  |
| Silk Lace ...    | 8,193       | 10,251     | 4,948       | - 2,058  | + 3,245   |

**HOSIERY TRADE.**

(Based on 90 Returns—86 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in England, good in Scotland. On the whole it was not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

Firms employing 16,811 workpeople, and paying £12,748 in wages in the week ended June 22nd, have made Returns. From these it appears that there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was not so good as in May, but was still better than a year ago. At Loughborough it was fairly good; at Hinckley it showed a decline. At Nottingham employment was good with power framework knitters; with hand framework workers in the Nottingham country districts a decline was shown. In Derbyshire employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a year ago.

| District                       | Workpeople covered by Returns.                 |   | Earnings.  |   |              |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------|
|                                | No. paid wages in week ending June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week ending June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a |              |
|                                |  |   |  | Month ago.                                      | Year ago.    |
| Leicester ...                  | 8,226  | + 0.8   | £ 6,428  | - 5.0   | + 4.5        |
| Leicester Country District ... | 2,483  | + 1.1   | 2,091  | + 1.1   | + 0.6        |
| Notts. and Derbyshire ...      | 3,678  | + 0.4   | 2,564  | - 7.7   | - 0.1        |
| Scotland ...                   | 1,961  | + 0.4   | 1,366  | + 4.0   | + 8.6        |
| Other Districts ...            | 463  | - 0.9   | 269  | - 0.3   | - 6.3        |
| <b>Total, United Kingdom</b>   | <b>16,811</b>                                  | <b>- 0.1</b>                                    | <b>12,748</b>  | <b>- 3.6</b>                                    | <b>+ 3.0</b> |

The Imports of woollen and cotton hosiery in June, 1907, amounted to £25,939 and £94,853 respectively, as compared with £24,279 and £100,297 in May, 1907, and £26,386 and £85,170 in June, 1906.

The Exports of woollen and cotton hosiery in June, 1907, amounted to £109,180 and £39,625 respectively, as compared with £87,856 and £34,551 in May, 1907, and £95,134 and £40,507 in June, 1906.

**OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.**

**Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.**

(Based on 16 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

**Woollen and Worsted Dyers.**—Employment in the West Riding was reported as moderate. About one-half of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about one-third worked overtime.

**Cotton Dyers.**—Employment on the whole was fair, but slightly worse than a year ago.

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

**Calico Printers, etc.**—Employment with calico printers was good generally, but not quite so brisk as a month ago. At Dinting it was good with calico printers' engravers, and better than a year ago. At Glasgow it was good with calico printers and engravers, but bad with block printers.

**Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, etc.**—The improvement at Leicester was not quite maintained; at Hinckley employment was moderate; at Loughborough employment was fairly regular. With dyers at Nottingham and with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell employment was fair; with bleachers at Basford it was fairly good. On the whole, employment was worse than a month ago but better than a year ago.

*Calenderers, etc.*—At Glasgow employment continued good. At Dundee it was good with calender workers, and better than a year ago; employment with bleachfield workers was affected by a dispute.

**TAILORING TRADE.**

(Based on 112 Returns—82 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the *bespoke* branch was fairly good in London, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Provinces it was fair. In the *ready-made* branch it was fairly good, worse than a month ago, and better than a year ago.

**Bespoke Branch.**

*London.*—Employment during June was fairly good, better than a month ago and decidedly better than a year ago.

Firms paying £13,607 in wages during the four weeks ended June 22nd showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 10.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

**Ready-made Branch.**

*London.*—Employment on the whole was fairly good, and better than a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported it as better on shipping work, dull on contract, and fair on stock work.

*Leeds.*—Employment during the month was fairly good; worse than a month ago and better than a year ago. Firms employing 7,447 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended June 22nd, showed a decrease of 5.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment in the Jewish workshops was reported as worse than a month ago.

*Other Centres.*—Employment was good in Manchester, and fairly good in Norwich. In Bristol it was moderate, and worse than a year ago. In Glasgow it was good, and better than a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in June, 1907, were valued at £254,507, as compared with £299,629 in May, 1907, and £261,210 in June, 1906; and the Exports for the same months at £350,438, £369,623 and £370,413, respectively.

**BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

(Based on 499 Returns—487 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 4 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate, and worse than a month ago; it was slightly worse than a year ago.

Firms employing 61,279 workpeople have stated the wages paid in the periods under review. The number of workpeople employed by these firms in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 0.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 6.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 0.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Employment at Leicester was only fair, and worse than a month ago; compared with a year ago little change was shown. At Northampton it was fair; worse than a month ago but better than a year ago: at Kettering a decline was shown, and employment was worse than a year ago. Employment at Bristol and Kingswood was quiet, and worse than a year ago. At Leeds a slight improvement was shown as compared with a month ago, but a decline as compared with a year ago. In Scotland employment showed a further slight improvement, and was on the whole fair.

| District.                        | Workpeople covered by the Returns.              |   | Earnings.  |   |           |           |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|-----------|-----------|
|                                  | No. employed during week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a |           |           |
|                                  |   |   |  | Month ago.                                      | Year ago. |           |
| ENGLAND & WALES.                 |   | Per cent.                                       | Per cent.  | £   | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| London ... ..                    | 2,165   | - 12.9  | - 3.5  | 2,643   | - 7.3     | - 2.8     |
| Leicester ... ..                 | 12,859  | - 2.8   | - 4.3  | 13,204  | - 12.2    | + 0.2     |
| Leicester Country District       | 5,235   | - 1.9   | + 1.5  | 2,888   | - 12.3    | - 3.5     |
| Northampton ... ..               | 8,915   | - 0.2   | + 1.6  | 8,542   | - 3.5     | + 2.8     |
| Northampton Country District     | 8,363   | - 1.1   | + 2.5  | 7,837   | - 4.1     | + 4.5     |
| Kettering ... ..                 | 3,763   | - 1.2   | - 0.4  | 3,716   | - 7.6     | - 2.0     |
| Stafford & District ... ..       | 2,570   | - 1.0   | - 1.0  | 2,358   | - 3.9     | - 0.9     |
| Norwich & District ... ..        | 3,751   | + 0.4   | + 0.7  | 3,218   | - 3.2     | - 0.6     |
| Bristol & District ... ..        | 1,726   | - 0.1   | - 5.6  | 1,459   | - 2.1     | - 0.0     |
| Kingswood ... ..                 | 1,600   | - 0.9   | - 8.7  | 1,498   | - 1.5     | - 0.2     |
| Leeds & District ... ..          | 2,227   | + 2.5   | - 3.4  | 1,972   | + 0.4     | - 7.1     |
| Manchester & District ... ..     | 2,559   | - 1.2   | - 1.8  | 2,289   | - 11.2    | - 7.4     |
| Birmingham & District ... ..     | 1,049   | + 6.5   | - 8.8  | 819   | - 1.6     | - 6.0     |
| Other parts of England and Wales | 2,547   | + 0.3   | - 2.4  | 2,227   | - 0.6     | + 2.6     |
| ENGLAND & WALES                  | 57,398  | - 1.5   | - 0.5  | 54,710  | - 6.9     | - 0.5     |
| SCOTLAND ... ..                  | 5,610   | - 0.7   | - 6.5  | 5,531   | + 0.9     | - 3.2     |
| IRELAND ... ..                   | 271   | + 2.3   | + 7.1  | 199   | + 0.5     | + 13.7    |
| UNITED KINGDOM                   | 61,279  | - 1.4   | - 0.8  | 58,440  | - 6.4     | - 0.6     |

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

| Description.                       | June, 1907. | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |           |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
|                                    |             |            |             | Month ago.   | Year ago. |
| <b>Imports</b>                     |             |            |             |  |           |
| Quantity ... Dozen pairs           | 14,130      | 19,455     | 12,904      | - 5,305  | + 1,226   |
| Value ... .. £                     | 10,550      | 80,836     | 55,431      | - 20,286   | + 5,119   |
| <b>Re-Exports</b>                  |             |            |             |  |           |
| Quantity ... Dozen pairs           | 997         | 1,036      | 1,036       | - 39   | - 39      |
| Value ... .. £                     | 3,134       | 2,830      | 3,214       | + 304  | - 80      |
| <b>Exports (British and Irish)</b> |             |            |             |  |           |
| Quantity ... Dozen pairs           | 54,223      | 59,174     | 52,749      | - 4,951  | + 1,474   |
| Value ... .. £                     | 135,460     | 133,737    | 129,950     | - 18,277   | + 5,530   |

**HAT TRADE.**

(Based on 14 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT during June in the *Silk* hat branch was quiet, in the *Felt* hat branch it was moderate; in both branches it was better than a year ago.

In the *Silk* hat trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 6.9, compared with 7.3 at the end of May and 11.8 a year ago. Employment generally was quiet, but better than a year ago.

In the *Felt* hat trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 2.6, compared with 2.5 a month ago, and 3.5 a year ago. At Denton employment was quiet; at Stockport and in Warwickshire it was good. On the whole it was slightly better than a year ago.

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

| Description.       | June, 1907.    | May, 1907.     | June, 1906.    | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |               |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|---------------|
|                    |                |                |                | Month ago.   | Year ago.     |
| <b>Imports:</b>    |                |                |                |  |               |
| Total ... ..       | Dozens, 27,366 | Dozens, 50,650 | Dozens, 28,324 | Dozens, - 23,284   | Dozens, - 998 |
| <b>Exports:</b>    |                |                |                |  |               |
| Felt ... ..        | 23,649         | 31,461         | 26,281         | - 7,812  | + 3,368       |
| Straw ... ..       | 54,056         | 45,673         | 53,170         | + 8,383  | + 886         |
| Other Sorts ... .. | 4,273          | 2,787          | 3,568          | + 1,486  | + 705         |
| Total ... ..       | 87,978         | 79,921         | 83,019         | + 8,057  | + 4,959       |

**OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.**

(Based on 178 Returns—172 from Employers, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

*Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.*—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-end, employing 1,815 dressmakers in the week ended June 22nd, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, but an increase of 2.6 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Court dressmakers employing 1,095 workpeople showed no change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good.

Employment with milliners in the West-end was fairly good, and better than a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,621 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers), showed a decrease of 5.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, but an increase of 3.5 per cent. compared with a year ago: employment during the month was moderate.

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

In Manchester employment with mantle makers was fairly good, and better than a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade employment during the month was moderate; firms employing 2,139 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

*Shirt and Collar Trade.*—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers employing 6,453 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,417 in wages in the week ended June 22nd, showed a decrease of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, but an increase of 1.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was reported as fairly good in London and at Glasgow and in Ulster, moderate at Manchester and Taunton.

*Corset Trade.*—Returns received from corset manufacturers employing 3,011 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 22nd, showed a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

**OTHER LEATHER TRADES.**

(Based on 41 Returns—1 from an Employers' Association, 25 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, but better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,693 had 4.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.7 per cent. in May, and 5.8 per cent. a year ago.

*Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, etc.*—Employment with skinner was slightly better at Leeds; bad at Birmingham; moderate in London. With curriers it was fair generally; quiet at Birmingham; good at Walsall. With leather workers generally it was quiet at Leeds; not so good as last month at Bolton, Bury, and Wigan; good at Manchester.

*Saddle and Harness Makers.*—Employment continued good generally. At Glasgow it was fair. At Walsall it was fair and much improved.

*Miscellaneous Leather Trades.*—With fancy leather workers employment was fair, but worse than a month ago. In London it was fair with fancy leather finishers and better than a month ago. With portmanteau and trunk makers it was fair both in London and Manchester.

**Imports and Exports.**

| Description.                               | June, 1907.  | May, 1907.   | June, 1906.   | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |                |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--|----------------|
|  |              |              |               | Month ago.   | Year ago.      |
| <b>Imports:—</b>                           |              |              |               |  |                |
| Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry ... .. | cwts. 31,554 | cwts. 35,420 | cwts. 41,999  | cwts. - 3,866  | cwts. - 10,445 |
| Doitto, wet ... ..                         | 36,793       | 42,924       | 40,135        | - 6,131  | - 3,342        |
| Total, hides, dry and wet                  | 68,347       | 78,344       | 82,134        | - 9,997  | - 13,787       |
| Goat skins, undressed (No.)                | 1,080,255    | 2,085,657    | 1,570,833     | - 1,005,401  | - 490,578      |
| Sheep skins (value) £                      | 256,160      | 262,282      | 265,463       | - 6,122  | - 9,303        |
| <b>Exports:—</b>                           |              |              |               |  |                |
| Leather* ... ..                            | cwts. 66,412 | cwts. 81,069 | cwts. 126,376 | cwts. - 14,657   | cwts. - 59,964 |
| Saddlery and harness (value) £             | 39,016       | 52,285       | 38,679        | - 13,269   | + 337          |

**PAPER, PRINTING, AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.**

(Based on 393 Returns—133 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 243 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fair on the whole, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

**PAPER TRADES.**

Employment in these trades remained good, and was better than a year ago, especially in the South of England. Returns received from firms employing 20,228 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

| Description.                                 | Number of Workpeople paid Wages in last week in June, 1907, by firms making Returns. | Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in No. of Workpeople as compared with a |           |
|--|--|---|-----------|
|  |  | Month ago.  | Year ago. |
| <b>Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:</b> |  |   |           |
| Northern Counties ... ..                     | 5,610  | + 0.7   | + 1.4     |
| Midlands, Wales, and Ireland ... ..          | 1,944  | + 0.7   | + 1.4     |
| Southern Counties ... ..                     | 6,571  | - 0.3   | + 3.7     |
| Scotland ... ..                              | 5,186  | + 0.2   | + 1.0     |
| Total Machine-made Paper, &c. ... ..         | 19,311   | + 0.2   | + 2.1     |
| <b>Hand-made Paper</b> ... ..                | 917  | - 0.1   | + 0.5     |
| Total ... ..                                 | 20,228   | + 0.2   | + 2.0     |

Trade Unions in the *machine-made paper* trade with 1,772 members had 2.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 2.4 per cent. in May, and 2.2 per cent. in June, 1906.

The imports of paper in June, 1907, amounted to £384,005, as compared with £441,647 in May, 1907, and £448,403 in June, 1906, and the exports for the same periods amounted to £192,338, £207,949 and £154,834 respectively.

**PRINTING TRADES.**

Employment continued fair on the whole. Trade Unions with a membership of 47,156 had 4.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 4.0 in May and 4.1 a year ago.

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

The following Table shows the percentages for the various districts:—

| Districts.                        | No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1907, included in the Returns. | Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of |            |             | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a |           |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
|                                   |   | June, 1907.                                 | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Month ago.   | Year ago. |
|                                   |   |   |            |             |  |           |
| London ...                        | 19,158  | 4.1   | 3.6        | 3.5         | + 0.5  | + 0.6     |
| Northern Counties and Yorkshire   | 5,126   | 4.7   | 5.6        | 5.8         | - 0.9  | - 1.1     |
| Lanes. and Cheshire...            | 6,513   | 4.3   | 5.2        | 4.0         | - 0.9  | + 0.3     |
| East Midland and Eastern Counties | 2,236   | 3.6   | 3.8        | 4.1         | - 0.2  | - 0.5     |
| West Midlands ...                 | 2,409   | 5.7   | 5.4        | 5.4         | + 0.3  | + 0.3     |
| S. & S. W. Counties and Wales     | 3,828   | 2.9   | 2.8        | 3.1         | + 0.1  | - 0.2     |
| Scotland ...                      | 5,444   | 2.5   | 2.4        | 3.2         | + 0.1  | - 0.7     |
| Ireland ...                       | 2,442   | 6.2   | 5.4        | 7.9         | + 0.8  | - 1.7     |
| United Kingdom ...                | 47,156  | 4.1   | 4.0        | 4.1         | + 0.1  | ...       |

London.—Employment continued fairly good generally during June and was better than a year ago. At the end of the month 4.1 per cent. of Trade Union members were unemployed, as compared with 3.6 per cent. at the end of May, and 3.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1906.

Other Centres.—Employment was fair on the whole. At Edinburgh employment was fairly good with compositors, but with machinemen some short time was worked, and suspensions were common. With letterpress printers employment was good at Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton, Derby, Oxford, Plymouth, Bristol, and Aberdeen; it had improved at Leeds and Newcastle; but was quiet at Hull, Leicester, Nottingham and Cardiff. With lithographic printers it was good at Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol; it was better on the whole than in June, 1906.

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment showed little general change compared with a month ago. In London it continued very quiet, and was worse than a year ago, short time being still common. In the provinces it was fair on the whole, good at Glasgow and Leeds, but bad at Edinburgh and Liverpool.

The following Table shows the percentage unemployed in Trade Unions in the Bookbinding Trades:—

| Districts.          | No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1907, included in the Returns. | Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of |            |             | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a |           |
|---------------------|---|---|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
|                     |   | June, 1907.                                 | May, 1907. | June, 1906. | Month ago.   | Year ago. |
|                     |   |   |            |             |  |           |
| London ...          | 3,611   | 8.4   | 8.5        | 7.1         | - 0.1  | + 1.3     |
| Other Districts ... | 3,355   | 4.2   | 3.8        | 4.2         | + 0.4  | ...       |
| United Kingdom ...  | 6,976   | 6.4   | 6.2        | 5.7         | + 0.2  | + 0.7     |

#### BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 1,730 Returns—798 from Employers' and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 879 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 53 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in June continued dull, partly owing to bad weather. It showed, on the whole, a decline as compared with a month ago, and a slight improvement as compared with a year ago.

Returns from 725 firms employing 48,077 workpeople at the end of June showed a decrease in the number employed of 1.7 per cent. as compared with a month ago. In London there was a decrease of 5.7 per cent., the other districts showing an increase of 0.4 per cent. on the whole.

Employment remained dull with most branches of the building trades. It was fair with painters and slaters. Compared with a month ago and a year ago little general change was reported, but slaters showed an improvement.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of June was 4.9, as compared with 4.4 a month ago and 5.4 a year ago. The percentages of Trade Union plumbers unemployed for the same periods were 8.3, 7.7 and 8.0 respectively.

The following Table summarises the Returns from employers:—

| District.                       | Number of Workpeople paid Wages on the last pay-day of the month. |            |             |            |                |            |             |            |
|---------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|                                 | Skilled Tradesmen.  |            | Labourers.  |            | Lads and Boys. |            | Total.      |            |
|                                 | June, 1907.   | May, 1907. | June, 1907. | May, 1907. | June, 1907.    | May, 1907. | June, 1907. | May, 1907. |
| London ...                      | 9,068   | 9,799      | 6,494       | 6,722      | 558            | 566        | 16,120      | 17,087     |
| Northern Counties and Yorkshire | 2,771   | 2,783      | 2,383       | 2,343      | 623            | 638        | 5,777       | 5,764      |
| Lancashire and Cheshire         | 3,900   | 3,804      | 3,177       | 3,149      | 887            | 903        | 7,964       | 7,856      |
| Midland and Eastern Counties    | 2,872   | 2,864      | 2,160       | 2,129      | 405            | 401        | 5,437       | 5,394      |
| S. & S. W. Counties and Wales   | 3,391   | 3,335      | 1,994       | 2,080      | 549            | 573        | 5,934       | 5,988      |
| England & Wales                 | 22,032  | 22,585     | 16,208      | 16,423     | 3,022          | 3,081      | 41,232      | 42,089     |
| Scotland ...                    | 2,596   | 2,618      | 1,535       | 1,389      | 691            | 666        | 4,822       | 4,693      |
| Ireland ...                     | 975   | 1,038      | 940         | 987        | 108            | 118        | 2,023       | 2,143      |
| United Kingdom                  | 25,573  | 26,241     | 18,683      | 18,799     | 3,821          | 3,885      | 48,077      | 48,925     |

London.—Employment continued dull generally, and was worse than a month ago, except with plasterers, who reported a slight improvement. Trade Union Returns relating to carpenters and joiners in the London district showed that 10.3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of the month, against 8.9 a month ago, and 9.4 per cent. in June, 1906. The percentages for plumbers were 12.9, 12.5, and 13.9 respectively.

Northern Counties and Yorkshire.—Employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago. Bricklayers were fairly well employed at Leeds, quiet elsewhere. With carpenters and joiners employment was moderate, except at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool, where it was dull, and worse than a month ago. Painters were fairly well employed, although somewhat hindered by bad weather. Plasterers reported employment as slack. Plumbers were quiet on the whole.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment was moderate generally, and better than a month ago, although hindered by bad weather. Employment with plumbers was reported as slack.

Midland and Eastern Counties.—Employment continued dull on the whole, but was good at Coventry, Redditch, and Worcester, and fair at Derby. At Nottingham an improvement was reported. At Leicester there was a decline, except with carpenters, who reported a slight improvement.

Southern and Western Counties and Wales.—Employment was slack, and worse than a month ago, partly owing to bad weather. At Bath, Cheltenham, Gloucester and Taunton, however, an improvement was reported. Masons at Cardiff remained fairly well employed.

Scotland.—Employment was fair with carpenters, painters, and slaters. With masons and plasterers it was dull, and worse than a month ago. With bricklayers it continued dull at Glasgow and fair at Edinburgh.

Ireland.—Employment was dull generally, partly owing to bad weather.

#### FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 169 Returns—4 from Employers' Associations, 134 from Trade Unions, and 31 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the furnishing and woodworking trades was fair, but not so good as a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,988 reported 3.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.9 per cent. a month ago, and 4.1 per cent. in June, 1906.

#### Furnishing Trades.

Employment in the furnishing trades continued fair, and was better on the whole than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 3.2 per cent. a month ago,

and 5.2 per cent. a year ago. An increase of unemployment was reported with cabinet-makers. A decline took place with french-polishers in London, but at Edinburgh and Glasgow they were well employed, as were also cabinet-makers and upholsterers.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in June, 1907, were valued at £42,686, as compared with £46,855 in May, 1907, and £48,118 in June, 1906 and the Exports for the same periods were valued at £47,946, £55,509 and £46,757 respectively.

#### Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment with millsawyers and woodcutting machinists continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago. At Hull employment was bad, and short time was general. An improvement was reported at Nottingham, where some overtime was worked. Trade Unions reported 4.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 4.6 per cent. a month ago, and 4.3 per cent. in June, 1906.

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

| Description.                                     | June, 1907.   | May, 1907.    | June, 1906.   | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a |                |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|----------------|
|  |               |               |               | Month ago.   | Year ago.      |
| Timber, hewn ...                                 | Loads. 77,254 | Loads. 73,096 | Loads. 78,882 | Loads. + 4,158   | Loads. - 1,628 |
| " sawn ...                                       | 613,286       | 372,047       | 702,971       | + 241,259  | - 89,685       |
| House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value) | £ 19,369      | £ 15,326      | £ 23,846      | + 4,043  | - 4,477        |

#### Coopers.

Coopers remained fairly well employed, the improvement as compared with last year being maintained. Short time was worked at Burton, where employment continued dull. It was good at Hull and Dublin, fairly good at Birmingham and Wolverhampton, and bad at Edinburgh.

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment with coachmakers was good on the whole, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. It continued dull in London, and short time was reported. A decline was reported at Liverpool, Coventry, and Dublin. Trade Unions of coachmakers, wheelwrights, smiths, &c., reported 1.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, the same a month ago, and 1.6 per cent. in June, 1906.

#### Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was fair with brushmakers, but not so good as a month ago. Trade Unions reported 3.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.6 per cent. a month ago, and 3.1 per cent. a year ago.

Other Trades.—With packing-case makers employment was fair, and about the same as a month ago. Basket-makers were well employed on the whole, and an improvement took place in London, and at Manchester and Leicester.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in June, 1907, were valued at £26,214, as compared with £33,585 in May, 1907, and £27,948 in June, 1906, and the Exports for the same periods were valued at £13,690, £16,174, and £12,673 respectively.

#### POTTERY, AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 25 Returns—7 from Employers' and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Pottery trade continued good and was better than a year ago. In the Brick and Tile trades it continued slack.

Pottery Trade.—Employment was good in Staffordshire, at Glasgow, and at Bristol. In Devonshire it

continued fair; it was also fair at Newcastle-on-Tyne and at Swadlincote. With earthenware makers at Longton and Fenton a decline was reported. With clay tobacco-pipe makers it was very good at Manchester, fair at Waterford, and dull at Glasgow and Gateshead.

Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment was slack at Peterborough, in North Wales and Devonshire, and at Nottingham, where short time continued general. It was also dull at Birmingham and Bristol. At Ipswich, and in the Tees and Hartlepool and South Staffordshire districts, it was fair, while some improvement was shown in Shropshire. It continued good at Oldham, and in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in June, 1907, were valued at £75,521, as compared with £88,268 in May, 1907, and £69,185 in June, 1906, and the Exports for the same periods were valued at £207,326, £227,616, and £182,836 respectively.

#### GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 82 Returns—59 from Employers' and Employers' Associations, 13 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,984 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd, and paying £10,924 in wages, showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in numbers employed, and an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. The increases were confined to Yorkshire and Scotland, other districts showing a decline both in numbers employed and the amount of wages paid.

Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 7.7 per cent. in numbers employed, and an increase of 15.1\* per cent. in the amount of wages paid, the increases being shared by all the principal districts with the exception of Worcester and Warwick, in which there was a decline in the amount of wages paid.

| Branches.                      | Workpeople covered by Returns.                              |   |             | Earnings.  |   |             |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------|--|---|-------------|
|                                | Number paid Wages on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with |             | Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week ended June 22nd, 1907. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with |             |
|                                |   | A Month ago.                                  | A Year ago. |  | A Month ago.                                  | A Year ago. |
| Glass Bottle ...               | 5,691   | + 2.5   | + 12.4      | 7,347  | + 4.0   | + 27.6*     |
| Plate Glass ...                | 846   | ...   | - 1.9       | 966  | - 2.5   | - 3.9       |
| Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles) | 2,118   | - 0.0   | + 2.5       | 2,262  | - 4.2   | - 3.8       |
| Other Branches...              | 329   | - 5.5   | - 6.5       | 349  | - 7.4   | - 0.2       |
| Total ...                      | 8,984   | + 1.4   | + 7.7       | 10,924   | + 1.2   | + 15.1*     |
| Districts.                     |   |   |             |  |   |             |
| North of England               | 992   | - 1.2   | + 11.1      | 1,154  | - 1.2   | + 35.4      |
| Yorkshire ...                  | 4,315   | + 3.5   | + 9.3       | 5,598  | + 3.9   | + 20.6      |
| Lancashire ...                 | 894   | - 0.7   | + 8.2       | 947  | - 2.2   | + 12.5      |
| Worcester and Warwick          | 1,505   | - 0.3   | + 2.3       | 1,743  | - 3.8   | - 4.2       |
| Scotland ...                   | 842   | + 2.1   | + 9.2       | 1,058  | + 3.0   | + 15.0      |
| Other parts of United Kingdom  | 436   | - 5.0   | + 0.5       | 424  | - 0.9   | - 0.2       |
| Total ...                      | 8,984   | + 1.4   | + 7.7       | 10,924   | + 1.2   | + 15.1*     |

Employment with glass bottle makers was good in the North of England, Lancashire, and Scotland; it was moderate at Leeds, Castleford, and Mexborough, and fair at Wakefield and Dublin. It was moderate with medical glass bottle makers at Leeds. With flint glass makers employment was generally good, but with cutters it was only fair on the whole, short time being worked at Birmingham. In Wordsley and district, however, it was good. Employment with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham was fair. It continued good with sheet glass makers and flatteners at St. Helens. It was fairly good with London glass blowers. Employment with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear was moderate, and short time continued general.

\* The comparison with June, 1906, is affected to some extent by an advance in rates of wages in the glass bottle making trade, which took effect in January, February, 1907.

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

| Description.                                       | June, 1907.   | May, 1907.    | June, 1906.   | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|---------------|
|  |               |               |               | A Month ago.   | A Year ago.   |
| <b>Imports:</b>                                    |               |               |               |  |               |
| Window & German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c. | cwts. 90,576  | cwts. 104,859 | cwts. 100,594 | cwts. -14,283  | cwts. -10,018 |
| Plate ... ..                                       | 34,264        | 38,674        | 31,093        | + 4,410  | + 3,171       |
| Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.               | 57,250        | 72,322        | 56,926        | + 15,092   | + 504         |
| Manufactures, other sorts...                       | 2,150         | 1,691         | 3,793         | + 499  | - 1,513       |
|  | gross 113,782 | gross 135,714 | gross 127,653 | gross -20,232  | gross -14,171 |
| <b>Exports:</b>                                    |               |               |               |  |               |
| Plate ... ..                                       | cwts. 17,750  | cwts. 14,281  | cwts. 10,879  | + 2,869  | + 6,271       |
| Flint ... ..                                       | 4,866         | 5,926         | 4,984         | - 1,060  | - 118         |
| Manufactures, other sorts ...                      | 47,601        | 55,494        | 38,792        | + 8,490  | + 8,212       |
|  | gross 70,482  | gross 101,001 | gross 60,780  | gross -9,519   | gross + 9,702 |

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.**

(Based on 177 Returns from Correspondents in various parts of England.)

AGRICULTURAL employment was generally regular in June, but some day labourers were in irregular work in a number of districts on account of continued cold and wet weather which interrupted hosing and delayed the hay harvest. The supply of day labourers was, generally speaking, in excess of the demand.

Returns showing the rates of wages paid to ordinary agricultural labourers in June, 1907, in comparison with those paid a year ago have been furnished by 177 correspondents. Of these, 161 returns showed no change in wages between the two periods, while an upward tendency was shown in 7 returns, and a downward tendency in 6 returns (5 from southern counties).

**Northern Counties.**—In *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Westmorland* and *Lancashire*, the employment of day labourers was interrupted by wet weather, which considerably interfered with outdoor work. Cold and wet weather also hindered work in *Yorkshire*, causing most day labourers to lose time until the end of the month, when the weather became somewhat finer. Hoeing corn and singling mangels and turnips caused a fair demand for this class of labour, but the supply was generally fully equal to the demand.

**Midland Counties.**—According to correspondents in *Cheshire* and *Derbyshire*, outdoor work was affected by rain, which compelled a number of day labourers to lose time. Employment was fairly regular in *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire*, though rain somewhat hindered such work as turnip hoeing and singling. The supply of day labourers was just about equal to the demand. Similar reports come from *Staffordshire*, where there was some surplus of extra labour. In *Shropshire* the regularity of employment was interfered with by the wet weather, but there was a good deal of hoeing to be done, and day labourers were fairly well employed. In *Worcestershire* and *Warwickshire* rain interrupted hoeing and root planting somewhat seriously. There was some surplus of day labour in these counties. Employment was fairly regular in *Northamptonshire* and *Oxfordshire*, but rain interrupted men on piecework; there was generally a plentiful supply of casual labour. There was some irregularity of employment with day labourers in *Buckinghamshire* on account of rain. In *Hertfordshire* and *Bedfordshire* extra men were not in much demand, and there was a surplus of this class of labour in some districts.

**Eastern Counties.**—Wet weather caused some interruption to haymaking in *Huntingdonshire*, and day labourers lost time in consequence. There was generally

an excess of this class of labour. In *Cambridgeshire* some Irish migratory labourers are reported to have arrived sooner than usual owing to the lateness of the northern hay harvest. In this county the supply of and demand for extra labour were generally about equal. Employment was fairly regular in *Lincolnshire*, hay-making causing a good demand for extra labour at the end of the month. In *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* rain delayed the hay-harvest, but employment became plentiful towards the end of the month, while hoeing mangels and turnips provided a good deal of work. There was an ample supply of casual labour in both counties. Hoeing and haymaking were somewhat interrupted by wet weather in *Essex*; the supply of extra labour was slightly in excess of the demand.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—Employment was generally regular in *Kent*, but day labourers lost a little time on account of rain; the supply of such men tended to be more than sufficient for the demand. Rain caused some irregularity of employment to day labourers in *Surrey*. Some day labourers were also in irregular work in *Sussex*, in consequence of the hay-making being delayed by wet weather: a correspondent in the *Battle Union* states that at the end of June the hay harvest had practically not commenced. Employment was fairly regular in *Hampshire*, but there was some surplus of labour. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the *Kingsclere Union*. Employment was, generally speaking, regular in *Berkshire*, but day labourers occasionally lost time on wet days. On account of the unfitness of the ground for hoeing and the backward state of haymaking, extra labour was in less demand than usual in *Wiltshire*, and some day labourers also were in irregular employment. Similar reports come from *Dorset* and *Somerset*. The employment of day labourers in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire* was somewhat interrupted by rain; there was a scarcity of men for permanent situations in both counties. In *Devonshire* and *Cornwall* hoeing was interrupted by wet weather, and day labourers lost time in consequence.

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.**

(Based on 137 Returns—116 from Employers, 7 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during June was moderate, and worse than a month ago in London, but generally fair and rather better than a month ago at the other principal ports.

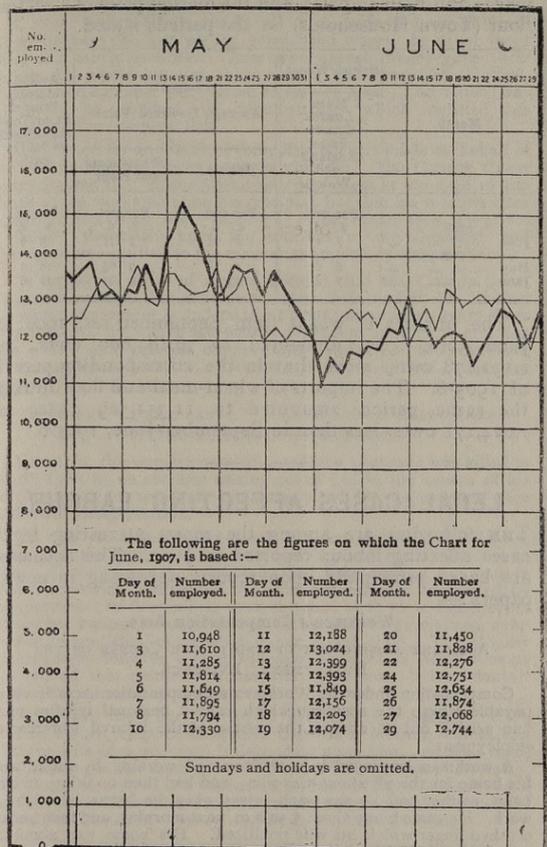
*London*.\*—Employment generally was moderate, and worse than in May. There were no wool sales during the month. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended June 29th was 12,100, a decrease of 10.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 4.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. The daily numbers in June ranged from 10,948 on the 1st to 13,024 on the 12th. During the corresponding period of 1906, the numbers ranged from 11,657 on the 2nd to 13,267 on the 18th.

| Period.                                   | In Docks*                                 |                     |        | At 111 Wharves making Returns. | Total Docks and Principal Wharves. |
|---|---|---------------------|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|   | By Dock Companies or through Contractors. | By Ship-owners, &c. | Total. |                                |                                    |
| Week ended June 8th                       | 3,640                                     | 2,487               | 6,127  | 5,517                          | 11,644                             |
| " " " 15th                                | 3,877                                     | 2,848               | 6,725  | 5,639                          | 12,364                             |
| " " " 22nd                                | 3,882                                     | 2,682               | 6,564  | 5,434                          | 11,998                             |
| " " " 29th                                | 4,098                                     | 2,778               | 6,876  | 5,542                          | 12,418                             |
| Average for 4 weeks ended June 29th, 1907 | 3,865                                     | 2,695               | 6,560  | 5,540                          | 12,100                             |
| Average for May, 1907                     | 4,450                                     | 2,696               | 7,346  | 6,162                          | 13,508                             |
| Average for June, 1906                    | 4,870†                                    | 2,782†              | 7,102† | 6,671†                         | 13,673†                            |

\* Exclusive of Tilbury. † Revised figures.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed by all the Docks, and at 111 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of May, 1907, and June, 1907. The corresponding curve for May, 1906, and June, 1906, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1907, and the thin curve to 1906.]



The mean daily number employed at *Tilbury Dock* was 1,004 in June, 1907, as compared with 1,140 in the previous month and 1,030 in June, 1906.

At *Liverpool* employment was good with dock labourers, and fair with quay and railway carters.

*Other Ports.*—On the *Tyne* employment was generally moderate with dock and quayside labourers; it was fair on the *Wear*. At the *Hartlepoons* employment was fair and it was generally good at *Middlesbrough*. Employment with dock labourers was moderate at *Hull*, and good at *Grimsby* and *Goole*; at all three ports coal workers were well employed. Employment was good and better than a month ago with dock labourers at *Manchester*, overtime being worked; it continued good with carters. At *Southampton* employment was reported as good, and better than a month ago. It was moderate at *Plymouth*. At *Bristol* employment was fair, showing a slight improvement compared with a month ago. It was generally good at the *South Wales* ports, being somewhat better than a month ago with coal workers. Employment continued fair at *Glasgow* and good at *Leith*. At *Dundee* and *Aberdeen* it was fair, a slight improvement on a month ago being reported from *Dundee*. Employment at *Belfast* was interrupted by a dispute affecting dock labourers and carters. At *Dublin* employment was good; it was moderate at *Cork*.

**SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JUNE.**

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during June 40,411\* seamen, of whom 4,423 (or 10.9 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. In nine cases

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

there were increases, and in eight cases there were decreases, as compared with June, 1906, the net result being an increase of 928.

For the six months ended June, 1907, the total number of seamen shipped was 237,538,\* or 12,591 more than during the corresponding period of 1906, chiefly accounted for by large increases at *Liverpool*, *Southampton*, *Cardiff*, *Glasgow*, and *Middlesbrough*.

Lascars, who are engaged in *Asia*, are not included in these figures.

The following Table shows the number of persons\* shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom during the periods mentioned:—

| Principal Ports.                                 | Number of Seamen* shipped in |               |                               |                              |                |                               |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
|  | June, 1907.                  |               | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1907. | Six months ended June, 1907. |                | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1907. |
| 1906.  | 1907.                        | 1906.         |                               | 1907.                        |                |                               |
| <b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>                        |                              |               |                               |                              |                |                               |
| <b>East Coast.</b>                               |                              |               |                               |                              |                |                               |
| <i>Tyne Ports</i> ... ..                         | 3,079                        | 2,502         | - 577                         | 16,206                       | 15,250         | - 956                         |
| <i>Sunderland</i> ... ..                         | 461                          | 357           | - 104                         | 2,455                        | 2,139          | - 316                         |
| <i>Middlesbrough</i> ... ..                      | 283                          | 374           | + 91                          | 1,406                        | 2,482          | + 1,076                       |
| <i>Hull</i> ... ..                               | 1,322                        | 1,684         | + 362                         | 7,240                        | 7,168          | - 72                          |
| <i>Grimsby</i> ... ..                            | 77                           | 100           | + 23                          | 543                          | 466            | - 77                          |
| <b>Bristol Channel.</b>                          |                              |               |                               |                              |                |                               |
| <i>Bristol</i> ... ..                            | 690                          | 642           | - 48                          | 3,928                        | 3,689          | - 239                         |
| <i>Newport, Mon.</i> ... ..                      | 868                          | 938           | + 90                          | 3,357                        | 5,164          | + 1,807                       |
| <i>Cardiff</i> ... ..                            | 4,695                        | 4,637         | - 58                          | 28,507                       | 31,381         | + 2,874                       |
| <i>Swansea</i> ... ..                            | 450                          | 526           | + 76                          | 2,434                        | 2,842          | + 408                         |
| <b>Other Ports.</b>                              |                              |               |                               |                              |                |                               |
| <i>Liverpool</i> ... ..                          | 14,738                       | 15,429        | + 691                         | 83,144                       | 88,331         | + 5,187                       |
| <i>London</i> ... ..                             | 6,506                        | 6,004         | - 502                         | 35,505                       | 35,987         | + 482                         |
| <i>Southampton</i> ... ..                        | 1,882                        | 3,443         | + 1,561                       | 12,531                       | 16,327         | + 3,796                       |
| <b>SCOTLAND.</b>                                 |                              |               |                               |                              |                |                               |
| <i>Leith</i> ... ..                              | 326                          | 461           | + 135                         | 2,816                        | 2,619          | - 197                         |
| <i>Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth</i> ... .. | 276                          | 170           | - 106                         | 1,243                        | 1,236          | - 7                           |
| <i>Glasgow</i> ... ..                            | 3,474                        | 3,633         | + 159                         | 19,258                       | 20,716         | + 1,458                       |
| <b>IRELAND.</b>                                  |                              |               |                               |                              |                |                               |
| <i>Dublin</i> ... ..                             | 125                          | 51            | - 74                          | 606                          | 318            | - 288                         |
| <i>Belfast</i> ... ..                            | 231                          | 240           | + 9                           | 1,368                        | 1,473          | + 105                         |
| <b>Total</b> ... ..                              | <b>39,483</b>                | <b>40,411</b> | <b>+ 928</b>                  | <b>224,947</b>               | <b>237,538</b> | <b>+ 12,591</b>               |

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

(Based on 21 Returns—2 from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10 from the Collectors of Fishery Statistics for England and Wales and the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

THE fish landed during June, 1907, showed an increase in both quantity and value.

Employment at the principal ports was generally good, and showed a further improvement on a month ago. At *Yarmouth* employment was good with fishermen, but was still bad with fish curers. At *Lowestoft* employment was fair generally. Employment was good on the whole at *Grimsby* and *Hull*, and showed a further improvement on a month ago at *Grimsby*, but a decline with fish curers at *Hull*. At *Aberdeen*, *Fraserburgh*, *Peterhead*, and *Macduff* employment was good and better than a month ago. Employment at the *Tyne* ports was fair on the whole. Off the south and south-west coast of England employment was interfered with by bad weather at the beginning of the month, but was generally fair in the latter part of the month. Employment was fair on the whole, though also interrupted by bad weather, off the south and south-west coasts of Ireland.

The following Table gives the quantities and values of the fish landed in June, 1907, and 1906, respectively:—

|                                 | Quantity.     |               | Value.      |             |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                 | June, 1907.   | June, 1906.   | June, 1907. | June, 1906. |
| <b>Fish (other than Shell):</b> |               |               |             |             |
| <i>England and Wales</i> ... .. | Cwts. 906,090 | Cwts. 920,646 | £ 537,082   | £ 491,751   |
| <i>Scotland</i> ... ..          | 1,413,381     | 1,259,520     | 408,818     | 353,546     |
| <i>Ireland</i> ... ..           | 64,655        | 129,518       | 21,819      | 34,853      |
| <b>Total</b> ... ..             | 2,384,126     | 2,309,684     | 967,719     | 880,150     |
| <b>Shell Fish</b> ... ..        | —             | —             | 30,883      | 36,350      |
| <b>Total Value</b> ... ..       | —             | —             | 998,602     | 916,480     |

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

The Exports of herrings in June, 1907, were valued at £250,555, as compared with £28,238 in May, 1907, and £245,160 in June, 1906.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

Returns showing the predominant prices of bread on July 1st, 1907, have been received from the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and from other sources, and the figures are summarised in the following Tables.

| London:—<br>N. & N.W. ...<br>E. & N.E. ...<br>S.E. ...<br>S.W. ...<br>W. & W.C. ...<br>N. Counties & Yorks,<br>Lancs. & Cheshire<br>Midlands ...<br>Eastern Counties ...<br>Southern Counties ...<br>S. Western Counties<br>and Wales<br>Scotland ...<br>Great Britain ... | 1st July, 1907.     |          |       | 1st June, 1907.     |          |       | 2nd July, 1906.     |          |       |
|--|---------------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------|-------|
|  | Predominant Prices. |          |       | Predominant Prices. |          |       | Predominant Prices. |          |       |
|  | High est.           | Low est. | Mean. | High est.           | Low est. | Mean. | High est.           | Low est. | Mean. |
|  | d.                  | d.       | d.    | d.                  | d.       | d.    | d.                  | d.       | d.    |
| N. & N.W. ...  | 5½                  | 5        | 5·3   | 5½                  | 4½       | 5·1   | 5                   | 4        | 4·9   |
| E. & N.E. ...  | 5½                  | 4        | 5·0   | 5½                  | 4        | 5·1   | 5                   | 4        | 4·8   |
| S.E. ...   | 5½                  | 5        | 5·0   | 5½                  | 5        | 5·3   | 5½                  | 5        | 5·2   |
| S.W. ...   | 5½                  | 5        | 5·3   | 5½                  | 5        | 5·3   | 5½                  | 5        | 5·3   |
| W. & W.C. ...  | 5½                  | 5        | 5·3   | 5½                  | 5        | 5·3   | 5½                  | 5        | 5·3   |
| N. Counties & Yorks,<br>Lancs. & Cheshire  | 6                   | 5        | 5·2   | 6                   | 4½       | 5·2   | 6                   | 4½       | 5·1   |
| Midlands ...   | 5½                  | 4½       | 5·0   | 5½                  | 4        | 5·0   | 5½                  | 4        | 4·9   |
| Eastern Counties ...   | 6                   | 4½       | 5·2   | 6                   | 4½       | 5·1   | 6                   | 4½       | 5·0   |
| Southern Counties ...  | 6½                  | 5        | 5·7   | 6                   | 5        | 5·5   | 6                   | 5        | 5·4   |
| S. Western Counties<br>and Wales   | 6                   | 4½       | 5·3   | 6                   | 4        | 5·0   | 6                   | 4        | 4·9   |
| Scotland ...   | 6½                  | 5        | 5·6   | 6½                  | 5        | 5·6   | 6½                  | 4½       | 5·5   |
| Great Britain ...  | 6½                  | 4        | 5·3   | 6½                  | 4        | 5·2   | 6½                  | 4        | 5·1   |

It will be seen that the mean of the prices for July 1st shows a slight increase compared with that for the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of rather less than ¼d. per 4lbs.

As compared with June, 1907, and July, 1906, the South Western Counties and Wales district shows increases of ¾d. and ¼d. respectively.

PRICE OF BREAD IN 28 LARGE TOWNS.

| Place.            | Predominant Price at July 1st, 1907. |             |       | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with |     | Last Change. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------|---|-----|--------------|
|                   | A Month ago.                         | A Year ago. | Date. |   |     |              |
|                   |                                      |             | Date. | Am't per 4lbs                                 |     |              |
| Birmingham ...    | d.                                   | d.          | d.    | June '07                                      | - ½ |              |
| Bolton ...        | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Bristol ...       | 5 & 5½                               | ...         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Cardiff ...       | 5½                                   | ...         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Derby ...         | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Gateshead ...     | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | ...   | ... |              |
| Huddersfield ...  | 6                                    | + 1         | ...   | June '07                                      | + 1 |              |
| Hull ...          | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | Feb. '04                                      | + ½ |              |
| Ipswich ...       | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Leeds ...         | 5½                                   | ...         | ...   | ...   | ... |              |
| Leicester ...     | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | ...   | ... |              |
| Liverpool ...     | 5                                    | + ½         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Manchester ...    | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | May '07                                       | + ½ |              |
| Manchester ...    | 5                                    | + ½         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Middlesbro' ...   | 5½                                   | + ½         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Newcastle ...     | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | ...   | ... |              |
| Norwich ...       | 5                                    | + ½         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Nottingham ...    | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | ...   | ... |              |
| Oldham ...        | 4½                                   | - ½         | ...   | June '07                                      | - ½ |              |
| Plymouth ...      | 5½                                   | ...         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Portsmouth ...    | 5½                                   | ...         | ...   | ...   | ... |              |
| Potteries ...     | 4½                                   | ...         | ...   | May '07                                       | + ½ |              |
| Wolverhampton ... | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | May '07                                       | + 1 |              |
| Aberdeen ...      | 5                                    | ...         | ...   | May '07                                       | + ½ |              |
| Dundee ...        | 6                                    | ...         | ...   | May '07                                       | + ½ |              |
| Edinburgh ...     | 6                                    | ...         | ...   | May '07                                       | + ½ |              |
| Glasgow ...       | 5½                                   | ...         | ...   | May '07                                       | + ½ |              |
| Belfast ...       | 5½                                   | + ½         | ...   | June '07                                      | + ½ |              |
| Dublin ...        | 5½                                   | ...         | ...   | Dec. '05                                      | - ½ |              |

From the above Table it will be seen that, as compared with a month ago, the predominant price per 4lb. loaf has risen ½d. in Bolton, Cardiff, Derby, Ipswich, Leicester, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Norwich, and Belfast; while a rise of ¼d. has occurred at Huddersfield. At Oldham a decrease of ½d. per 4 lbs. has taken place. As compared with a year ago rises are shown in nine towns of ½d., and in two towns of ¼d. per 4 lbs.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

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

| Month.        | British Wheat.                                 |                | Imports.                |                | Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households) per Mill for cash. |
|---------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|
|               | Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales). |                | Average Declared Value. |                |   |
|               | Per cwt. s. d.                                 | Per cwt. s. d. | Per cwt. s. d.          | Per cwt. s. d. |   |
| June 1906 ... | 7 1  | 7 0½           | 9 5½                    | 9 6            |   |
| June 1907 ... | 6 8  | 7 1½           | 9 6½                    | 10 0           |   |
| June ...      | 7 4  | 7 5            | 9 9                     | 10 2           |   |

The imports of wheat from September 1st, 1906, to June 30th, 1907, amounted to 76,189,600 cwt., or 1,192,178 cwt. more than in the corresponding period of 1905-6. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during the same period amounted to 11,351,529 cwt., or 1,024,171 cwt. less than in September-June, 1905-6.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

Workmen's Compensation Acts.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: EVIDENCE.

Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts is only payable where the accident which caused personal injuries was one arising out of and in the course of the injured workman's employment.

A workman employed in a colliery, and working by night, left his home for the pit about 5.45 p.m., and had then no injury to his hand, neither had he any such injury when he began his night's work. He came home about 5.30 a.m. next morning, and then had a crushed finger which his wife pointed. His home was about a mile and a-half from the pit. He continued to work for ten days after receiving the injury, when blood poisoning set in, and a week afterwards he died. The widow of the deceased man claimed compensation; but at the hearing of her claim the judge refused to allow her to be asked what statement her husband had made to her as to the cause of the injury; and no other evidence was available as to when or how the accident had occurred. The County Court judge thereupon stated that in his opinion the injury was caused by an accident occurring in the man's work, but that it might possibly have occurred on his way home; and that as there was no evidence from which he was entitled in law to draw the inference that it occurred in the work, he was bound to make his award in favour of the employers.

The widow appealed. The Court of Appeal held that in the circumstances the judge might have drawn the inference that the accident arose out of and in the course of the deceased man's employment. As, however, the employers were entitled to have the opportunity of giving evidence, the case must be sent back to the judge for a new trial.—*Mitchell v. Glamorgan Coal Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, June 7th, 1907.*

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: EVIDENCE: STATEMENT BY DECEASED.

A collier injured his knee, and subsequently contracted blood-poisoning and died. His widow claimed compensation, and at the hearing was allowed by the County Court judge to give evidence as to the account given to her by the deceased of the cause of the injury. The statement of the deceased was to the effect that his injury was caused by an accident which arose out of and in the course of his employment in the colliery. There was no other evidence as to the cause of the injury. The County Court judge made an award in favour of the widow for the payment of compensation.

The employers appealed on the ground that the judge had improperly allowed the widow to give evidence as to what her husband had told her, and that there was no other evidence of the cause of the injury. The Court of Appeal refused to interfere with the decision and dismissed the appeal.—*Lax v. Stratford Collieries Co., Ltd., June 11th, 1907, Court of Appeal.*

WHO ARE "WHOLLY" DEPENDENT: FAMILY SUPPORTED PARTLY BY FATHER, PARTLY BY SONS.

When a workman is fatally injured by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment his "dependants" are entitled to compensation. "Dependants" are defined by the Act of 1897

(and also by the Act of 1906) to be members of the deceased workman's family who "were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death." It is only those who are wholly dependent who are entitled to the maximum amount of compensation.

A miner had a family consisting of his wife and six children. Three of these children earned substantial wages, the other three were too young to work. Those who earned wages gave their father the whole amount they earned, and were fed, clothed, housed, and supplied with pocket-money by him. The father was killed by an accident in circumstances which entitled his dependants to compensation.

Application for an award of compensation was made on behalf of the widow and the three younger children. The County Court judge decided that they were entirely dependent at the time of the death of the workman upon his receipts; but that his receipts were much greater than his "earnings"; and that they were not "wholly" dependent upon the earnings of the deceased, and thereupon not entitled to the maximum amount of compensation.

On appeal the Court of Appeal decided that the County Court judge was wrong; that as the workman's wife had in his lifetime no separate property or independent means of support apart from her husband, she was in law wholly dependent upon him; and that the widow and younger children were entitled to the maximum compensation.—*Senior v. Fountains & Burnley, Ltd., Court of Appeal, June 21st, 1907.*

WHO ARE "DEPENDANTS"? WIFE LIVING APART FROM HUSBAND: POSTHUMOUS CHILD.

A man in the employment of a colliery company was killed in April, 1906, by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, in such circumstances that his dependants were entitled to compensation.

For two years before his death the deceased had contributed nothing to the support of his wife, but they had met from time to time. During those two years she had been part of the time in domestic service, and part of the time she had been supported by her parents. In September, 1906, she gave birth to a daughter, of whom her husband was the father. She afterwards claimed compensation on behalf of herself and her infant child. The County Court judge, however, refused to make an award in her favour on the ground that neither she nor the child were "dependants" within the meaning of the Act.

On appeal, the Court of Appeal overruled the decision of the County Court judge, holding that there is a presumption in law that the wife of a workman is dependent upon him, and that there was nothing in the facts proved to rebut this presumption; also, that an unborn child is a dependant within the Act; and that both the widow and the child were entitled to compensation.—*Williams v. Ocean Coal Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, June 4th and 5th, 1907.*

REVIEW: ORDER THAT WEEKLY PAYMENTS SHALL END.

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897 (and also by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906), that any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased.

A workman in the employment of a barge builder suffered a serious injury to one of his feet, by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. In February, 1904, an agreement was made between him and his employer that he should be paid compensation at the rate of 15s. a week, and this agreement was duly recorded. The payments were made up to October, 1905, when a review took place before a County Court judge, on the application of the employer who alleged that the workman had completely recovered and was fit to return to work. After hearing contradictory medical evidence, the judge came to the conclusion that the workman's incapacity had wholly ceased, and he made an order that the agreement "be this day terminated and that the weekly payments to the workman thereunder be ended accordingly." The workman then resumed work, and continued to work till the end of March, 1906, when he had to abandon his employment and go to a hospital, owing to pain in the foot said to be caused by the injury he had suffered. In May, 1906, he demanded another review and increase of the weekly payments. It was held, however, by the County Court judge, that the order ending the weekly payments was final and conclusive and that the matter could not be revived or any further review take place. This decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal and by the House of Lords.—*Nicholson v. Piper, House of Lords, June 19th, 1907.*

PERMANENT INJURY: NO INCAPACITY FOR WORK: ENDING COMPENSATION.

A workman employed by a shipbuilding firm was injured in April, 1904, by an accident entitling him to compensation. An agreement was made between him and his employers, and duly recorded in March, 1906, by which he was to be paid compensation at the rate of £1 a week.

An application by the employers to review the weekly payments was made and refused. Later, the employers made a second application for a review, asking that the weekly payments should be ended or diminished. Evidence was given before the sheriff for and against the contention of the employers that the workman was no longer incapacitated. In fact, one of the workman's feet was deformed as the result of the accident; but, in spite of this, the sheriff decided as a fact that he was not then incapacitated

from following his ordinary occupation, and an order was made ending the weekly payments.

On appeal, the Court of Session refused to interfere with the decision of the sheriff, on the ground that he was the sole judge of the facts, and that there was no foundation for any objection to the manner in which he had exercised his discretion.—*Cummings v. Russell & Co., Court of Session, June 5th, 1907.*

AWARD OF PAYMENT TO CERTAIN DAY: ENDING COMPENSATION.

A workman employed by a colliery company met with an accident in the year 1903, which caused injuries entitling him to compensation. By agreement between him and his employers the workman was paid compensation at the rate of 9s. 6d. a week. These payments were made up to January 23rd, 1904, when the company ceased to make payments. In September, 1904, the workmen claimed to be entitled to continued compensation, and the matters in dispute were referred to arbitration. The arbitrator made his award on November 11th, 1904, and by it he ordered payments to be made as from January 23rd to October 11th, 1904, there being medical evidence that on the last-mentioned date the workmen was fit to return to his ordinary work. In 1906 the workman applied for further compensation, but the employers contended that the award of November, 1904, was final, and ended for all time the right to compensation, and even the right to apply to have the matter reviewed. This contention the County Court judge accepted. On appeal the Court of Appeal took the same view, holding that the award of the arbitrator showed no intention to keep the matter alive and ended all right to further compensation.—*Mynett v. Houghton Main Colliery Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, June 23rd, 1907.*

AGREED WEEKLY PAYMENTS: RETURN TO WORK WITHOUT FURTHER AGREEMENT: DEATH OF WORKMAN: RIGHTS OF DEPENDANTS.

A collier, who was severely injured by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, agreed with his employers to receive a certain weekly payment as compensation. This payment was made regularly for about twelve months, when the man returned to work, nothing being said as to continuing or as to ending the payments. Having worked for some months, at a rate of wages not less than he had been earning before the accident, he was again taken ill, and eventually died from the effects of his injuries. His widow claimed compensation, but the County Court judge refused an award in her favour on the ground that the deceased had made his own arrangements with his employers, and had by these arrangements put an end to the liability of the employers.

On appeal it was held by the Court of Appeal that the County Court judge was wrong; that the workman by going back to work without any fresh agreement one way or the other did not abandon his rights; that even if his conduct did amount to an abandonment of his rights, his dependants had a separate right to compensation of which the workman could not deprive them; and that the widow was therefore entitled to compensation. The judges also expressed an opinion that in all cases employers are entitled to be credited with all weekly payments made, in estimating the compensation to be paid in case of death.—*Williams v. Vauxhall Colliery Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, June 7th, 1907.*

VENTILATION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Departmental Committee appointed by the Home Office to inquire into and report upon the means of ventilation in factories and workshops have presented their second Report. The first Report (\*) dealt with the removal by general ventilation of the more ordinary impurities arising from the presence of persons and lights. The present Report, which is somewhat technical in character, deals with the application of fans to factory ventilation, in connection more particularly with the removal of dust, fumes, steam, and other impurities associated with special manufacturing processes. It is divided into two parts, each of which is illustrated by a number of diagrams.

Part I,† which embodies the general observations and recommendations of the Committee, may be obtained separately from Part II, which consists of an appendix containing numerous examples taken from actual practice, as well as many instructive experiments carried out by the Committee.

The Report also deals with the use of respirators. The Committee do not recommend the use of respirators, as an alternative to keeping the air clear of dust, "except where dust is definitely dangerous, and cannot be dealt with by exhaustion, or by using wet processes, or in other ways."

\* Cd. 1302. Price 1s. 8d. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1902, p. 503).  
† Cd. 3552. Price 2s. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—Twenty-two new disputes began in June, 1907, as compared with 29 in May, 1907, and 27 in June, 1906. By the 22 disputes, 7,184 workpeople were directly and 4,257 indirectly affected, and these figures when added to the number of workpeople affected by old disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 17,682 workpeople involved in trade disputes during June, 1907, compared with 11,912 in May, 1907, and 36,170 in June, 1906.

**New Disputes in June, 1907.**—In the following Table the new disputes in June are summarised by trades affected:—

| Trades.                             | No. of Disputes. | No. of Workpeople affected. |              |               |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
|                                     |                  | Directly.                   | Indirectly.  | Total.        |
| Building ... ..                     | 1                | 150                         | 3            | 153           |
| Coal Mining ... ..                  | 3                | 2,300                       | 2,001        | 4,301         |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding ... .. | 5                | 1,768                       | 2,215        | 3,983         |
| Textile ... ..                      | 5                | 399                         | 10           | 409           |
| Foot and Shoe ... ..                | 2                | 19                          | 28           | 47            |
| Transport ... ..                    | 4                | 2,376                       | ...          | 2,376         |
| Other Trades ... ..                 | 2                | 172                         | ...          | 172           |
| <b>Total, June, 1907</b> ... ..     | <b>22</b>        | <b>7,184</b>                | <b>4,257</b> | <b>11,441</b> |
| <b>Total, May, 1907</b> ... ..      | <b>29</b>        | <b>4,511</b>                | <b>1,274</b> | <b>5,785</b>  |
| <b>Total, June, 1906</b> ... ..     | <b>27</b>        | <b>8,908</b>                | <b>1,012</b> | <b>9,920</b>  |

**Causes.**—Of the 22 new disputes, 14 arose on demands for increased wages, 1 on an objection to reduction in wages, 2 on other wages questions, 2 on questions of Trade Union principle, 2 on details of working arrangements, and 1 on a question of the employment of apprentices.

**Results.**—Definite results were reported in the case of 13 new disputes, directly affecting 5,095 persons, and 17 old disputes, directly affecting 2,400 persons. Of these 30 new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 2,939 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 667 persons, were decided in

favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 3,889 persons, were compromised. In the case of 3 other disputes, directly involving 231 persons, work has been resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The aggregate duration in June of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 128,700 working days. In addition, 65,400 working days were lost during June owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in June of all disputes, new and old, was 194,100 working days, as compared with 187,600 in the previous month, and 338,700 in the corresponding month of 1906.

**Summary for the First Six Months of 1906 and 1907.**—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the workpeople affected, and the aggregate duration in working days for the six months, January to June, 1906 and 1907, respectively, were as follows:—

| Groups of Trades.                           | January—June, 1906. |                                |                                     | January—June, 1907. |                                |                                     |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | No. of Disputes.    | Number of Workpeople affected. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days. | No. of Disputes.    | Number of Workpeople affected. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days. |
| Building ... ..                             | 11                  | 767                            | 34,000                              | 16                  | 927                            | 20,400                              |
| Mining and Quarrying... ..                  | 33                  | 17,858                         | 451,300                             | 47                  | 21,141                         | 259,800                             |
| Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding ... .. | 56                  | 14,532                         | 195,900                             | 45                  | 11,575                         | 256,800                             |
| Textile ... ..                              | 55                  | 56,329                         | 594,700                             | 91                  | 23,978                         | 346,000                             |
| Clothing ... ..                             | 25                  | 6,393                          | 77,700                              | 25                  | 2,889                          | 30,600                              |
| Transport ... ..                            | 4                   | 269                            | 4,700                               | 15                  | 4,731                          | 16,700                              |
| Other Trades ... ..                         | 22                  | 1,028                          | 15,700                              | 37                  | 2,972                          | 53,800                              |
| <b>Total</b> ... ..                         | <b>206</b>          | <b>97,176</b>                  | <b>1,374,000</b>                    | <b>276</b>          | <b>68,213</b>                  | <b>984,100</b>                      |

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

| Occupations.†   | Locality.        | Number of Workpeople Affected. |             | Date when Dispute began. | Duration in Working Days. | Alleged Cause or Object ‡   | Result.‡   |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
|   |                  | Directly.                      | Indirectly. |                          |                           |   |  |
| <b>Building Trade—</b>                                      |                  |                                |             |                          |                           |   |  |
| Plumbers ... ..   | Liverpool ...    | 158                            | ...         | 1907<br>1 May            | 45                        | For advance in wages and other alterations in working rules   | Advance of ¼d. per hour granted, and alterations made in other working rules.  |
| Masons ... ..   | Llanelly ...     | 150                            | 3           | 17 June                  | 12                        | For advance in wages from 8d. to 8½d. per hour  | Advance granted on and after 1st January, 1908, conditionally on code of working rules for district being agreed upon by Conciliation Board. No non-unionists to be employed after 1st August, 1907. |
| <b>Coal Mining—</b>   |                  |                                |             |                          |                           |   |  |
| Miners ... ..   | Glanamman...     | 560                            | ...         | 1906<br>1 Nov.           | 188                       | Dispute as to price list for little vein  | Modified price list agreed upon.   |
| Miners, &c. ... ..  | Swansea ...      | 2,000                          | ...         | 1907<br>1 June           | 4                         | Refusal to work with non-unionists  | Non-unionists joined the South Wales Miners' Federation. Work resumed on old conditions pending arbitration.   |
| Riders, Hewers, Daymen, Surface-men, &c. ... ..             | Aberdare (near)  | 50                             | 1,971       | 4 June                   | 3                         | For advance in wages ... ..   | Work resumed on old conditions pending arbitration.  |
| <b>Engineering Trades—</b>                                  |                  |                                |             |                          |                           |   |  |
| Moulders, Patternmakers, Fitters, Labourers, &c. ... ..     | Belfast ...      | 350                            | 2,000       | 1 June                   | ...                       | For advance in wages of 2s. per week  | No settlement reported.  |
| Fitters, Turners, &c., Leading Hands and Fitters ... ..     | Erith ...        | 1,135                          | 135         | 13 June                  | ...                       | For abolition of premium bonus system and of operation inspectors                                       | No settlement reported.  |
| <b>Cotton Trade—</b>  |                  |                                |             |                          |                           |   |  |
| Weavers, Overlookers, Twisters, Warehousemen, &c. ... ..    | Nelson (near)    | 352                            | 66          | 27 Feb.                  | 95½                       | Dispute as to compensation for bad material, workpeople claiming 1s. per loom and employer offering 6d. | 7½d. per loom accepted.  |
| Cardroom Operatives, Winders, Spinners, Weavers, &c. ... .. | Stockport (near) | 40                             | 300         | 9 May                    | 25                        | For advance to list prices in cardroom  | List prices to be paid.  |
| <b>Dock Labour—</b>   |                  |                                |             |                          |                           |   |  |
| Dock Labourers ... ..                                       | Manchester ...   | 2,000                          | ...         | 25 June                  | 3                         | For advance in wages ... ..   | Advance of 1d. per hour granted on certain cargoes.  |

NOTE.—A dispute affecting carters at Belfast commenced at the end of June. As the dispute extended considerably in July particulars are held over until the August GAZETTE.  
 \* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.  
 † In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.  
 ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

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

Wages.

**Changes reported in June.**—The net effect of all the changes reported in June was an increase of £7,741 per week, as compared with an increase of £20,389 per week in May, 1907, and one of £2,349 per week in June, 1906. The number of workpeople affected was 157,405, all of whom received advances. The total number affected in the preceding month was 282,503, and in June, 1906, 62,150.

One change, affecting 125 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; and one, affecting 620 workpeople, took effect under a sliding scale. The remaining changes, affecting 156,660 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives; one of these changes, affecting 25 workpeople, being preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work.

**Summary for the Six completed Months of 1907.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose wages were changed, so far as reported during the six months ended June 30th, 1907, was 1,150,029, as compared with 843,325 for the corresponding period of 1906. The changes arranged gave 1,149,822 workpeople a net increase of £107,843 per week, and 207 workpeople a net decrease of £25 per week. The net effect of the changes was thus an increase of £107,818 per week, as compared with an increase of £26,588 per week in the corresponding period of 1906.

Summarised by trades, the number of workpeople

affected by these reported changes, and the net result on their weekly wages, were as follows:—

| Groups of Trades.                     | January-June.  |                 |                  |                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                       | 1906.          |                 | 1907.            |                  |
|                                       | No.            | £               | No.              | £                |
| Building ... ..                       | 2,640          | — 132           | 2,447            | + 444            |
| Coal Mining ... ..                    | 308,318        | + 5,708         | 778,321          | + 88,233         |
| Iron &c., Mining ... ..               | 8,372          | + 576           | 25,340           | + 1,375          |
| Quarrying ... ..                      | 3,820          | — 56            | 2,441            | + 129            |
| Pig Iron Manufacture ... ..           | 12,749         | + 983           | 16,119           | + 1,204          |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture ... ..     | 49,995         | + 3,099         | 51,132           | + 3,165          |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding... ..    | 83,302         | + 4,786         | 29,003           | + 1,481          |
| Other Metal Trades ... ..             | 10             | + 1             | 533              | + 34             |
| Textile Trades ... ..                 | 370,036        | + 11,379        | 239,228          | + 11,935         |
| Printing, &c., Trades ... ..          | 527            | + 41            | 7,124            | + 343            |
| Glass, &c., Trades ... ..             | 750            | + 67            | 3,648            | + 361            |
| Other Trades ... ..                   | 262            | + 17            | 1,326            | + 119            |
| Employees of Local Authorities ... .. | 3,234          | + 119           | 3,367            | + 195            |
| <b>Total</b> ... ..                   | <b>843,325</b> | <b>+ 26,588</b> | <b>1,150,029</b> | <b>+ 107,818</b> |

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported during June, 1907, affected 804 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by 831 hours per week. The total number of workpeople reported as affected by changes in hours of labour in the six months ended June 30th, 1907, was 6,572, the net decrease in their working hours being 14,479 per week.

**Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in June.**

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES REPORTED IN JUNE.

| Trade.                         | Locality.  | Date from which change takes effect in 1907. | Occupation.   | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |   |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
|                                |  |  |   |  | Increase.                                      | Decrease.   |
| I.—RATES OF WAGES.             |  |  |   |  |  |   |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture     | Barrow-in-Furness  | June   | Rail, Wire, and Hoop Millmen ...  | 620  | ...  | Advance, under sliding scale, of 4 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above the standard.   |
|                                | Workington   | 20 May                                       | Steel Melters, Pitmen, and Gas Produccermen   | 389  | ...  | Advance of 5 per cent.  |
| Engineering ...                | Birkenhead   | 4 May  | Steel Millmen ... ..  | 870  | ...  | ...   |
|                                |  |  | Engineers, Cranemen, &c. ... ..   | 769  | ...  | Advance of 2½ per cent. on piece rates, and of 1s. per week on time rates.  |
| Textile                        | Lancashire, Cheshire, West Riding of Yorkshire, and Derbyshire | 2nd pay June                                 | Card and Flowing Room Operatives, Spinners, Piecers, Doublers, Reelers, Winders, Warpings, &c. (Cotton Trade) | 145,000                                      | ...  | Advance of 5 per cent.  |
|                                | Oldham   | 2nd pay Aug.                                 | Velvet Weavers ... ..   | 2,500  | ...  | Advance of 2½ per cent. on counts above 40's weft, and of 5 per cent. on 40's weft and below, making wages 7½ per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively, above the standard of 1890. |
| Printing                       | Leek   | 3 May  | Silk Workers ... ..   | 1,050  | ...  | Advance varying from 7½ to 12 per cent.   |
|                                | Bolton   | 1 July                                       | Compositors and Machinemen ...  | 184  | ...  | Advance of 6d. per week (3s. to 3s. 6d.).   |
|                                | Manchester   | 1st pay July                                 | Compositors and Machinemen ...  | 2,000  | ...  | Advance of 6d. per week (3s. to 3s. 6d.).   |
| Employees of Local Authorities | Belfast  | 1st pay May                                  | Compositors, Machinemen, & Linotype Operators   | 475  | ...  | Advance of 1s. per week. Rates after change: Compositors and Machinemen, 35s.; Weekly News and Evening News, 37s.   |
|                                | London, E.C.   | May  | Street Orderly Boys, Sweepers, Carmen, Stablenen, &c.   | 552  | ...  | Alterations in scales of pay, giving advances of 1s. per week and upwards.  |
|                                | Glasgow  | 1 June                                       | Motormen, Conductors, and Car Cleaners  | 1,373  | ...  | Advance of 1s. per week.  |
|                                |  |  | Truckmen, Controliermen, &c. ...  | 85   | ...  | Advances varying from 3d. to 2s. 3d. per week.  |
|                                | Belfast  | 4 May  | House Cleansing Department: Foremen and Labourers   | 232  | ...  | Advance of 2d. per day. Rates after change: Foremen, 4s. 2d.; Labourers, 3s. 5d.  |

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

|                 |                |        |                                   |     |   |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----|---|
| Engineering ... | St. Helens ... | 24 May | Engineers, Boiler-makers, &c. ... | 550 | Decrease of 1 hour per week (54 to 53). |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----|---|

NOTE.—Coal Mining.—It is reported that advances have been arranged to take effect early in July for miners in Northumberland of 8½ per cent., making wages 38½ per cent. above the standard of 1879, and in Scotland of 6½ per cent., making wages 66½ per cent. above the standard of 1888.  
 Pig Iron Trade.—Advances have been arranged to take effect early in July for blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham of 1½ per cent., and in West Cumberland of 3½ per cent.  
 Full particulars will appear in the August GAZETTE.  
 \* Based on information obtained from all available sources, verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned. In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information. The following kinds of changes are not included in the statistics:—(1) Changes in wages affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants; (2) Increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, and many railway servants, &c.; (3) Changes in pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

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

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during June, 1907, was 224, a decrease of 7 as compared with the previous month, and of 13 as compared with June, 1906.

The mean number for June in the years 1902-1906 was 226, the maximum year being 1906 with 237 deaths, and the minimum 1905, with 217 deaths.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during June, 1907, was 59, as compared with 92 in May 1907, and 62 in June, 1906. The mean for the five years 1902-1906 was 87, the highest number being 127 in 1902, and the lowest 62 in 1906.

In the following Table the accidents reported in June, 1907, are classified by the trades in which they occurred, and comparative figures are given for the preceding month and for the corresponding month of 1906:—

Table with columns: Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during (June 1907, May 1907, June 1906), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1907, as compared with a (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Factories, Accidents reported under Factory Act, Seamen, and Total including Seamen.

Return of Deaths of Seamen.—A Return of Deaths of Seamen reported to the Board of Trade is issued by the Registrar-General of Seamen each month, and copies may be seen at all Free Libraries, Mercantile Marine Offices, and Sailors' Homes throughout the country.

The Return shows the name of every seaman whose death has been reported during the month, together with his age, nationality, and last place of abode; the cause, date, and place of death; and the name, official number, and port of registry of the ship on which he was serving.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during June was 52, there being 48 cases of lead poisoning, and 4 of anthrax. Four deaths, due to lead poisoning, were reported. In addition to the above, 17 cases of lead poisoning (including 5 deaths) were reported during June among house painters and plumbers.

During the six months ended June, 1907, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 261, as compared with 342 in 1906. The number of deaths during the same period was 20, as against 28 in 1906. In addition there were 74 cases of lead poisoning (including 22 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first six months of 1907, as compared with 82 cases (including 21 deaths) in the first six months of 1906.

[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.]

Analysis by Industries.

Table with columns: Industry, Cases (Month of June 1907, Six Months ended June 1907, 1906), Deaths (Month of June 1907, Six Months ended June 1907, 1906). Rows include Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, and Anthrax.

\* Of the 10 cases in the china and earthenware industry 5 affected females. † Including 2 dock labourers.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for June.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

NOTE.—The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight, or when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Table with columns: Month ended June 30th (1905, 1906, 1907), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907 as compared with 1906, 1905. Rows include Food, Drink, and Tobacco; Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured; Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured; Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post); Total value of Imports.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Table with columns: Month ended June 30th (1905, 1906, 1907), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907 as compared with 1906, 1905. Rows include Food, Drink, and Tobacco; Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured; Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured; Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post); Total value of Exports of British produce.

The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce amounted to £6,399,164 in June, 1905; £7,252,029 in June, 1906; and £7,098,226 in June, 1907.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways during the four weeks ended June 29th, 1907, amounted to £4,300,862, an increase of £510,983 (or 13.5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1906.

During the first six months of 1907 the receipts totalled to £27,813,725, an increase of £998,148 (or 3.7 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1906.

Table with columns: Amount, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1906. Rows include English Lines (L. & N.W., Midland, Gt. Central, N. London and N. Staffs., Gt. Northern, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury, Lanes. and Yorks., and N. Eastern), Scottish Lines (Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian), Irish Lines (Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern), Total.

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

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in June, 1907, in the 35 selected urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 210 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with May, 1907, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 3,793 (1.0 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of indoor paupers showed a decrease of 2,802 (1.7 per cent.), and the outdoor paupers a decrease of 991 (0.5 per cent.). In four districts there was no change, and in three districts there were slight increases, while in all the other districts there were decreases.

Compared with June, 1906, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 429 (0.1 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of indoor paupers increased by 3,048 (1.9 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 3,477 (1.6 per cent.). Decreases took place in 24 districts, the most marked being in the Dundee and Dunfermline district (24 per 10,000). There were increases in 9 districts, the most marked being in the Cork, Waterford, and Limerick district (13 per 10,000), and in two districts there was no change.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of June, 1907 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with (A month ago, A year ago). Rows include ENGLAND & WALES (Metropolis, Other Districts), SCOTLAND, IRELAND.

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





*Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland.* December, 1906. Gives statistics of Agricultural Credit Societies for 1905. [Cd. 3533: pp. 47: price 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.]

*Railway Accidents.* Returns of Accidents and Casualties during the Three Months ending December 31st, 1906. Part II. Reports on Accidents. [Cd. 3483; pp. 167: price 2s. 6d.]

*Colonial Merchant Shipping Conference, 1907.* Report of a Conference between representatives of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand on the subject of Merchant Shipping Legislation. [Cd. 3567: pp. viii. + 177: price 1s. 6d.]

*Minutes of Proceedings of the Colonial Conference, 1907.* [Cd. 3523: pp. x. + 622: price 5s.]

*Papers laid before the Colonial Conference, 1907.* [Cd. 3524: pp. ix. + 591: price 4s. 9d.]

*Rents and Royalties arising from Mines under the Sea (Cumberland).* Return. [H.C. 167: pp. 3: price 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.]

*Naval Savings Banks.* Account of Deposits, &c., for the financial year 1905-06. [H.C. 158: pp. 3: price 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.]

*Supplement to the 65th Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1891-1900. Part I.* [Cd. 2618: pp. cciv. + 760: price 4s. 3d.]

*Railway Accidents.* Return of instances in which Board of Trade Inspectors have since, and including 1900, represented that the Hours of any of the Railway Servants on duty on the occasion of such Accidents have been unduly long. [H.C. 180: pp. 8: price 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.]

*Mines and Quarries, 1905. Part IV. Colonial and Foreign Statistics.* Statistics relating to Persons employed, output, and accidents at mines and quarries in the British Colonies and in Foreign Countries. [Cd. 3566: pp. 209: price 1s. 9d.]

*Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Report for the Year ending December 31st, 1905. Part A. Appendix (N). Particulars of Valuation Returns.* [H.C. 55-1: pp. 89: price 9d.]

*Local Taxation Returns. (England and Wales.) Year 1904-05. Part IV. Accounts of London Municipal Bodies.* [H.C. 387-1: pp. l. + 63: price 1s.]

*British and Foreign Trade and Industry.* Return showing for the years 1904 to 1906 the Value of Imports, Exports, &c., in continuation of information given in the Second Series of Memoranda, &c., relating to British and Foreign Trade and Industry. [H.C. 190: pp. 5: price 1d.]

*Merchant Seamen's Fund.* Account of Receipts and Expenditure under the Seamen's Fund Winding-up Act, 1906. [H.C. 183: pp. 4: price 1d.]

*Departmental Committee on Ventilation of Factories and Workshops.* Second Report. Part I, Report. [Cd. 3552: pp. 12: plans: price 3d.]

(All the above-mentioned Reports may be obtained direct from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, E.C., or through any bookseller.)

#### BRITISH COLONIES.

*Canada. The Labour Gazette, May, 1907.* Proceedings during April under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907: labour legislation during Tenth Session of the Dominion Parliament, &c. [Department of Labour, Ottawa: price 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.]

*New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour, May 10th, 1907.* Prices of Commodities and Rents charged in the four chief centres and in the secondary towns in New Zealand on March 1st, 1907. [J. Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington: price 2d.]

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

##### France.

*Journal of the French Labour Department, May, 1907.* Contains text of new law as to regulation of labour on board French vessels. [Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie.: price 2d.]

*Notes on the Eight-Hour Day in State Establishments.* French Labour Department. [Paris, 1906: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. 94.]

*Diagrams illustrating the results of the French Census of 1901.* French Labour Department. [Paris, 1907: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. 280.]

##### Germany.

*Journal of the German Labour Department, June, 1907.* Contains articles on Bavarian Factory Inspection in 1906, and Wages of Prussian Miners in First Quarter of 1907. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: price 1d.]

*Housing Inquiry in Augsburg, January 4th—March 24th, 1904.* [Augsburg, 1906: J. P. Himmersche Buchdruckerei: pp. 291 with diagrams.]

*Proceedings of the Council of Labour Statistics, May 6th, 1907.* [Berlin, 1907: Julius Sittenfeld, Berlin, W. 8: pp. 36.]

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