

Board of Trade

LABOUR GAZETTE.

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, S.W.

VOL. XVII.—No. 8.]

AUGUST, 1909.

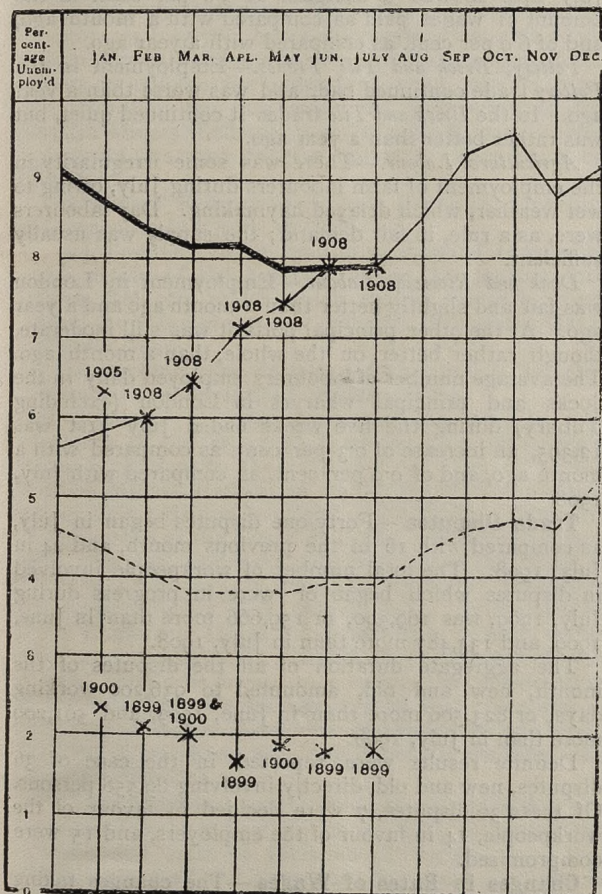
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. For July, 1909, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 693,848 members in the following trades:—

Building...	58,757	Paper, Printing & Book-binding	58,602
Coal Mining	139,729	Woodworking and Furnishing	35,450
Engineering	170,459	Miscellaneous	16,868
Shipbuilding	57,060		
Other Metal Trades	40,854		
Textiles	116,069	Total	693,848

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.

[In addition to the 2,938 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 3,615 were received from employers relating to 1,094,763 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 6,553 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 July showed little change as compared with June. In the engineering, shipbuilding and building industries it continued very slack.

As compared with a year ago, there was some slight decline in employment in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, but in most of the other industries there was an improvement.

In the 416 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 693,848 making Returns, 54,877 (or 7.9 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of July, 1909, or the same percentage as at the end of June, 1909, and July, 1908.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry was good during July. It showed a slight improvement as compared with June, and was better than a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended July 24th, 1909, was 4.98, as compared with 4.81 in June, and 4.93 a year ago. All three periods were affected by holidays, and in England and Wales time was lost in July, 1909, owing to disputes.

Iron Mining.—Employment continued fairly good, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended July 24th was 5.73 as compared with 5.65 days a month ago and 5.62 days a year ago. These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment in this industry during July was moderate, and rather worse than a month ago. It was, however, better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 21,550 workpeople showed 285 furnaces in blast at the end of July, 1909, as compared with 291 in June, 1909, and 267 in July, 1908.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but was rather better than a year ago. The volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended July 24th, 1909, at the works from which Returns were received was 1.2 per cent. less than a month ago, and 0.9 per cent. more than in July, 1908.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good, and was about the same as a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns, 446 tinplate and sheet steel mills were working as compared with 450 a month ago and 444 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment during July continued slack on the whole and showed little general change

as compared with a month ago. It was rather worse than a year ago. Trade Unions with 170,459 members reported 12.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of both July and June, 1909, as compared with 11.3 per cent. at the end of July, 1908.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment during July continued bad, and was rather worse than a year ago. Branches of Trade Unions with 57,060 members reported 23.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 23.6 a month ago, and 22.2 per cent. a year ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in the spinning branch was quiet, and worse than a month ago. It was about the same as a year ago. Organised short time to the extent of 15½ hours per week was worked at mills spinning American cotton during both July, 1909, and July, 1908. In the weaving branch there was still much slackness and waiting for warps, but employment was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 116,471 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Woollen Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 28,029 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 45,672 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 49,380 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 18.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 17,123 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed an increase of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment continued fairly good generally, and was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,190 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed no change in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment continued moderate, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,108 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 12.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,827 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 11.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed the usual seasonal decline, and was worse than a year ago; in the provinces it was moderate. In the ready-made branch it was fair, and about the same as a year ago.

Hat Trade.—Employment in the silk hat trade was moderate, and worse than a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In the felt hat trade employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment was moderate, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 60,861 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared

with a month ago, and of 1.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment continued fair, and was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4.9 per cent. in June, and 8.7 per cent. a year ago.

Paper Making Trades.—Employment in these trades remained fairly good, and showed little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment continued slack on the whole, and was rather worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed in the printing trades at the end of July was 5.0, as compared with 5.3 in June and 4.6 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 7.8, 8.2 and 8.3 respectively.

Building Trades.—Employment continued slack, and showed little general change compared with a year ago.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment during July was bad on the whole, and showed some decline as compared with a month ago. It was, however, better than a year ago. With coachmakers employment continued fairly good. Trade Unions with a membership of 35,450 reported 7.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 6.6 per cent. a month ago, and 8.5 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment was dull, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,024 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 9.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 6.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Pottery, Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment in the Pottery trade continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In the Brick and Tile trades it continued quiet, but was rather better than a year ago.

Agricultural Labour.—There was some irregularity in the employment of farm labourers during July, owing to wet weather, which delayed haymaking. Day labourers were, as a rule, in fair demand; the supply was usually sufficient.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment in London was fair and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. At the other principal ports it was still moderate, though rather better, on the whole, than a month ago. The average number of labourers employed daily in the docks and principal wharves in London (excluding Tilbury) during the five weeks ended July 31st was 12,395, an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 0.9 per cent. as compared with July, 1908.

Trade Disputes.—Forty-one disputes began in July, as compared with 16 in the previous month, and 24 in July, 1908. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during July, 1909, was 169,390, or 159,666 more than in June, 1909, and 133,487 more than in July, 1908.

The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 936,200 working days, or 823,500 more than in June, 1909, and 501,200 more than in July, 1908.

Definite results were reported in the case of 36 disputes, new and old, directly involving 89,558 persons. Of these 36 disputes, 7 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 14 in favour of the employers, and 15 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in July affected 27,000 workpeople, of whom 5,000 received advances, and 22,000 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were reduced were 7,350 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham, North Staffordshire and South Wales and Monmouthshire, 1,200 stonemasons and 3,000 joiners in Glasgow and district, 5,000 iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and 4,000 steel millmen, &c., in West Scotland. The number whose wages were increased included 1,400 blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, and 1,250 steel workers in the Middlesbrough district. The total computed effect of all the changes reported was a net decrease of over £600.

THE DISPUTE IN THE SCOTTISH COAL TRADE.

At the end of April, 1909, the coal owners of Scotland intimated their intention of applying for a reduction in miners' wages, and the matter was brought before the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Coal Trade of Scotland. The effect of the proposed reduction would be to reduce wages from 50 per cent. above the 1888 basis, or 6s. per day, to 37½ per cent. above basis, or 5s. 6d. per day, the minimum wage recognised under the Conciliation Board Agreement. The representatives of the miners had previously intimated that no reduction below 50 per cent. above basis, or 6s. per day, would be agreed to, and in the decision to secure the minimum of 50 per cent. above basis, the Scottish Miners' Federation had received the promise of the support of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

The matter was considered by the Conciliation Board at a meeting on May 10th, and again on May 21st, but no agreement resulted. At the latter meeting an offer made by the owners to submit the proposed reduction to the decision of a neutral chairman, in accordance with the rules of the Conciliation Board, was rejected by the men. On June 14th the parties again met, and the representatives of the owners gave three months' notice to terminate the Conciliation Board.

On June 17th, at a meeting in London, the position in Scotland was reported to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and it was decided to ask the Scottish Coal Owners to meet a deputation from the Federation to consider the question. This meeting was held in Glasgow on July 7th, but no agreement was arrived at, and on July 8th notice was given of the intention of the owners to enforce the reduction, which was to come into operation on July 26th. At a meeting of the Scottish Miners' Federation on July 9th, it was resolved to instruct the men to give notice to cease work on July 26th.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, at a meeting in London on July 16th, decided:—

(1) To take a ballot on the question of supporting the action of the Scottish miners by putting into force Rule 20, under which notices would be given for a stoppage of work at collieries throughout Great Britain; and

(2) pending the decision of the ballot, to give financial support to the Scottish miners.

In view of the seriousness of the position, the President of the Board of Trade on July 16th issued formal invitations to the Scottish Coal Owners, to the Scottish Miners' Federation, and to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to attend a Conference under his chairmanship at the Board of Trade. These invitations were accepted, and the Conference met at the Board of Trade at 4 p.m. on July 22nd, Mr. Churchill presiding, accompanied by Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C. It was decided at the Conference that a Sub-Committee, meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Askwith (at the request of both parties), should be formed to continue the consideration of the question. It was also agreed that the notice of reduction of wages should be suspended for one week. The Sub-Committee was instructed to consider the following reference:—

What conditions ought fairly to be attached to the recognition of a new minimum, both as regards the limits and rates of variation of wages above that minimum, and the procedure by which changes in wages should be regulated.

The Sub-Committee met at the Board of Trade on July 23rd, reporting to the Conference on the evening of that day, and again at Glasgow on July 27th, and, in accordance with the arrangements made at the Conference on July 23rd, adjourned in order to report the result of its meetings to Mr. Churchill at the Board of Trade on July 29th.

On the 28th July the result of the ballot taken by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was declared, showing a very large majority in favour of a national stoppage in support of the Scottish miners.

At the meeting of the full Conference which assembled

under Mr. Churchill's chairmanship in London on July 29th, it was decided, after hearing Mr. Askwith's report, that the Sub-Committee should resume its deliberations. The Sub-Committee having met accordingly, Mr. Askwith at once made certain suggestions which formed the subject of prolonged conferences, and became the basis of a proposal for settlement subsequently put forward by the President. The Conference then adjourned until the following day.

On July 30th, after prolonged consideration by both parties, an understanding was provisionally arrived at on the lines of the above proposal. The Conference met again at the Board of Trade at 9.30 p.m., after the representatives of the Scottish miners had conferred with their colleagues of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and the following agreement was concluded:—

AGREEMENT arrived at at a Conference held at the Board of Trade, July 30th, 1909, between Representatives of the Coal Owners of Scotland and the Scottish Miners' Federation.

1. The Conciliation Board shall be continued, with the provision that there shall be obligatory a neutral Chairman (whose decision in cases of difference shall be final and binding), to be selected by such method as shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties, and, failing agreement, by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Board and this Agreement shall remain in force until August 1st, 1912; and unless six months before that date notice of termination is given by either party, it shall remain in force thereafter, subject to six months' notice of termination given by either party at any time.

2. The principle of the 50 per cent. on 1888 basis as a minimum wage is conceded, and wages shall not be reduced below that point. In respect of the concession of an immediate 50 per cent. minimum, it is agreed:—

(a) That the basis price for the 50 per cent. minimum and the subsequent steps shall be referred to an arbiter. The reference to the arbiter shall be adjusted by parties, and shall be on the footing that the relation between prices and wages in the past is recognised as equitable for the purposes of this arbitration, and that the new basis price shall not be below the recent basis price, namely, 7s. 5.45d. In fixing the new basis price and steps, consideration is to be given to the effect which the granting of an increased minimum wage would have on the relation between prices and wages, and also any other new circumstances bearing on increased or decreased costs since the agreement of 1904 was entered into which the arbiter considers relevant.

(b) That if for any month or months during the period from the date of this agreement to 31st March, 1910, the ascertained prices do not warrant a 50 per cent. wage under this memorandum, then for a like number of months any increased percentage in wages accruing under the memorandum shall be diminished by six and a quarter.

3. The neutral chairman in giving his decision as to alterations in the rate of wages shall take into account the state and prospects of trade.

4. Any difference regarding the interpretation of this memorandum or any difference regarding the terms of reference under Clause 2 hereof, shall be referred to the decision of a neutral chairman to be mutually appointed by the parties, or, failing agreement, by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

5. The arbiter to act under Clause 2 hereof shall be mutually appointed by the parties, and, failing agreement, by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Signed

On behalf of the Coal Owners of Scotland,
AND. K. McCOSH, Chairman.
ROBERT BAIRD, Secretary.

On behalf of the Scottish Miners' Federation,
JOHN ROBERTSON, Vice-Chairman.
ROBERT BROWN, Secretary.

On behalf of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain,
W. ABRAHAM, "MABON."
WM. E. HARVEY.
THOMAS ASHTON.

Countersigned on behalf of the Board of Trade:—
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.
H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.
G. R. ASKWITH.

H. J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Conference.

The agreement has since been formally ratified at a meeting of the Coal Owners of Scotland, held at Glasgow on August 3rd, and at a conference of delegates of the Scottish Miners' Federation, held at Glasgow on August 5th.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE IN SWEDEN.*

FOR more than a year the relations between capital and labour in Sweden have been somewhat strained and have been marked by frequent strikes and lock-outs. At one time in the course of last year the conflict assumed a very serious character, and was only brought to an end through the intervention of the Government (See GAZETTE, July, 1908, p. 211, and September, 1908, p. 276).

Further serious disputes have occurred in recent months. In the clothing trade a slight decrease of wages in one branch was proposed, and this not being accepted by the men, the wholesale clothiers declared a lock-out on May 24th, and the retail clothiers on July 5th. On that day the employers in the whole of the chemical pulp industry in Sweden also looked out their men, owing to the refusal of the workpeople at a pulp factory at Skutskärö to accept a reduction of wages. On July 12th, the employers in all road and water construction works declared a lock-out in consequence of a strike of men at the water-power station at Mockfjärds.

On July 14th a conference of employers decided to declare a general lock-out, to take effect on the 26th of that month, against all workmen belonging to the labour organisations in the paper, pulp, timber and textile industries, unless all disputes were settled by that date. It was further decided that a lock-out should take effect at all associated iron works, &c., on August 2nd. The Government arbitrators then intervened, and on Sunday, July 25th, a meeting was held at which terms of compromise were submitted to the representatives of the two parties. These terms were partly accepted by the employers but wholly rejected by the men.

The employers claim that they have kept their works running in order to give the men employment during a period of slack trade, and that, until trade is brisk again, the men must not expect very high wages.

On July 26th the lock-out was enforced in the paper, pulp, timber and textile industries, and 39,800 persons were thrown out of employment. The Central Labour Organisation thereupon published a manifesto stating that the employers were evidently aiming at organised labour, and that the existence of the men's unions was now at stake. The manifesto recited the history of recent disputes in the labour world, and insisted that the employers were attempting to bring about a general reduction of wages. It was (the manifesto continued) obviously impossible for the organisation to grant the usual strike pay to so large a number of men. Under these circumstances it would be necessary to take decisive measures, and accordingly the branch organisations were invited to declare a general strike on August 4th in case an agreement should not be arrived at. An exception was made in favour of those industries which were concerned with the care of sick persons or living animals, or with lighting, water supply, or sanitation. The total number of workpeople affected on August 3rd, after the lock-out had been extended to the iron workers, was stated to be about 80,000. On the following day the threatened general strike began, the total number affected being estimated at some 200,000.

On August 6th it was reported that the tramways, public vehicles and draymen's carts in Stockholm had ceased to run, and that the men in the gas and electricity works in that city had struck as a protest against the works being guarded by troops. On August 10th the printers came out on strike so that the newspapers ceased to appear. By August 15th the newspapers were

* Based on a series of despatches dated July 7th to August 15th and transmitted through the Foreign Office by H.M. Minister and H.M. Consul-General respectively, at Stockholm.

again appearing though on a reduced scale. Up to that date the strike had not extended to the railways, but their traffic was in part suspended owing to the absence of goods consigned.

Since three days before the strike began, when all drink shops were closed, the sale of wines, spirituous and malted drinks, has been prohibited.

The Swedish Government has published proclamations to the effect that unavailing efforts have been made to bring about an arrangement between the contending parties, and that while the Government would maintain a waiting attitude of strict impartiality, it would preserve tranquility and protect any who were willing to commence work.

EMIGRATION IN 1908.

THE statistics contained in the Report* on Emigration and Immigration during 1908, which has recently been issued by the Board of Trade, are more complete than those obtained in any previous year owing to the provisions of the increased powers to secure returns conferred by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1906.

The total number of outward passengers to non-European countries was 386,411, as compared with 634,949 in 1907 and 557,737 in 1906, while the corresponding figures of incoming passengers were 342,922, 293,633 and 230,165. The balance outward (43,489) was smaller than that recorded for any year since 1877, with the single exception of 1894.

The exceptional character of the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and non-European countries in 1908 was mainly due to the decreased demand for labour in the United States and Canada, owing to the commercial and industrial depression which followed the financial crisis of 1907 in the former country. The outward passengers of all nationalities to the United States decreased in number by 168,075 or 46 per cent., and those to British North America by 90,403 or nearly 49 per cent. The inward movement showed increases of 33,591 and 9,602 from the United States and British North America respectively. The direct passenger movement between this country and the United States resulted in an inward balance of 6,912. The number of passengers arriving from the United States has never before, in the 30 years preceding 1908, exceeded the number leaving for that country.

The net overseas emigration of British subjects in 1908, on the assumption that those who travelled for business reasons or for pleasure were approximately equal in number in both directions, was 91,156, as compared with 235,092 in 1907 and 194,671 in 1906, while in the case of passengers of foreign nationalities there was a balance inward of 47,667 in 1908, as compared with outward balances of 109,857 and 133,878 in 1907 and 1906 respectively.

Of the outward passengers from the United Kingdom to non-European countries, 212,155, or 55 per cent., embarked at Liverpool, 60,690 at Southampton, and 43,418 at London. 172,456 inward passengers, or half the total, landed at Liverpool, 72,241 at Southampton and 29,747 at London.

The British adult male passengers to non-European countries numbered 128,856, and of these 15,184 belonged to the agricultural and 15,229 to the commercial and professional group; 28,070 were described as engaged in skilled trades and 26,994 as labourers. Of the 97,174 adult females, 20,850 were described as belonging to domestic or other service, the great majority of the remainder being of no stated occupation.

The total number of passengers to European countries (including passengers to all Mediterranean and Black Sea ports) was 1,026,377, and the number of passengers from such countries 1,002,110, resulting in an outward balance of 24,267. The figures for 1908, being based on

* H.C. 195. Emigration and Immigration. Price 4s. Wynman & Sons, Ltd.

complete returns required by statute, are not strictly comparable with those of earlier years. The large volume of the outward movement in 1908 is partly attributable to the exceptional number of aliens returning from North America to the Continent via Great Britain.

An appendix to the Report contains particulars as to the number of emigrants from the principal European countries which publish such statistics. The largest figures are furnished by Italy and Austria-Hungary. The majority from both these countries go to the United States, but large numbers of Italians make Brazil and the Argentine Republic their destination. The great majority of emigrants from Northern Europe (Norway, Sweden, Germany, &c.) go to the United States. No information is available with regard to the movement from Russia and France.

The Appendix also gives statistics of immigration into the United States for the last 30 years, from which it appears that the number of immigrants for the year ending June 30th, 1908, was 782,870 as compared with 1,285,349 for the preceding 12 months. The number of Russian and Polish immigrants fell from 258,943 to 156,711, that of Italians from 285,731 to 128,503 and that of Austro-Hungarians from 338,452 to 168,509.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION BOARDS. GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

DURING June and July agreements were arranged by the Conciliation Boards in connection with the Great Central Railway dealing with the conditions of labour of various classes of workmen employed on that railway. The principal points of the agreements are as follows:—

Passenger Guards.

1. That 11 hours constitute the standard day for all passenger guards.
2. That any passenger guard called out to work on any day, including Sunday, shall receive not less than one day's pay. Ten hours to constitute a day's work on Sunday.
3. That in so far as the necessities of the service permit, arrangements are to be made for passenger guards to remain off duty for at least nine consecutive hours.
4. That in the case of passenger guards who are called out for duty before the nine consecutive hours of rest, as aforesaid, have expired, they are to be paid at a rate and a quarter for the unexpired portion of the nine hours. (The term "unexpired" shall not apply to guards working special and excursion trains, when existing conditions shall continue.)
5. That overtime be paid at a rate and a quarter on the basis of the standard day.

Goods Guards.

Agreed: That the proposals on each side be withdrawn.

Shunters.

1. That the grade of "travelling shunter" in future be designated "brakesman."
2. That the hours of duty of shunters be eight per day at the following places:—Ardwick, Ashbury, Guide Bridge, Dewsnap, Dunford Bridge, Barnsley Junction, and Sheffield.
3. That the hours of duty of shunters be 10 per day at the following places:—Nottingham, Leicester, Rotherham, Woodford, Neasden, and Marylebone goods.
4. That all Sunday duty be paid for at the rate of eight hours per day.

Porters, Porter Guards, &c.

1. That 11½ hours, with 1½ hours for meals, except at the stations where not more than three porters are employed, constitute a day's work.
2. Overtime to be paid for at the ordinary rate after the completion of the weekly total of 60 hours working time.
3. That in so far as the necessities of the service permit, arrangements are to be made for the staff to remain off duty for at least nine consecutive hours.
4. Sunday duty.—Work in addition to the usual week's work required to be done between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight shall be paid for at the ordinary rate with a minimum of a day's pay.
5. Where a porter guard works as a passenger guard either on weekdays or on Sundays he shall take the booked time of the turn of duty as his day's work.
6. Temporary duty.—That any man working in a higher grade than his own for not less than one whole day be paid not less than the minimum pay of the higher grade.

Carriage and Wagon Examiners, &c.

1. Hours.—That no man be called upon to book on more than once for one day's work.

(Note.—This clause does not apply to gas makers and gas firemen).

2. Sunday Duty.—(a) That Sunday duty be regarded as distinct from the ordinary week's work. (b) That a minimum of time and a quarter be paid for all time worked between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday.

3. Temporary Duty.—That any man working in a higher grade than his own for not less than one whole day be paid not less than the minimum pay of the higher grade.

Electric Light and Telegraph Men.

Temporary Duty.—That any man working in a higher grade than his own for not less than one whole day be paid not less than the minimum pay of the higher grade.

Goods Workers.

1. Hours.—(a) That 60 hours, exclusive of meal times, constitute a week's work. (b) That no goods worker be called upon to book on more than once for one day's work.

2. Rest.—That no goods worker be called out for duty with less than nine hours' rest.

3. Overtime.—That a minimum of time and a quarter be paid for all time over 60 working hours per week. The week to terminate at midnight Saturday.

4. Sunday Duty.—(a) That Sunday duty be regarded as distinct from the ordinary week's work. (b) That a minimum of time and a quarter be paid for all time worked between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday.

5. Wages.—That the scales at present in operation be continued, but the maximum of each be raised to the present maximum of the L. and N.W. Company at places where the Great Central and L. and N.W. Company have depôts.

6. Temporary Duty.—That any man working in a higher grade than his own for not less than one whole day be paid the minimum rate of the higher grade.

(Note.—This settlement does not apply to Grimsby Docks workers.)

Permanent Way Gangers and Platelayers, including Signal Fitters' Assistants, and Ordinary Labourers only in the Engineers' Department.

Temporary Duty.—That any man working in a higher grade than his own for not less than one whole day be paid the minimum rate of the higher grade.

Signalmen.

1. Week's Work.—That a week's work of six days be between Sunday midnight and 6 a.m. the following Sunday, 48 hours to constitute a week at 8 hour boxes, 60 hours a week at 10 hour boxes, and 72 hours a week at 12 hour boxes.

2. Overtime.—Overtime incurred in excess of 48, 60, or 72 hours respectively per week to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter. Provided that all overtime incurred for extra time worked during change of duty and to suit the men's convenience when absent from duty beyond their authorised holidays be paid for at the ordinary rate.

3. Sunday Duty.—All time worked between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday to be calculated at the rate of time and a quarter, the minimum payment to be as for a quarter of a day each time a man is brought on duty. Sunday time and overtime not to run concurrently.

4. Temporary Duty.—Any man temporarily working in a higher paid box than his own for not less than one whole day to be paid at the rate of such box.

RECENT CONCILIATION CASES.

Coal Miners, Warwickshire.

A DISPUTE involving a serious stoppage of work having arisen between the coalminers and their employers in the Warwickshire mining district regarding the duration of the "snap" or meal time, it was mutually agreed, at a Conference held on July 13th, to refer the matter to the decision of the President of the Board of Trade. In accordance with the terms of reference, it was agreed by the parties that the minimum time should be 15 minutes and the maximum time 25 minutes, and a decision was to be given between those limits.

Mr. Churchill heard representatives of the parties at the Board of Trade on July 28th, and subsequently issued his award, deciding that the time allowed as "snap" time shall be 20 minutes.

Boot and Shoe Trade, United Kingdom.

Questions having arisen as to the interpretation of certain clauses relating to the minimum wage for men and the graduated scale of wages for youths in the National Agreement recently arrived at for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the United Kingdom, it was decided by the parties to refer the matters to the decision of a joint conference of representatives of the Federated

other trades are reported as being active in the majority of districts reported upon. Lumbering and mining showed improvement, and unskilled labour was stated to be well absorbed in most localities at the end of June. The mining industry in Nova Scotia is still affected by a serious dispute. Also, at Fort William (Ontario) 600 railway freightmen are reported to be out on strike. Mechanics and unskilled labourers are not advised to go to Canada now, unless they go to assured employment upon arrival, or land with enough money in their pockets to live upon until they can obtain work. Every emigrant, male or female, 18 years of age or over, who arrives in Canada, must have in his or her possession the sum of 25 dollars (£5 4s.), in addition to a ticket to his or her destination, unless satisfactory evidence is furnished that the emigrant is going to some definite employment or to relatives or friends already settled in Canada, who would take care of such emigrant. All emigrants sent out to Canada by British charitable societies or by public funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, S.W., that they are suitable settlers for Canada. Special attention is drawn to the fact that whenever an immigrant has within two years of his or her landing in Canada become a public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, prison, or hospital, or other charitable institution, he or she may, under the existing Canadian law, be sent back to the United Kingdom after investigation of the facts, together with all those dependent on him or her.

Commonwealth of Australia.

Farm labourers and female domestic servants can obtain assisted passages to New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia. There is a demand in Australia for fruit-growers and farmers with capital, for competent men accustomed to agricultural machinery, or able to milk cows or work on a farm, in a garden or orchard, or on a sheep or cattle station. The demand for mechanics is intermittent, but carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, and other competent men can get work in many country districts. Such men should not, however, emigrate unless they are able to land with sufficient money upon which to live until employment can be obtained.

New Zealand.

The best openings in New Zealand are for farmers, agricultural labourers, shepherds, men able to milk cows, and female domestic servants. Reduced passages are offered to these classes. For mechanics there is no practical demand at present, the supply of men upon the spot being generally adequate. According to the latest published "Journal of the Department of Labour," the condition of trade and employment in New Zealand for the month ended the 31st of May was, in the majority of districts reported upon, as follows:—Agricultural operations, quiet; engineering, cycle and motor trades, fair or quiet; coachbuilding, printing, leather and clothing trades, fair; woodworking trades, fair or slack; building trades, quiet or slack; unskilled labour, quiet. A number of skilled and unskilled workers are at present unemployed in New Zealand. All persons, especially those with families, should have with them upon landing sufficient money upon which to live until employment can be obtained.

South Africa.

Cape Colony and Natal.—The supply of labour in both these Colonies generally exceeds the demand, and no one should go there now in search of employment. Female domestic servants should not emigrate to either of these Colonies without first communicating with the South African Colonisation Society (see below).

Transvaal and Orange River Colony.—There is some demand for approved female domestic servants, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Other persons are warned against going out in search of employment.

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. 253 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

FRANCE.

*Employment in June.**—There was full employment during the month in the building trades. Except for a slight improvement in machine making in Paris, and in tin-box making along the coast of Brittany, the metal trades showed on the whole no change as compared with May, when, as already reported, they were moderately well employed. In the textile trades the situation was considered satisfactory in the Nord department, in the cotton centres of the Seine-Inférieure, and in the smaller centres of Maine-et-Loire and Vendée; the activity in the Vosges was maintained. In the silk trade employment on the whole was satisfactory, especially at Lyons among the weavers of the Croix-Rousse quarter of the town. Some unemployment was, however, reported among power-loom weavers in the Isère. Employment declined slightly in the tailoring and dressmaking trades. The printing and book-binding trades continued busy. There was considerable unemployment among pipe makers at Saint-Claude and among coopers generally. In leather tanning and dressing, some revival was reported at Annonay; employment at Mazamet was good, but there was no improvement at Millau. Owing to the continued small demand for wines, work in the vineyards of the South was restricted, and some of the workers were engaged in harvesting operations. Haymaking afforded work for unemployed woodmen, but the poorness of the hay crop prevented many from obtaining work of this kind. Gardeners around Paris continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in June were received by the French Labour Department from 992 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 236,886. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 6.4 per cent. were described as unemployed, as compared with 6.8 per cent. in the previous month and 7.8 per cent. in June, 1908. (As regards these figures, see note above under "Labour Abroad.")

*Coal Mining in June.**—The average number of days worked by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during June was 5.89, as compared with 5.83 in the previous month, and 5.68 in June, 1908. Taking surface and underground workers together, 68.33 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 31.47 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 56.53 and 42.84, and in June, 1908, 57.04 and 42.31.

*Labour Disputes in June.**—Sixty-six disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having commenced in June, compared with 112 in the previous month and 123 in June, 1908. In 61 of the new disputes 6,632 workpeople took part, compared with 9,889 who took part in 106 disputes in the previous month, and 7,216 who took part in 83 disputes of June, 1908. The trades chiefly affected by disputes in June were building (22), textile (11), transport (10), and metal (6). Sixty-one new and old disputes were reported to have terminated; of these 15 ended in favour of the workpeople and 21 in favour of the employers, while 25 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration during June.**—Seven instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in June. In two cases the employers declined to take part in conciliation proceedings. Committees of conciliation were formed in four cases, resulting in the settlement of

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

† Revised figure.

three disputes. In the remaining case an agreement was arrived at by the parties before the justice of the peace.

*Permanent Arbitration Board for the Shipping Trade.**—A law of July 22nd, 1909, provides, *inter alia*, that there shall be established, by Presidential decree, a permanent council of arbitration for taking immediate action in connection with collective disputes between shipping companies and the crews of their vessels. Employers and workpeople will each designate an equal number of representatives upon the council. Other details as to the composition, procedure, &c., of this body will be determined by special ministerial order.

Prohibition of Use of White Lead in Paint.—A law dated July 20th, 1909, appearing in the *Journal Officiel* of July 22nd, 1909, has for its object the abolition of the use of white lead in painting operations. At the end of five years from the publication of the law the use of white lead, linseed oil in which lead is mixed, and similar substances containing white lead, is prohibited in painting operations of any kind carried out by workmen, whether upon the exterior or interior of buildings. This law applies to all workshops, building yards, buildings in course of construction or repair, and generally to all workplaces where painting is carried on in connection with building work. Any exception to this law will be made the subject of a special regulation after reference to the consultative committee of arts and manufactures and the commission of industrial hygiene.

GERMANY.

Employment in June.—The following is a translation of a statement which appears in the issue of the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department) for the month of July:—"Compared with the previous month the state of the labour market in June showed but little alteration. As regards the coalmining industry in the Ruhr district, output and sales somewhat exceeded those of May, but the general condition remained unsatisfactory, and it was still found necessary to work short time; nevertheless the demand for labour was almost equal to the supply. In the Lower Silesian coalmining industry employment continued good, the demand for labour being quite equal to the supply. In parts of Upper Silesia native skilled labour was somewhat scarce, owing to many workpeople having found employment in agriculture or the building trades. Employment in steel works and rolling mills was, on the whole, somewhat better than a month ago or a year ago, although no improvement was indicated by the reports from Silesia and South-west Germany; on the whole the supply of labour available for employment was large. As regards foundries, employment was not good in North Germany, where short time had to be resorted to in many places; from South Germany, on the contrary, the reports were satisfactory; everywhere the supply of labour was adequate. It is difficult to obtain a general view of the state of employment in machinery manufacture, but the supply of labour was in any case equal to the demand. Conditions in the textile industry were generally unsatisfactory, especially for spinning mills; there was an abundance of labour available in all districts. In the chemical trades most of the reports indicated normal employment; here, too, the supply of labour was adequate, more especially in the large towns, where it frequently exceeded the demand. In the electrical industry employment was about the same as in May, and the supply of labour exceeded the demand, especially in the large towns. So far as reports have been received from the building trades they show that a further improvement set in at many places, and that everywhere the supply of labour was sufficient. Employment in the brewing trade was still for the most part adversely affected by the backward state of other trades, and often also by unfavourable weather conditions."

Unemployment in Second Quarter of 1909.—The *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* states that returns relating to unemployment during the second quarter of 1909 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of

* Journal Officiel de la République Française, July 24th, 1909.

1,321,109. From certain branches of the unions reporting, however, no returns were available; omitting these, the membership covered was 1,293,260, of whom 36,029 (or 2.8 per cent.) were stated to be unemployed on June 26th, as compared with 36,131 (or 2.8 per cent.) on May 22nd, and 37,350 (or 2.9 per cent.) on April 24th. The corresponding percentage for the end of June, 1908, was 2.9. [These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on p. 253. See also note under "Labour Abroad" on p. 260].

The following Table shows, for each of the six principal Unions for which figures are available, the membership at the end of the second quarter of 1909, the percentage of members returned as out of work on a certain day towards the end of each month of the quarter, and the corresponding percentage for the end of the second quarter of 1908:—

Name of Union.	Membership at end of Quarter.	Percentage of Membership returned as Unemployed on			
		June 26, 1909.	May 22, 1909.	Apr. 24, 1909.	June 27, 1908.
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)...	367,535	3.8	4.0	4.3	3.3
Engineers & Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	37,630	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.3
Woodworkers	145,654	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.5
Miners	110,018	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printers	55,500	6.1	4.9	3.4	6.5
Transport Workers	91,091	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3

Special Rules for Basic Slag Works.—The journal of the German Labour Department (*Reichsarbeitsblatt*) for July contains the text of a code of special rules issued by the Federal Council of the German Empire with reference to establishments in which basic slag is ground or stored. The rules are of two kinds, viz., (a) those intended to prevent the development and accumulation of slag dust in the workrooms, and (b) those intended to reduce, so far as possible, the danger to health arising from exposure to such dust during work. The measures prescribed for the first-named purpose require, *inter alia*, that rooms in which basic slag is crushed or ground, or in which the powdered slag is stored otherwise than in closed sacks, shall be spacious, and furnished with a sufficient change of air, and that the flooring shall be such as to facilitate the removal of dust.

Among the rules intended to reduce the risk incurred by workpeople through exposure to slag dust are the following:—No female worker of any age, and no male worker under 18, may be employed or allowed to stay in rooms into which slag, whether ground or not, is brought in bulk, nor may workers under 18 be employed in shaking or beating sacks. Workpeople employed in breaking up, grinding, or in filling or loading the slag must not work more than 10 hours per day, and pauses of at least two hours in all must be allowed, one of which must be of not less than an hour's duration. If the daily hours do not exceed seven, and do not comprise any period of continuous work exceeding four hours, only one pause of at least an hour need be granted. No person suffering from weakness of the respiratory organs, or from alcoholism, or who is peculiarly sensitive to the injurious action of basic slag dust, may be employed at the operations referred to above, and employers must keep a register giving such details as name, address, age, date of entering and leaving works, kind of occupation, and in particular data concerning any illness from which a worker may suffer. The above regulations came into force on the date of their publication, July 3rd, 1909.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in June.—For carpenters, bricklayers and masons, stucco-workers and painters, employment varied according to locality, but showed no improvement as compared with May. Plumbers continued satisfactorily employed, although the situation was scarcely so good as in May. In iron and steel works and in shipbuilding employment continued steady, while in machinery manufacture it was not quite so good as in May.

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau of Holland.)

Coopers.

Employment was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago, though not so good as a year ago. At Dublin and at Hull it was good; at Burton it continued bad.

Coachbuilding.

Employment with coachmakers was fairly good generally. It was much the same as a month ago and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions of coachmakers, wheelwrights, &c., reported 3.5 per cent. of their members unemployed, as compared with 2.8 per cent. a month ago, and 6.3 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was on the whole fair. It was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 6.9, as compared with 2.6 at the end of June, and 8.5 a year ago.

Other Trades.—With packing-case makers employment was fairly good, showing an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago. With basket makers employment was fair in London and bad at Leicester.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in July, 1909, were valued at £30,913, as compared with £27,995 in June, 1909, and £28,185 in July, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £16,933, £13,656, and £17,265 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 89 Returns—59 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 19 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was dull and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,024 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 4.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 5.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople covered by Returns.			Earnings.		
	Number paid Wages in week ended July 24th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week ended July 24th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
		A Month ago.	A Year ago.		A Month ago.	A Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle ...	5,227	- 1.2	- 6.4	6,284	- 11.7	- 9.4
Plate Glass ...	697	- 2.4	- 2.5	873	- 2.6	+ 1.6
Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles) ...	1,756	+ 1.3	- 2.0	1,891	- 4.1	- 2.2
Other Branches ...	344	...	- 4.2	409	- 1.7	- 3.8
Total ...	8,024	- 4.7	- 5.0	9,457	- 9.0	- 6.9
Districts.						
North of England ...	787	+ 0.4	+ 6.6	876	- 4.7	- 1.1
Yorkshire ...	4,282	- 7.5	- 2.6	5,240	- 10.7	- 8.6
Lancashire ...	637	- 3.4	- 5.5	713	- 13.6	- 11.2
Worcester and Warwick ...	1,217	- 0.9	- 2.4	1,181	- 3.1	- 1.9
Scotland ...	716	- 2.3	- 8.1	820	- 10.2	- 9.2
Other parts of the United Kingdom ...	335	- 0.6	+ 3.4	327	- 2.4	+ 2.5
Total ...	8,024	- 4.7	- 5.0	9,457	- 9.0	- 6.9

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; at Mexborough and Leeds it continued moderate, but with much short time. At Castleford it was quiet, at Wakefield bad. In Lancashire and in the North of England employment continued moderate. At Bristol it continued good; at Dublin it was fair. With makers of medicine bottles at Rotherham employment was fair. Flint glass makers at Wordsley reported employment as quiet, and worse than a month ago; at Birmingham it was fairly good. With flint glass cutters employment was bad at Birmingham and good at Stourbridge. It was fair and better than a month ago with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. Pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear were fairly well employed. At Birmingham employment continued slack with bevellers

and silverers. Glass-blowers in London reported a slight improvement on a month ago, but a decline as compared with a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1909, as compared with	
				A Month ago.	A Year ago.
Imports:					
Window & German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	112,395	92,556	95,152	+ 19,839	+ 17,243
Plate ...	30,204	26,524	24,768	+ 3,580	+ 5,436
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	69,704	59,859	60,531	+ 9,845	+ 9,373
Manufactures, other sorts...	292	214	262	+ 78	+ 50
Bottles ...	gross 117,657	gross 129,911	gross 108,733	- 12,254	+ 8,924
Exports:					
Plate ...	12,673	13,870	15,765	- 1,197	- 3,092
Flint ...	6,339	5,237	4,721	+ 1,102	+ 1,618
Manufactures, other sorts ...	36,654	45,281	40,533	- 8,627	- 3,879
Bottles ...	gross 89,292	gross 65,822	gross 51,109	+ 23,470	+ 38,183

POTTERY AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 23 Returns—8 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Pottery trade continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In the Brick and Tile trades it continued quiet, but was rather better than a year ago.

Pottery Trade.—Employment in Staffordshire continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; much short time was worked. In Devonshire employment continued fair. In Scotland it was dull; at Bristol it was good. In the South Yorkshire and River Aire district it continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. At Newcastle it was fair. Clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow reported employment as dull.

Brick and Tile Trades.—In the Peterborough district there was a further slight improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Nottinghamshire employment was bad and much short time was worked. In South Staffordshire employment was bad and about the same as a year ago; in Shropshire it was quiet. In the Eastern Counties it was good and better than a year ago. In Devonshire and in the Hartlepool district it continued moderate. At Bristol employment was fair; at Glasgow it was bad.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in July, 1909, were valued at £99,801, as compared with £93,654 in June, 1909, and £72,796 in July, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £224,850, £186,088, and £211,828 respectively.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 225 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

THERE was some irregularity in the employment of farm labourers during July, owing to wet weather, which delayed the haymaking. The root crop, however, although somewhat backward, provided a good deal of work, owing to the rapid growth of weeds. There was a fair demand for day labourers as a rule, and the supply was usually adequate.

Northern Counties.—In Northumberland and Cumberland there was some irregularity in outdoor employment through wet weather and the backward state of the hay harvest and the root crops. Men for permanent situations were reported as fairly plentiful in certain districts of Cumberland. In Westmorland and Lancashire also there was some interruption by rain. Reports from Yorkshire state that although the weather was showery employment was fairly regular on the whole during July. The supply of day labourers was usually sufficient. Some scarcity of shepherds was reported in the Doncaster Union.

Midland Counties.—Correspondents in Derbyshire and Cheshire state that employment was fairly plentiful in haymaking, potato-lifting and hoeing. According to reports from Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, the wet weather caused some irregularity of employment among haymakers. Day labourers were not in much demand, and the supply was generally quite sufficient. In Staffordshire and Shropshire, however, there was a somewhat greater demand for extra labour. Work on the land in Worcestershire and Warwickshire was somewhat interrupted by wet weather, but weeds grew quickly and caused some demand for labour. In Northamptonshire showery weather prolonged the hay-making, and there was a good deal of hoeing to be done. Day labourers were in demand, and in certain districts the supply was insufficient. A scarcity of men for permanent situations is reported from the Brixworth Union. Reports from Oxfordshire state that the hay-making was affected by the wet weather, and some day labourers lost time in consequence. There was a good demand for extra labour, which was fully met by the supply.

Employment was fairly regular in Buckinghamshire, other work being found when haymaking could not be carried on. The supply of day labourers was usually sufficient, but a correspondent in the Wycombe Union states that in some cases roots had to be ploughed up because men could not be got to hoe them. In Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire employment was irregular, the unsettled weather causing some interruption to haymaking. The supply of extra labour was generally equal to the demand, but in the Buntingford Union (Herts) men were in request.

Eastern Counties.—Agricultural labourers in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire were regularly employed except for a few days, when hay-carrying and root-cleaning were hindered through rain. In Lincolnshire there were some wet days which delayed the cutting and carting of hay, but turnip hoeing and other work afforded fairly constant employment on the whole. There was a good demand for day labourers, and the supply was usually sufficient. A correspondent in the Sleaford Union writes:—"Owing to callers from Ireland and other districts there are men to be had if required." In Norfolk outdoor work was a good deal interrupted by rain, and all hands were wanted for haymaking and hoeing roots when the weather permitted. The supply of extra labour was as a rule sufficient for requirements, especially where there was a light hay crop. A report from the Freebridge Lynn Union states:—"The wet weather has much interfered with employment of labour. Much time has been lost in all kinds of work, and the hay harvest has been a long one. High winds have also caused a stoppage of work when the weather was fine." Work on the land is reported to have been delayed in Suffolk and Essex by rain, and haymaking and hoeing were in arrear. Day labourers were in fair demand, but there was a surplus in some districts. Difficulty in obtaining cowmen was reported in the Braintree Union.

Southern and South Western Counties.—Correspondents in Kent state that some time was lost by day labourers during July through wet weather. The supply of such men was quite equal to the demand, and in certain districts there was a surplus. Work was, however, generally plentiful, hoeing in some cases having to be repeated two or three times owing to the rapid growth of weeds. Farm labourers were fairly regularly employed in Surrey and Sussex, other work being found for them when haymaking could not be proceeded with. There was a sufficient supply of extra labour in most districts. Employment was generally regular in Hampshire and Berkshire, but some day labourers lost time on rainy days. The supply of such labour was in general equal to the demand. A correspondent in the Petersfield Union (Hants) reports that men for permanent situations were more plentiful than hitherto. Except on a few wet days haymaking and hoeing furnished regular work to farm labourers in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. Agricultural labourers were

reported as having been mostly in regular employment in Somerset. A demand for extra labour was mentioned in the Yeovil Union. In Herefordshire the regularity of employment was somewhat interfered with by rain. When, however, the weather permitted, there was full employment in haymaking, and in hoeing and singling the root crops. Men for tending stock were said to be in demand in several districts of this county. Reports from Gloucestershire state that there was some irregularity of employment in certain districts. Day labourers were in fair demand for haymaking, root hoeing and fruit picking; the supply, however, was in general quite sufficient. In Devon and Cornwall also there was some interruption through wet weather, but work was plentiful and day labourers fairly well employed on the whole.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

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

Employment at the principal ports during July, 1909, was fair generally. At Yarmouth employment was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. It was about the same as a year ago. At Grimsby it was good generally. Employment at Lowestoft was fair with all classes; better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. At Hull it was moderate with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers. It was on the whole worse than in either June, 1909, or July, 1908. At Aberdeen employment was moderate. At Peterhead it was moderate with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers. It was worse than a month ago with all classes. At Macduff and Fraserburgh employment was moderate. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

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

	Quantity.		Value.	
	July, 1909.	July, 1908.	July, 1909.	July, 1908.
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales ...	Cwts. 1,067,551	Cwts. 902,559	£ 548,182	£ 518,227
Scotland ...	1,422,267	2,616,755	545,670	614,394
Ireland ...	69,809	65,918	21,115	20,919
Total ...	2,559,627	3,585,232	1,114,967	1,153,570
Shell Fish ...	—	—	30,913	32,480
Total Value...	—	—	1,145,880	1,186,050

The Exports of herrings, cured or salted, in July, 1909, were valued at £522,329, as compared with £281,533, in June, 1909, and £492,434 in July, 1908.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 135 Returns—116 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London was fair and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. At the other principal ports it was still moderate though rather better on the whole than a month ago.

London.*—Employment generally was fair and showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the five weeks ended July 31st was 12,395, an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with a month ago and of 0.9 per cent. as compared with July, 1908. The daily numbers employed during July, 1909, ranged from 11,395 on the 1st, to 13,131 on the 12th. During July, 1908, the numbers ranged from 11,423 on the 8th to 13,691 on the 17th.

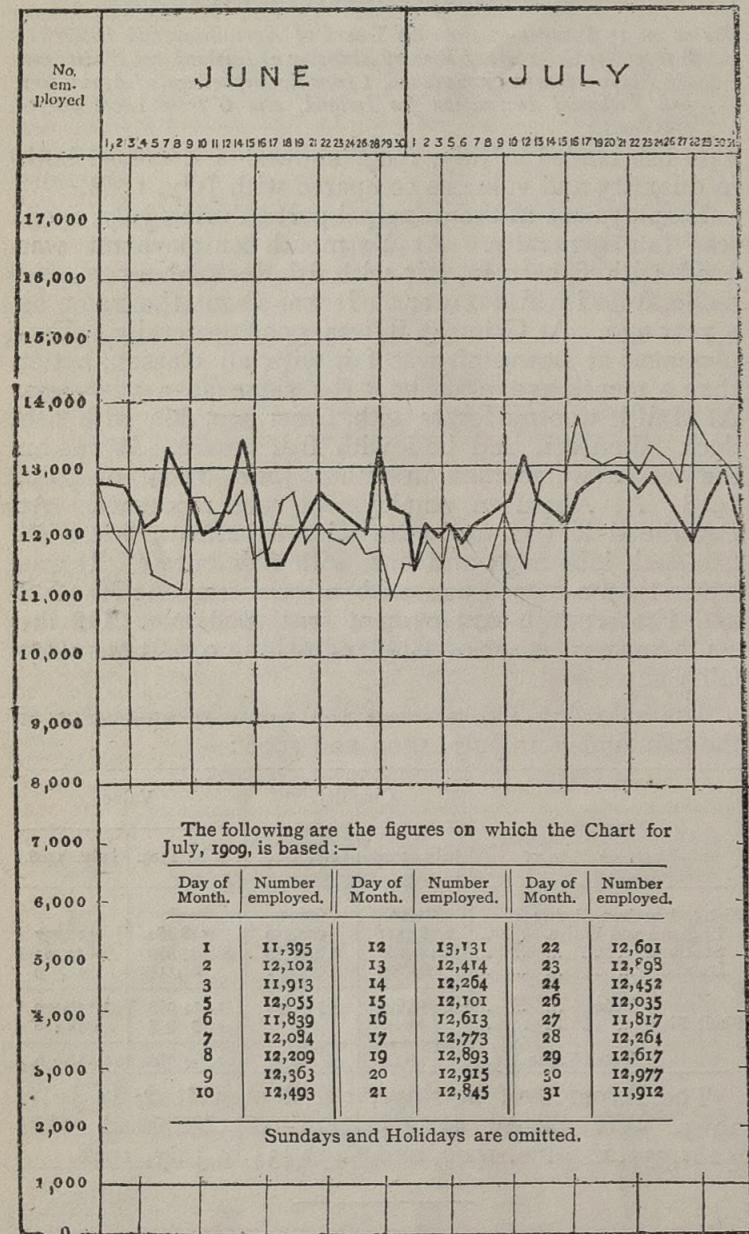
* Exclusive of Tilbury.

Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.

Table with columns: Period, In Docks* (By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors, By Ship-owners, &c., Total), At 110 Wharves making Returns, Total Docks and Principal Wharves.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of June and July, 1909. The corresponding curve for June and July, 1908, is also given for comparison.

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



The following are the figures on which the Chart for July, 1909, is based:—

Table with columns: Day of Month, Number employed, Day of Month, Number employed, Day of Month, Number employed.

Sundays and Holidays are omitted.

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,186 during July, 1909, as compared with 1,033 during the previous month and 988 in July, 1908.

Employment at Liverpool was slack generally with dock labourers. With timber porters and quay and railway carters there was some improvement.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock labourers on the Tyne and Wear was moderate, and not so good as a month ago; it was good at Middlesbrough and bad at Hartlepool; with riverside labourers it was moderate generally. Employment was moderate with dock labourers at Hull, good at Grimsby, and fair at Goole; at all three ports it continued fair with coal porters. Employment, though still irregular, showed a slight improvement at Yarmouth; at Parkeston it was good. Employment continued moderate generally at Plymouth; at Bristol it was fair, and better than a month ago. At Newport employment continued slack; it was better at

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

Cardiff and Swansea. Employment was bad at Manchester, and worse than a month ago. It was also bad and worse than a month ago at Glasgow. It was good at Leith and slack at Grangemouth. There was some decline at Dundee and Aberdeen. Employment was fair at Belfast and dull at Dublin.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JULY.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), show that during July 47,094* seamen, of whom 4,644 (or 9.9 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with July, 1908, there was a net decrease of 897. The chief increases were at London and Southampton, and the most marked decreases at Cardiff and Liverpool.

For the seven months ended July, 1909, the total number of seamen shipped was 277,388*, a decrease of 6,470, as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. There were increases on the North-East Coast and at London. At all the Bristol Channel ports there were decreases. At Liverpool there was a decrease of 7,237, or nearly 7 per cent.

Table: Number of Seamen* shipped in. Columns: Principal Ports, July (1908, 1909, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1909), Seven months ended July (1908, 1909, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1909). Rows: ENGLAND AND WALES (East Coast, Bristol Channel, Other Ports), SCOTLAND, IRELAND, Total.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE: EFFECT OF STRAIN.

In order to be entitled to compensation for injury under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the workman must show that his injuries were caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.

A workman employed in shipbuilding works suffered from a serious aneurism of the aorta. He was engaged in tightening a nut with a spanner, when he suddenly fell backwards and almost immediately died. His widow claimed compensation. At the hearing before the County Court judge it was proved that the aneurism was in so advanced a condition that it might have burst at any time, and that a very slight strain might have had that effect. The judge found as a fact that the exertion of tightening the nut had caused a rupture to which the death was due, and that the death was caused by a strain arising out of the ordinary work of the deceased operating upon a condition of body which was such as to render the strain fatal. He therefore held that there had been an accident within the meaning of the Act, and made an award of compensation. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the Appeal. They held that the weakness which predisposed the deceased to the injury which brought about his death was immaterial; that he had sustained an injury in the reasonable and ordinary discharge of his duties, and that his death was the result of an accident within the meaning of the Act.—Hughes v. Clover, Clayton & Co., Court of Appeal, July 22nd, 1909.

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

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: TAKING MEAL IN DANGEROUS AND FORBIDDEN PLACE.

A workman in the employment of a printing company was engaged one night in November, 1908, in cleaning cylinders. There was in the building a large tank containing hot water; there was also a well-warmed and well-lighted dining room open day and night for the use of workmen. This room, any workmen were invited to use, but they were not obliged to use it, and some took their meals in other places. On the night in question the workman went to the room in which the tank was, on account of its warmth, for the purpose of eating his supper. He climbed on to the top of the tank, and in that position took his meal. When he had finished he got up to leave, but fell in and was so injured that his death resulted. A claim for compensation was made by a child and dependant of the deceased. At the hearing it was proved that only the chief engineer and the chief stoker were authorised to deal with this tank in any way. It was covered over on top with the exception of an aperture about 23 inches wide through which the deceased had fallen, and which was used to enable the engineer to examine the interior and take the temperature of the water. Workmen were forbidden to get on to the tank, and the engineer gave evidence that he would have dismissed any man reported to him for so doing. It was contended therefore for the employers that the accident was not one arising out of the employment. The judge, however, made an award in the claimant's favour. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that a workman had no right to impose risk on his employers by unnecessarily taking his meals in a dangerous and unauthorised place. In such circumstances it could not be said that an accident happening through such conduct on the part of the workman was an accident arising out of the employment; therefore the County Court judge's decision was wrong. The appeal was accordingly allowed.—Brice v. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., Court of Appeal, July 22nd, 1909.

WHOLE OR PARTIAL DEPENDENCY ON EARNINGS OF HUSBAND.

Where a workman is killed by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, the maximum compensation payable to dependants is payable to those dependants who were wholly dependent upon the earnings of the deceased man. Where the dependants are partially dependent upon his earnings, the compensation payable is such reasonable sum, not exceeding the maximum, as is proportionate to the loss to the dependants.

A miner in the employment of a colliery company had a wife and eight children. The two eldest sons worked in the same colliery as their father, and the wages of each of the three exceeded £2 a week. These two sons lived with their parents to whom they gave the whole of their earnings; such earnings, together with the father's, forming one common fund out of which the whole family was maintained. In February last there was an accident in the pit by which the father and both the sons were killed. The widow, on behalf of herself and the younger children, claimed compensation in respect of the death of all three. The County Court judge held that the claimants were in law dependent wholly on the father, and that he could make an award only on that footing. The claimant appealed, and, there being no dispute as to facts, the matter was referred to the Court of Appeal in the form of a special case.

The Court of Appeal held that a claimant could not be at one and the same time wholly dependent on one person and partly dependent upon another; that a wife and child were not the less wholly dependent on a father because the father received assistance from a child's earnings; that there was no proof that the earnings of the father in this case were inadequate for the family's support or that the family were to any extent dependent on the earnings of the two sons. Therefore the County Court judge was right, and the appeal must be dismissed.—Hodgson v. West Stanley Colliery Co., Court of Appeal, July 22nd, 1909.

ACCIDENT TO SEAMAN: LIABILITY OF SHIPOWNERS TO PAY WAGES: COMPUTATION OF COMPENSATION.

It is provided by the Act that in fixing the amount of the weekly payment, regard shall be had to any payment, allowance or benefit which the workman may receive from the employer during the period of his incapacity. The Act applies to seamen, where a seaman is injured in the course of his employment. In the case of seamen a weekly payment is not payable in respect of a period during which the shipowner has under the Merchant Shipping Acts been liable to defray the expenses of maintenance of the injured man. Where a seaman is discharged at a foreign port before the termination of the voyage because of his unfitness through sickness or injury to do his work, the shipowners are bound under the same Acts to provide for the necessary maintenance and medical treatment of the man, and to defray the expenses of his journey home. By the same Acts also shipowners are bound to pay a seaman his wages up to the date of his discharge.

A seaman engaged to serve on a ship for a voyage not exceeding three years from October 1908. On December 21st, 1908, he was injured by an accident on board while the ship was at sea. On December 29th the ship was at New York, and on that day the man was discharged, his wages being paid in full, and he was taken to an hospital where he remained a considerable time. Subsequently he was sent back to the United Kingdom, arriving March 11th, 1909. The shipowners paid all expenses incidental to his hospital treatment, maintenance, and return home. The seaman then brought a claim for compensation under the Act against the shipowners. When the matter came before the County Court judge there was no dispute as to facts, and the only contention was as to whether in computing the compensation the

judge should have regard to the fact that full wages were paid to the seaman for the period from December 21st to 29th. The judge refused to have regard to the wages paid during that period. The shipowners appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that under the Act regard must be had to payments made after the accident, whether those payments are voluntary or not, and that the fact of such payments must not be overlooked, though the judge has discretion how they are to be regarded. In this case, therefore, the judge was bound to have regard to the fact that wages had been paid to the injured man for the period from December 21st to 29th, even though such wages were paid under a statutory obligation. The appeal was therefore allowed and the case sent back to the judge to assess compensation on a proper basis.—McDermott v. Owners of S.S. Tintoretto, Court of Appeal, July 2nd, 1909.

REVIEW OF AWARD: REPEATED APPLICATIONS: CHANGE OF CONDITION: DUTY OF ARBITRATOR.

Any weekly payment awarded by way of compensation under the Act 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 an engineering company was injured in the eye in circumstances which entitled him to compensation, and under an agreement weekly payments were made to him for several months. The employers applied for a review, and that the payments should be ended, on the ground that the incapacity had ceased. The Sheriff-Substitute heard the application in December, 1908, and refused to alter the payments, finding that the injured man was still incapacitated. In April, 1909, the employers again requested a review, and the Sheriff-Substitute required them to file particulars showing what change, if any, had taken place in the condition of the man since the first review. The employers refused to file such particulars, and in consequence the Sheriff-Substitute refused to hear their application for a review. The employers appealed.

The Court of Session allowed the appeal, holding that the employers were entitled to the enquiry they asked for, and that the Sheriff-Substitute had no right to make the condition he had made.—Cassidy v. Glasgow Railway Engineering Co., Ltd., Court of Session July 13th, 1909.

WHEN DOES "INCAPACITY" CEASE?

Compensation is payable during total or partial incapacity. A coal trimmer on board a steamship was injured by accident in July, 1908, in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and his employers agreed to pay him 12s. 7d. a week during total incapacity. On October 5th the man recorded a memorandum of the agreement. On October 24th he was examined by a doctor who certified that his incapacity had ceased. His employers accordingly paid him at the agreed rate to the October 24th and refused to make any further payments. On December 26th he took proceedings to recover nine weeks' compensation. The employers obtained a suspension of the proceedings and applied for a review. This application was heard on February 23rd, 1909, when the Sheriff-Substitute found that the injured man had recovered, and made an order ending the payments, but declared that the incapacity only ceased on the day of his judgment. The employers appealed.

It was argued for the appellants in the Court of Session that the Sheriff-Substitute should have declared the incapacity to have ceased on October 24th, the date of the doctor's certificate. The Court decided that neither of the dates suggested was the correct one; but that the proper date was that on which application for review was made, i.e., December 30th.—Cowan v. Donaldson, Brothers, Court of Sessions, July 16th, 1909.

(2) Employers' Liability Act, 1880.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO SEAMEN: WHO IS A "SEAMAN"?

The Employers' Liability Act, 1880, applies to railway servants' and to any person to whom the Workmen and Employers Act, 1875, applies. The last mentioned Act does not apply to seamen. The term "seaman" was defined by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to "include every person employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship." The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, has the same definition.

A man employed as a "rigger" by a firm of shipowners was working on board a ship lying in a dock. While he and four others were engaged in warping the ship from one berth to another across the dock he was injured by accident. The duty in which he was engaged when injured consisted in moving the vessel by means of a tug and a rope, she at no time being entirely free from the quay, and at no time using her own steam or any motive power of her own.

The injured man brought an action for damages under the Act against his employers. At the trial of the action it was contended on behalf of the employers that the plaintiff was a seaman and therefore not entitled to bring the action. The County Court judge, however, gave judgment for the plaintiff. The defendants appealed. It was held by the High Court that the County Court judge was wrong; that the plaintiff was a "seaman" within the definition in the Merchant Shipping Acts, and as such had no right to bring an action under the Act. The plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal held that the so called definition of "seaman" in the Act of 1854 was no proper or true definition as it used the word "include" not "meaning," and further that it was not to be read into the Act of 1880. In the last mentioned Act, "seaman" bore its ordinary meaning and did not include a man like the plaintiff who was employed in a casual and temporary employment

in the vessel and not while the vessel was being navigated. Therefore the High Court was wrong and the County Court was right. The Appeal was accordingly allowed.—Chislett v. Mabeth & Co., Court of Appeal, July 22nd, 1909.

(3) Trade Disputes Act.

ACT DONE IN "CONTEMPLATION OR FURTHERANCE" OF DISPUTE: THREAT TO CAUSE STRIKE.

It is provided by the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, that an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills.

A workman named Conway was in the employment of the firm of Redhead & Co. Eight years previously, and long before entering the employment, he had refused to pay a fine inflicted upon him by the trade union to which he belonged. Wade was a delegate of this union. Wade had an interview with the foreman of the works where Conway was employed and induced the foreman to dismiss Conway by threats that unless he was dismissed the union men in Messrs. Redhead's service would leave off work.

The defendant asked for a new trial, which request the County Court judge refused. The defendant appealed from such refusal to the High Court, but the High Court upheld the decision of the County Court judge. The defendant appealed further to the Court of Appeal, and that Court allowed the appeal, on the ground that the defendant had acted in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on August 3rd, 1909, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources.

Table showing prices of bread per 4 lbs. in various districts as of August 3rd, 1st July, and 1st August, 1908 and 1909.

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the prices remains unaltered. As compared with August 1st, 1908, an increase of 7d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

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

Table showing predominant price per 4 lbs. on August 3rd, 1909, and changes compared with a month ago and a year ago for 27 principal towns.

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has risen 1/2d. per 4 lbs. in Oldham and Aberdeen. As compared with a year ago Dundee shows no change.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during the period September, 1908-July, 1909, amounted to 83,265,385 cwt., or 2,329,625 cwt. less than in the corresponding period of 1907-8.

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.

Table showing imports, average monthly price of flour, and market price of London flour for various months from 1908 to July 1909.

* In accordance with Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, the rate of conversion from cwt. to quarters is made at the rate of 60 imperial lbs. equals 1 bushel of wheat.

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 July, 1909, was 73, consisting of 60 cases of lead poisoning, 1 case of phosphorus poisoning, 1 of arsenic poisoning, and 11 cases of anthrax.

During January-July, 1909, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 381, as compared with 454 in the corresponding period of 1908. The number of deaths during the same period was 29 in 1909, and 24 in 1908.

Analysis by Industries.

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

Table showing analysis of cases and deaths by industry, including categories like Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, and Anthrax.

Lead Poisoning.

Detailed table of Lead Poisoning cases and deaths by industry, including Smelting of Metals, Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, etc.

Other Forms of Poisoning.

Detailed table of Other Forms of Poisoning cases and deaths, including Mercurial Poisoning, Phosphorus Poisoning, Arsenic Poisoning, and Anthrax.

Anthrax.

Table showing Anthrax cases and deaths by industry, including Wool, Handling of Horsehair, etc.

Return of Deaths of Seamen.

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

* Of the 6 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 4 were females.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JULY.

(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 July, 1909, was 213, an increase of 26 as compared with June, 1909, and of 12 as compared with a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in July, 1909, was 116, as compared with 98 in June, 1909, and 88 a year ago. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in July, 1909, was 71, as compared with 65 in the previous month, and 72 a year ago.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in July, 1909, was 67, as compared with 82 in June, 1909, and 89 in July, 1908.

During the seven months ended July, 1909, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,637, as compared with 1,689 in 1908.

The total number of seamen killed during the same period was 551 in 1909, and 722 in 1908.

Large table showing fatal industrial accidents reported in July, 1909, categorized by trade, mines, quarries, factories, and seamen, with data for July 1909, June 1909, July 1908, and changes from previous periods.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number and Magnitude.—Forty-one disputes began in July, 1909, as compared with 16 in June, 1909, and 24 in July, 1908. By the disputes, 93,203 workpeople were directly, and 69,803 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 169,390 workpeople involved in trade disputes in July, 1909, as compared with 9,724 in June, 1909, and 35,903 in July, 1908.

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

Table with 4 columns: Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly, Total). Rows include Building, Coal and Iron Mining, Textile, Transport, Other Trades, and totals for July 1909, June 1909, and July 1908.

Causes.—Of the 41 new disputes, 9 arose on demands for increased wages, 3 on objections to reductions in wages, 5 on other wages questions, 13 on questions of hours of labour, 5 on details of working arrangements, 4 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and 2 from other causes.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 86,831 persons, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 2,727 persons. Of these 36 new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 1,520 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 6,724 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 81,314 persons,

were compromised. In the case of 5 other disputes terminating during the month work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in July of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 862,300 working days. In addition, 73,900 working days were lost during July owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in July of all disputes, new and old, was 936,200 working days, as compared with 112,700 in the previous month, and 435,000 in the corresponding month of 1908.

Summary for the First Seven Months of 1908 and 1909.—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days, for the seven months, January—July, 1908 and 1909, respectively, were as follows:—

Table with 6 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople involved, Aggregate Duration in Working Days, No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople involved, Aggregate Duration in Working Days. Rows include Building, Mining and Quarrying, Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding, Textile, Clothing, Transport, Other Trades, and totals for Jan.-July, 1908 and Jan.-July, 1909.

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Table with 6 columns: Occupations, Locality, Number of Workpeople Involved (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute began in 1909, Duration in Working Days, Alleged Cause or Object, Result. Rows include Building Trades (Masons, Painters), Coal Mining (Pit lads and Underground and Surface Workers), Iron and Steel Manufacture (Pit Lads, Hewers, &c.), Engineering, Textile, Printing, and Boot and Shoe Trade.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days. † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information. ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes taking effect in July.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in July, 1909, was a decrease of £619 per week, as compared with a decrease of £12,788 per week in June, 1909, and one of £17,144 per week in July, 1908. The number of workpeople affected was 27,026, of whom 4,970 received advances amounting to £147 per week, and 22,056 sustained decreases amounting to £766 per week. The total number affected in the previous month was 191,717, and in July, 1908, 191,232.

One change, affecting 3,000 workpeople, was settled by Arbitration; one change, affecting 250 workpeople, was arranged by a Conciliation Board, and fourteen changes, affecting 19,574 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 4,202 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

Summary for the seven completed months of 1909.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose wages were changed, so far as reported, during the seven months ended July 31st, 1909, was 1,102,102, as compared with 868,357 in the corresponding period of 1908. The changes arranged gave 7,660 workpeople a net increase of £304 per week and 1,090,076 workpeople a net decrease of £68,690 per week, whilst the remaining 4,366 had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus a decrease of £68,386 per week, as compared with one of £33,205 per week in the corresponding period of 1908.

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

Table with 4 columns: Groups of Trades, January—July, 1908, 1909. Columns include No. and £. Rows include Building, Coal Mining, Iron, &c., Mining, Quarrying, Pig Iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel Manufacture, Engineering and Shipbuilding, Other Metal Trades, Textile Trades, Clothing Trades, Printing, &c., Trades, Glass, &c., Trades, Other Trades, Employees of Local Authorities, and Total.

Hours.

Consequent on the adoption of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, working hours of most of the underground workers in coal and ironstone mines in the United Kingdom (with the exception of those in Northumberland and Durham) were reduced on July 1st. The amount of the reduction varied in the different pits and districts, and statistics are not yet available as to the average effect of the change. The number of workers affected is estimated at about half-a-million. In Northumberland and Durham the change does not come into operation until January 1st next.

In addition to the above the changes in hours of labour taking effect in July, 1909, affected 840 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 2,059 hours per week. The total number reported as affected by changes in hours of labour during the seven months ended July, 1909, was 20,136. Of these, 221 had their aggregate working time increased by 332 hours per week, and 19,915 had reductions amounting to 48,801 hours per week.

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

Table with 6 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change takes effect in 1909, Occupation, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by (Increase, Decrease), Particulars of Change. Rows include Building (Birkenhead, Glasgow and District, Cleveland and Durham), Pig Iron Manufacture (West Cumberland, North Staffs), Iron and Steel Manufacture (South Wales and Monmouthshire, Middlesbrough, Eston), Engineering (Kilmarnock), Textile (Leek), Printing (Aberdeen).

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Table with 3 columns: Trade, Locality, Particulars of Change. Rows include Building (Manchester and District, Birkenhead).

NOTE.—Full particulars will appear in the September GAZETTE of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in August:— Ironstone Mining.—Reduction of 1 1/2 per cent. in the wages of ironstone miners in Cleveland and Durham. Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Reductions of 3d. per ton in the wages of iron puddlers in the North of England and West of Scotland and of 2 1/2 per cent. in those of iron and steel millmen in the North of England and iron millmen in West Scotland. Reduction of 1 1/2 per cent. in the wages of steel melters, &c., in Great Britain. * 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, &c.; (3) Changes in pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c. † See also under Changes in Hours of Labour. ‡ See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for seven months ended July.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

Table showing imports of foreign and colonial merchandise for seven months ended July, 1907, 1908, and 1909, categorized by commodity type (Food, Raw Materials, etc.).

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Table showing exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for seven months ended July, 1907, 1908, and 1909, categorized by commodity type (Food, Raw Materials, etc.).

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the first seven months of 1909, amounted to £5,937,547, as compared with £45,607,259 and £53,923,399 during the first seven months of 1908 and 1909 respectively.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended July 31st, 1909, amounted to £4,169,932, an increase of £93,957 (or 2.3 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

During the thirty weeks ended July 31st, 1909, the receipts amounted to £31,215,392, a decrease of £236,705 (or 0.7 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1908.

Table showing railway goods and mineral traffic receipts for 4 weeks ended July 31st, 1909, and 30 weeks ended July 31st, 1909, categorized by railway line (English Lines, Scottish Lines, Irish Lines).

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

PAUPERISM IN JULY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in July, 1909, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 220 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with June, 1909, the total number of paupers decreased by 4,594 (1.1 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,527 (1.4 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 2,067 (0.9 per cent.). There were decreases in 29 districts, the most marked being in the Manchester District (14 per 10,000). Increases occurred in 5 districts, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (74 per 10,000). In the Wolverhampton district there was no change.

Compared with July, 1908, the rate per 10,000 was increased by 6. The number of indoor paupers was increased by 4,923 (2.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 10,736 (5.0 per cent.). In 23 districts there were increases, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (164 per 10,000) and in the Manchester district (46 per 10,000). Decreases occurred in 12 districts, the most marked being in the Galway district (220 per 10,000).

Table showing pauperism in July, 1909, for selected urban districts in England & Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Columns include indoor, outdoor, total paupers, and rate per 10,000 population.

* 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.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JULY.*

NOTE.—Labour Bureaux whose registers are identical with those of Distress Committees are excluded from this Table. For statistics of the work of Distress Committees in July, see page 259.

RETURNS were received relating to the work of 44 Labour Bureaux during July; of these Bureaux 25 were in London (including West Ham), and 19 in the Provinces. Of the London Bureaux 22 are affiliated to the Central Employment Exchange, and are under the control of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London.

The total number of applications for work during the month was 20,437, of which 15,943 were in London, and 4,494 in the Provinces. The number of situations filled through the Bureaux was 4,310, or 21.1 per cent. of the applications received, and 80.7 per cent. of the situations offered. The number of permanent situations filled was 3,218 (or 74.7 per cent.), and temporary 1,092 (or 25.3 per cent.). The persons for whom situations were found through the London Exchanges affiliated to the Central Exchange were classified by trades, as follows: building trades (artisans and labourers), 353; wood-working trades, 56; metal

and engineering trades, 107; other skilled trades, 123; "transport and general," 279; other trades, 199; boys, 538; women and girls, 1,247. The figures for the non-affiliated Bureaux are as follows: building trades, 112; metal and engineering trades, 92; carters and stablemen, clerks, warehousemen, porters and messengers, 161; general labourers, 61; bill distributors, &c., 83; employees of local authorities, 58; charwomen and domestic servants, 133; other occupations, 529. In addition, 179 men were employed by the Salvation Army authorities.

As compared with a month ago, there was a decrease of 2,413 in the number of applicants and 59 in the number of situations found. The number on the register at the end of the month showed an increase of 216. As compared with July, 1908, there was a decrease of 2,100 in the number of applicants, and of 785 in the number of situations found. The number on the register at the end of July, 1909, showed an increase of 5,235 over the July, 1908, figure.

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

Table showing work done by each bureau during July, 1909. Columns include Name of Bureau or Exchange, New Applicants, Situations offered, Situations Filled (Building Trades, Metal and Engineering Trades, Transport and General, Other Occupations, Men & Boys, Women and Girls), All Situations (Permanent, Temporary, Total), and Applicants Remaining on the Registers (Building Trades, Metal and Engineering Trades, Transport and General, Other Occupations, Men & Boys, Women and Girls, Total).

* The figures for the London Exchanges affiliated to the Central Exchange relate to the 5 weeks ended July 30th, 1909; for the other Bureaux the particulars relate to work done during the calendar month.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX

IN JULY, 1909.

DURING July 606 fresh applications (318 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 9 Bureaux* furnishing returns, and 509 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 188 persons, of whom 110 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 188 situations found for applicants, 104 were of a more or less permanent character, while 84 were temporary only.

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

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

Table with columns: Applications by Work-people during (July 1908, July 1909), Situations offered by Employers during (July 1908, July 1909), Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers. (Permanently, Temporarily) for July 1908, July 1909. Includes sub-tables for Summary by Bureaux and Summary by Occupations.*

In addition to the above registered applications, the Returns show that 29 persons in London and 18 in Edinburgh were referred to other Agencies; 243 persons in London and 28 in Leeds were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

WORKMEN'S HOSTELS IN GERMANY IN 1908.

The issue for May of the journal of the German Workmen's Hostels Society (Der Wanderer) contains statistics showing the work of these institutions during 1908. The Hostels, or Herbergen zur Heimat as they are called, are intended to meet the needs of workmen travelling in search of work, and have also been designated "Traveller's Homes" (Cf. Board of Trade Report on "Unemployed in Foreign Countries" [Cd. 2304 of 1904]). Three classes of guests are received at these establishments:—(a) Travellers paying for their own entertainment, (b) Travellers who have to perform a task of work at the public relief stations in exchange for their board and lodging, and (c) Boarders who pay for their entertainment like those in Class (a). Of a total of 454 hostels existing in Germany in 1908, 216 had public relief stations connected with them. At 307 Hostels accommodation was provided not only for workmen passing through the place, but also for those desirous of making a longer stay, i.e., for "boarders" as well as for "travellers." The number of paying travellers who visited the Hostels in 1908 was 1,871,271,

* Excluding Bureaux for which information is not available for a year ago. † Figures not included in totals, information not being available for a year ago.

while non-paying travellers numbered 716,273 and boarders 34,456, giving a total of 2,622,000 persons. On the average each traveller spent 1.65 nights, and each boarder 21.7 nights at the Hostels.

So far as possible efforts are made to assist workmen travelling in search of work to obtain employment. During the year situations were found for 139,088 travellers, or 5.38 per cent. of the total, a decline compared with 1907, when work was found for 158,500, or 7.79 per cent. of the travellers.

In 315 Hostels special savings banks were established.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The results of the latest ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron are given in the Table below. The movements in wages which resulted from these ascertainties are shown in the paragraphs following the Table:—

Table with columns: Product and District, Price according to last Audit (Period covered by last Audit, Ascertained average selling price per ton), Increase (+ or Decrease) of last Audit as compared with (Previous Audit, A Year ago). Includes categories for Coal, Pig Iron, Manufactured Iron, and West of Scotland.

Coal.—In accordance with the ascertained selling price of Northumberland coal, it was decided at a meeting of the Northumberland Conciliation Board on July 3rd, that the wages of underground workers, bankmen and other surface workers should remain unchanged for the ensuing three months. In Durham no change in wages has been reported.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by 1 1/2 per cent. in the Cleveland District, while in Cumberland they were advanced 1/2 per cent. In Scotland there was no change in wages.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by 3d. per ton and 2 1/2 per cent. respectively, whilst in the Midlands wages remain unchanged, as a result of the ascertainment of the selling prices of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Coal Mines: New Permitted Explosives.—By the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, power is given to the Home Secretary, on being satisfied that any explosive is, or is likely to become, dangerous, to prohibit by order the use thereof in any mine or in any class of mines either absolutely, or subject to conditions. In pursuance of this power an Order entitled—"The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 17th December, 1906," was made, the schedule to which contains a list of permitted explosives. Now by an Order* dated July 3rd, 1909, the Home Secretary has added to the list of permitted explosives three new substances, Nobel Ammonia Powder, Samsonite, and Titanite No. 1, which may be used subject to the conditions prescribed, and the composition of which is stated in the Order.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1909. No. 748, Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JULY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.) Mines and Quarries, 1908. Part I. District Statistics. Persons employed, output of minerals, and accidents. Home Office. [Cd. 4751: pp. 48: price 6sd.] Mines and Quarries, 1908. Reports to Home Office by H.M. Inspectors of Mines. Persons employed, output, accidents, &c. Southern District (12). [Cd. 4672-x.: pp. 65: price 6 1/2d.] Cardiff and Swansea Districts (10 and 11). [Cd. 4672-ix.: pp. 91: price 1s.] Newcastle District (3). [Cd. 4672-ii.: pp. 35: price 3 1/2d.] Mines and Quarries, 1907. 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. Home Office, 1909. [Cd. 4739: pp. 202: price 1s. 8d.] Report to Home Office on the Draft Regulations proposed to be made for Factories and Workshops in which Tinning of Metal Articles is carried on, by E. T. H. Lawes. [Cd. 4740: pp. 22: price 2 1/2d.] Poor Laws Commission. Appendix, Vol. XVII. Report on The Effect of Outdoor Relief on Wages and the Conditions of Employment. By Miss Constance Williams and Thomas Jones. [Cd. 4690: pp. xvii. + 590: price 5s.] Appendix, Vol. II. Minutes of Evidence, mainly London witnesses. [Cd. 4684: pp. iv. + 445: price 3s. 8d.] Appendix, Vol. IIa. Index to Minutes of Evidence (Appendix, Vol. II.). [Cd. 4704: pp. 85: price 9d.] Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Return of Railway Servants of certain classes who were on duty on one or more occasions during March, 1909, for more than Twelve Hours at a time, &c. Board of Trade. [Cd. 4749: pp. 24: price 2 1/2d.] Emigration and Immigration. Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1908. Statistical account of the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and places abroad. Board of Trade. [H.C. 195: pp. xiii. + 28: price 4 1/2d.] Thirty-third Annual Report of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives, 1908. Government inspection and research, accidents, use of explosives in coal mines, &c. Home Office. [Cd. 4756: pp. 120: price 11 1/2d.] Fifty-first Annual Report of H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, 1908. Census of vagrants, &c., on the nights of June 21st and December 27th, 1908; analysis of census of vagrants, 1899-1908. [Cd. 4623: pp. v. + 84: price 9d.] Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Eighth Annual General Report, 1907-08. Agricultural organisation, credit societies, &c. [Cd. 4430: pp. vi. + 631: price 2s. 6d.] BRITISH COLONIES. Canada. The Labour Gazette, June, 1909. Constitution of Department of Labour as a separate department under Minister of Labour; proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during May; proposed dispute legislation in New York and Wisconsin, &c. Ontario. Twenty-first Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Factories, 1908. Accidents, child labour, boiler inspection, &c. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 83.] New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour, June, 1909. Condition of trade and employment, cases under the Workers' Compensation Act, &c. The Labour Laws of New Zealand. Fifth edition. Brought up to the end of the Session of 1908. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. xviii. + 615.] Western Australia. Reports of Proceedings before the Boards of Conciliation and the Court of Arbitration, Vol. VII. 1908. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 297.] FOREIGN COUNTRIES. United States. Department of Commerce and Labour. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 81, March, 1909. Wholesale Prices, 1890-1908. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1908. Thirty-first number. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 744.] State of New York. Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, year ended September 30th, 1908. Reports of bureaux; index of bills and laws relating to labour which were acted upon at the Session of 1908; laws relating to labour in force October 1st, 1908. [Albany: pp. 284.] Minnesota. Eleventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour, Industries and Commerce, 1907-1908. Factory inspection, accidents, number of wage earners, daily and weekly hours worked in 1907 and 1908. [Minneapolis, Syndicate Printing Co.: pp. 257.] Wisconsin. Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics, 1907-8. Part VII. Women Workers in Milwaukee Tanneries (pp. 144). Fourteenth Biennial, 1909-10. Part I. Housing Conditions (pp. 65). Part II. Industrial Accidents in Wisconsin (pp. 77). [Madison: Democrat Printing Co.] France. Statistical Yearbook of France, 1907. Statistics of savings banks, friendly societies, industrial accidents, persons employed in factories, prices, wages, &c. Ministry of Labour, &c., 1908. [Paris: pp. lxiv. + 416 + 219.] Journal of the French Labour Department, June, 1909. Trade unions, and employers' associations in 1908; rates of wages in Paris and in the Seine department; employment and disputes in May. [Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie: price 2d.] Collection of Documents relating to French Housing Inquiry of 1906. Ministry of Labour, &c., 1908. [Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie: pp. xvii. + 101: price 1s. 2 1/2d.] Higher Council of Labour. Proceedings of 18th Session, November, 1908. Ministry of Labour, &c. [Paris: pp. xvi. + 202: price 2s. 2d.] Germany. Statistical Yearbook of Königsberg, 1908. Statistics of municipal labour registries, sick funds, prices, &c. Municipal Statistical Office. [Königsberg: Verlag der Königsberger Hartungschenschen Zeitung: pp. viii. + 76: price 6d.] Household Budgets of 22 Working-Class Families of Munich. Municipal Statistical Office, 1909. [Munich: J. Lindauer: pp. 80.] Financial Statistics of Poor Relief Administration in 130 German Towns, 1901-1905. Prof. Dr. Silbergleit. 1908. [Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot: pp. 53 + tables.] Journal of Statistical Office of Saxony, 1908. Part II. Statistics of hours of labour of electric tramway employees, &c. [Dresden: von Zahn und Jaensch: price 1s. 6d.] Statistical Journal of Baden, January-May, 1909. Statistics of Federation of Baden Labour Registries, 1908; prices of food in 1908, &c. [Karlsruhe, 1909.] German Census of Occupations and Industrial Establishments of June 12th, 1907. (1) Statistics of Occupations, Vol. I., Part I. (2) Statistics of Industrial Establishments, Vol. III., Part I. Imperial Statistical Office, 1909. [Berlin: Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht: pp. cclix. + 134 and v. + 462.] Journal of the German Labour Department, July, 1909. Employment in June; unemployment in trade unions in second quarter of 1909; special orders relating to stone quarries and to places where basic slag is ground or stored. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.] Austria-Hungary. Report on Work of Austrian Labour Department in 1908. [Vienna: Verlag der K. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei: pp. 26.] Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, June, 1909. Employment and labour disputes in May. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.] Italy. Reports on Factory Inspection, December 1st, 1906, to June 30th, 1908. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. liii. + 276 + diagrams: price 3s. 7 1/2d.] Journal of the Italian Labour Department, June, 1909. Statistics of emigration in 1908, prices of food in May, labour disputes in May, and in first quarter of 1909. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.] Belgium. Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, June 30th and July 15th, 1909. Employment in June and labour disputes in May, municipal encouragement of funds for insurance against unemployment in 1908. [Brussels: F. Vanbuggenhoudt: price 1d. each issue.] Report on Ghent Unemployment Subvention Fund, 1906-1908. By Louis Varlez. 1909. [Ghent: pp. 84 + 4 + 19.] Holland. Statistics of Holland and Colonies. No. 21. 1908, and first months of 1909. Statistics of prices, &c. Central Statistical Office of Holland, 1909. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. 111: price 6d.] Journal of the Central Statistical Office of Holland, June 30th, 1909. Employment and labour disputes in May, municipal insurance against unemployment in May. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.] Sweden. Statistics of Sick Funds in 1907. Swedish Labour Department, 1909. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckmann: pp. lxxiii. + 154: price 1s. 1d.] Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, Nos. 5 and 6, 1909. Wages in Stockholm, 1909; public labour registries in 1908; census of unemployed in Stockholm on January 12th, 1909; unemployment in Sweden in first quarter of 1909. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d. each issue.] Spain. Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, June, 1909. Labour disputes in May, prices of food, &c., in the first six months of 1909. [Madrid: Calle Mayor 93: price 2 1/2d.] Russia. Statistical Year-book of Russia, 1906 and 1907. Statistics of work-people employed in mines, factories and workshops; savings banks, &c. Ministry of the Interior (Central Statistical Committee), 1907 and 1908. [St. Petersburg: pp. cx. + 370 and 269: price 2s. 10d. each.] Bulgaria. Foreign Commerce, Navigation and Prices in Principal Towns in the First Quarter of 1909. Bulgarian Statistical Office. [Sofia: price 1s. 2 1/2d.] Monthly Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Office, May, 1909. Prices of food, wages, &c., in April. [Sofia, 1909.] Movement of Population in 1903. Part II. Statistical Department of Bulgaria, 1908. [Sofia: pp. 269: price 2s. 10d.] Agricultural Statistics for 1905. Vol. I. Statistical Department of Bulgaria, 1908. [Sofia: pp. 59.] San Salvador. Monographs on Geographical Position, Population, &c., of Departments of San Salvador. I. Usulután. Statistical Department of San Salvador, 1909. [San Salvador: pp. 34.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

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

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4264. Trade of the Consular District of Calais, 1908. Table of wages, cost of provisions, strikes, coal and lace and tulle industries. [Cd. 4446 88: pp. 52: price 3d.]

No. 4270. Trade of Marseilles, 1908. Retail prices and cost of living, &c. [Cd. 4446-94: pp. 40: price 2 1/2d.]

No. 4282. Trade of the Consular District of Berlin, 1908. Strikes and lock-outs, arbitration in labour disputes, prices of food, improvements in labour conditions, &c. [Cd. 4446-106: pp. 106: price 5 1/2d.]

No. 4283. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Düsseldorf (Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces). The labour market, municipal employment bureaux, coal miners' wages, &c. [Cd. 4446-107: pp. 70: price 3 1/2d.]

No. 4290. Trade of Japan, 1908. Index numbers of commodities and wages at Yokohama, 1902 to 1908, &c. [Cd. 4446-114: pp. 85: price 4 1/2d.]

No. 4292. Trade and Commerce of the Portland Consular District (States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and the Territory of Alaska). Labour, wages, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 4446-116: pp. 77: price 4d.]

No. 4291. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Barcelona, 1908. Workmen's compensation law, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 4446-115: pp. 68: price 5d.]

No. 4298. Trade of the Consular District of Stockholm, 1908. Statistics of industries, emigration, &c. [Cd. 4446-122: pp. 118: price 7d.]

No. 4295. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Odessa, 1908. Municipal order fixing hours of work for arizans, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 4446-119: pp. 123: price 7 1/2d.]

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JULY.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in July was as follows:—Under the Trades Union Acts, 3; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 17; under the Friendly Societies Act, 42 (including 24 Branches); under the Building Societies Acts, 3, in all, 65.

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

Trade Unions.—England.—2, viz., Yorkshire and Derbyshire Cokemen's and Labourers Assoc., 71, St. John's Road, Rotherham; Cycle and Allied Trades Assoc., 2, Warwick Row, Coventry. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—1, viz., Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Cranemen, Firemen and Motormens Trade Union, Chapel Street, Dublin.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—11, viz., Retail Distributive Societies (2), West Moors Co-op. Soc. Ltd., Highfield, Denewood Road, West Moors, Wimborne; Roche Dist. Co-op. Soc. Ltd., Roche S.O. Cornwall. Small Holdings: (2) Woodford Allotments, Ltd., 187, Prospect Road, Woodford Green; Birkenhead Allotments Assoc. Ltd., 52, Willmer Road, Birkenhead. Agricultural Distributive: (1) Cwmgoris and Dist. Farmers' Soc. Ltd., Beilglas, Gwaun-call-Gurwen, Soc., Glam. Working Men's Clubs: (4) Chopwell Workmen's Social Club and Institute, Ltd., Club House, Chopwell, Ibbesthorpe S.O., co. Durham; Hornchurch Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., Hornchurch, Romford; Cramlington Working Men's Social Club and Inst., Park View, Cramlington Village, Cramlington, S.O. Northumberland; Bowburn and Dist. Working Men's Social Club and Inst., Ltd., Club House, Durham Road, Bowburn, co. Durham; Miscellaneous: (2) Scotland: (1) East of Scotland Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 61, Reform Street, Dundee. Ireland: (5) Co-operative Agricultural Societies: (1) Doon Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Doon. Retail Distributive Societies: (1) Queenstown Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 22, Roches Row, Queenstown; Agricultural Distributive Societies: (1) Ballymena Dist. Farmers Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Ballymena, co. Antrim. Agricultural Productive Societies: (2) Belfast Co-op. Flax Growers Soc. Ltd., 31, Chichester Street, Belfast; Coolinoyne Co-op. Creamery Soc. Ltd., Colmoyle Fethand.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—16, viz., Castletown and Dist. Working Men's Club and Inst., Sunderland; Oswaldtwistle Working Men's Club and Inst., Acerington; Monk's Park Working Men's Club and Inst., Northampton; Hyde Park Working Men's Club and Inst., Doncaster; Oxford Working Men's Club and Inst., Scarborough; East Ward Labour Club and Inst., Bradford; Tiptrce and Dist. Credit Soc., Kelvedon S.O., Essex; No. 33 Lodge of United Brothers of Permanent Money Soc., Birmingham; Litherland Albion Tontine Benefit Soc., Liverpool; North Manchester Hebrew Tontine Soc., Manchester; County Road Wesleyan Church Tontine Soc., Liverpool; Stanhope Independent Foresters Friendly Soc., Boston; Western Great Warsaw Hebrew Benefit and Divisional Soc., London, W.; Sandamirsky Sick Benefit Soc., Stepney, E.; Smithfield Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; White Lion Tontine Benefit Soc., Wrexham. Scotland.—1, viz., Working Men's Sick Benefit and Divisional Soc., Edinburgh. Ireland.—1, viz., Bolavogue Credit Soc., Bolavogue Ferns, co. Wexford.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Table with 4 columns: Notices received in July, of (Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up, Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up, Registry Cancelled), and rows for Trade Unions, Industrial and Provident Societies, Friendly Societies, and Building Societies.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1909.

Table with 3 columns: SUBJECT OF CONTRACT, NAME OF CONTRACTOR, ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR. Includes sections for ADMIRALTY, WAR OFFICE, and various industrial contracts.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS—continued.

Table with 3 columns: SUBJECT OF CONTRACT, NAME OF CONTRACTOR, ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR. Includes sections for WAR OFFICE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, and STATIONERY OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS—*continued.*

SUBJECT OF CONTRACT.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR.
STATIONERY OFFICE—<i>continued.</i>		
Papers of various descriptions	R. Sommerville & Co.	Creech St. Michael.
<i>Printing and Binding—</i>		
Binding 4,000 "Diaries"	Browne & Nolan, Ltd.	24, Nassau Street, Dublin.
Do. 4,500 "King's Regulations Addenda, 1909" ...	Davison, Adams & Co., Ltd. ...	26-28, Underwood Street, Shepherdess Walk, N.
Do. &c., 750 "List of Parishes"	J. Truscott & Son, Ltd.	Suffolk Lane, E.C.
Do. &c., 1,000 "Memo. Books"		
Do. 600 Skeleton Guard Books, "D. 475 c"		
Printing, &c., 7,100 "Lock Label" Books ...		
Printing, Binding, &c., 600 Books, "D. 30" ...		
Do. 8,000 Books, "England No. 2" ...	Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.	Paul Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Do. 1,000 General Receipt Books ...		
Do. 1,000 Guard Books for "General Orders" ...		
30,000 Covers for "Army Book 153"		
16,000 Millboards, 6½in. × 4in.		
3,000 Strawboards, 13½in. × 8½in.		
Binding 20,000 "Rules for London Postmen" ...	M. Bell & Co.	Temple Works, Cursitor Street, E.C.
Do. 10,000 "Trumpet and Bugle Sounds for the Army" ...	Dickens & Cooper	6, New Court, Farringdon Street, E.C.
Printing, Binding, &c., 30,000 "Army Book 153" ...		
50,000 Books "A.F.E. 549"	Cartwright & Rattray, Ltd. ...	Caxton Works, Hyde.
Printing, Binding, &c., 40,600 Income Tax Receipt Books A and B ...		
Do. 13,550 Income Tax Receipt Books D and E ...		
Do. 1,000 "Pole Diagram" Books ...		
Do. 8,000 Books "Postmasters No. 176" ...	McCorquodale & Co., Ltd. ...	The Armoury, St. Thomas Street, S.E.
Do. 5,000 "Ship's Rotation Books" No. 241 ...		
Do. 2,000 "Vaccination Officers' Notices Q" ...		
1,300 Books "T.S. 33"		
Printing Certain Volumes for the Public Record Office...	Holbrook & Son, Ltd.	154-155, Queen Street, Portsmouth.
OFFICE OF WORKS.		
Builder's Work	Galbraith Brothers, Ltd.	46, Camberwell Green, S.E.
Do.	Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd. ...	Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.
Do.	Patman & Co.	Market Place, Enfield.
Do.	R. Thorburn & Son	135, Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh.
Do.	W. W. Webster	Guilsborough, Northamptonshire.
Fittings (for Post Office)	A. Colville & Co.	20, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh.
Flooring, Wood Block	E. B. Burgess & Co.	6, Castle Street, Liverpool.
Do. do.	Ellis, Geary & Co.	50, Cannon Street, E.C.
Hair Mattresses	T. Tapling & Co., Ltd.	Gresham Street, E.C.
Heating Apparatus	H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.	Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
Do.	Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd. ...	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
Ironmongery	Rownsdon, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd. ...	225, Upper Thames Street, E.C.
Sashes, Gun Metal	George Wragge, Ltd.	152, Chapel Street, Salford, Manchester.
Strong Room	Chubb & Son's Lock & Safe Co., Ltd. ...	Glengall Works, Old Kent Road, S.E.
OFFICE OF WOODS, &c.		
Improving Water Supply and Drainage, and Repairing Buildings, Hainault Farm, Essex ...	R. G. Walter	Barkingside, Ilford.
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs to "Parkside" Windsor Great Park ...	Messrs. Sykes & Son	10, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
Erecting New Cottage and Farm Buildings, and Repairing and Improving Existing Farmhouse and Buildings at Welwick, Yorks ...	J. Kirkwood	Patrington, Yorks.
Building New Farmhouse at Maesgwyn Farm (Raglan) Co. Monmouth ...	Geo. Jones	St. Thomas' Square, Monmouth.
HOME OFFICE—BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.		
Flour (White and Brown)	J. W. French & Co., Ltd.	Bow, E., and Ware, Herts.
ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.		
Muslin	Woods, Sons & Co.	62-63, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.
Lithographic Stones	Stoer Bros. & Coles, Ltd.	5-6, St. Andrew's Hill, London, E.C.
Printing Paper, Copper-plate	Hollingworth & Co.	Turkey Mill, Maidstone.
OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN.		
Building Works—Curraheen New National School, co. Kerry ...	Patrick Murphy	Greenview Terrace, Tralee.
Science and Art Museum, Dublin, New Entrance ...	McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd. ...	Dartmouth Road, Dublin.
Chimney Sweeping, Dublin District	James Moran	13, Lower Mercer Street, Dublin.
Ironmongery Supplies, Dundalk District	Thomas Williamson	Francis Street, Dundalk.
Heating and Ventilation, Law Library, Four Courts, Dublin ...	Maguire & Gatchell, Ltd.	10, Dawson Street, Dublin.
METROPOLITAN POLICE.		
Alterations to Police Station	Godson & Sons	Pembroke Works, Kilburn Lane, W.
Do. do.	Willmott & Sons	Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, N.
Do. do.	Higgs & Hill	Crown Works, South Lambeth, S.W.
New Police Station	C. F. Kearley	11, High Street, Uxbridge.
PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.		
Flour	John White & Sons	Scotstoun Mills, Partick, Glasgow.