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PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART

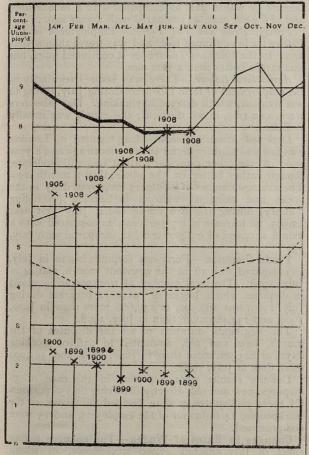
SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF

TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

----- Thin Curve=1908. - Thick Curve=1909

----- 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 :--

ounding		58,757	Paper, Printing & I	Book-	
Coal Mining		139,729	binding		58,602
Engineering			Woodworking and	Fur-	
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trade		57.060			35,450
Levilles			Miscellaneous		16,868
- cattles	•••	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 In the engineering, shipbuilding and with June. 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 com-pared with June, and was better than a year ag . 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 d sputes.

Ivon 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 565 days a month ago and 562 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. 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 o'9 per cent. more than in July, 1908. *Timplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture*. -Employment con-tinued 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 con-

tinued 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 12¹ per cent. unemployed at the end of both July and June, 1909, as compared with 11³ per cent. at the end of July, 1908.

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 $15\frac{1}{2}$ 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 vear ago.

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

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^r per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 6^r6 per cent. a month ago, and 8^r5 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 o per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 6 o 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, 1008

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

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 Middlesbro' district. The total computed effect of all the changes reported was a net decrease of over \pounds 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 220d, 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

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. "" ween Representatives of the Coal

Owners of Scotland and De Scotlah Miners' Federation. I. The Concliation 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 1838 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. 545d. 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

AND. K. MCCOSH, Chairman. ROBERT BAIRD, Secretary.
Oa behalf of the Scottish Miners' Federation, JOHN ROBERTSON, Vice-Chairman ROBERT BROWN, Secretary.
O3 behalf of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, W. ABRAHAM, "MABON." WM. E. HARVEY. THOMAS ASHTON.
Countersigned on behalf of the Board of Trade:

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 Skutskäro 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 oversea 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 41d. Wyman & 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

Passenger Guards.

I. That II hours constitute the standard day for all passenger

guards. a. 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 consecutive hours. 4. That in the case of passenger guards who are called out for inty before the nine consecutive hours of rest, as aforesaid, have wpired, they are to be paid at a rate and a quarter for the unexpired vortion of the nine hours. (The term "unexpired" shall not apply to guards working pecial and excursion trains, when existing conditions shall ontime.)

ntinne)

5. That overtime be paid at a rate and a quarter on the basis of e standard day. Goods Guards

Agreed : That the proposals on each side be withdrawn.

Shunters.

. That the grade of "travelling shunter" in future be designated

 That the grate of that only in the second sec 4. That all Sunday duty be paid for at the rate of eight hours her day.

Porters, Porter Guards, &c.

I. That II hours, with I hours for meals, except at the stations here not more than three porters are employed, constitute a

's work. Overtime to be paid for at the ordinary rate after the poletion of the weekly total of 60 hours working time. That in so far as the necessities of the service permit, ingements are to be made for the staff to remain off duty for

least nine consecutive hours. 4. Sunday duty.—Work in addition to the usual week's work quired to be done between Saturday midnight and Sunday idnight shall be paid for at the ordinary rate with a minimum of lay's pay.

5. Where a porter guard works as a passenger guard either on veckdays 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 han his own for not less than one whole day be paid not less than he minimum pay of the higher grade.

Carriage and Wagon Examiners, &c.

I. Hours .- That no man be called upon to book on more than ce for one day's work.

(Note .- This clause does not apply to gas makers and gas

(Note.—In's 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.

I. 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

 2. Rest.—Inat an good a structure of time and a quarter be paid for all time over 60 working hours per week. The week to for all time over 60 working hours per week. terminate at midnight Saturday. 4. Sunday Duty.—(a) That Sunday duty be regarded as distinct

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 wind the paired to the paired between the scales at present in operation.

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 quarter. Provided that all overtime incurred for convenience worked during change of duty and to suit the men's convenience when absent from duty beyond their authorised holidays be paid

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

Associations of Boot and Shoe Manu'acturers, and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., acting on behalf of the Board of Trade. At this conference an agreement was arrived at upon the various questions in dispute. The operations and processes to be included in, and those to be excluded from, the minimum wage and the graduated scale are set forth in the agreement, which also determines the adjustment of the graduated scale where the minimum wage is less than 30s.

Building Trades.

A dispute having arisen between the employers and workpeople as to the rate of wages to be paid to painters at Swansea, the parties made joint application to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator. The Board of Trade, on July 30th, appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson to act as arbitrator.

Mr. Hudson, who was appointed arbitrator to deal with a dispute between the master and operative masons at Manchester (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July) issued his award in that case on August 11th, deciding that the rate of wages should be reduced to the extent of 1/2d. per hour, and that the hours of labour should be increased.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Bristol.

The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act as umpire in connection with a question upon which the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Bristol have been unable to agree (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July).

Axle Hammermen, Lanarkshire.

A dispute having arisen between the Steel Company of Scotland and the workpeople employed at the axle forging hammers at their Hallside Works, Lanarkshire, as to the payment to be made to the men for material rejected at inspection, the matter was referred to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Steel Trade of the West of Scotland. At a meeting of that Board it was agreed to request the Board of Trade to appoint a Court of Arbitration to deal with the case.

The Board of Trade have accordingly appointed a Court consisting of His Honour Judge O'Connor (Chairman), Sir Benjamin Browne from the Employers' Panel, and Mr. John Burnett from the Labour Panel.

Coal Miners, Derbyshire.

A dispute between the employers and workpeople at the Blackwell Colliery, Alfreton, resulted in a strike which began on May 18th, and involved a stoppage of work on the part of nearly 2,000 workpeople. A joint committee of representatives of the owners and workpeople was formed to consider the matter, but no settlement was arrived at. As the result of negotiations between the parties, conducted by an officer of the Board of Trade, it was agreed on August 11th that work should be resumed at once, and that the questions in dispute should be referred to the arbitration of three representatives of the coal owners and three representatives of the workpeople, with an umpire appointed by the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade are also to appoint a mining engineer to assist in connection with the arbitration.

Boot and Shoe Trade, Northampton.

The Court of Arbitration appointed by the Board of Trade to settle a "Quantities Statement" for clickers in the Northampton boot and shoe trade (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 5) has now issued its award. The Court was appointed on the application of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the boot and shoe trade of Northampton, and consisted of Sir A. E. Bateman, K.C.M.G. (Chairman), Sir A. Spicer, Bart., M.P., and Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M.P. A first sitting was held at Northampton on January 6th last, but a long adjournment was found to

be necessary in order that a joint investigation under the superintendence of Mr. Alderman T. Snith, of Leicester, might be made by representatives of the parties into the quantity of work done by clickers. On the completion of this investigation Sir F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., was appointed a member of the Court in place of Sir Albert Spicer, who was abroad, and the Court as reconstituted sat again at Northampton on July 22nd to hear evidence, and later in London to consider its decision.

The award sets out in detail the prices for cutting the various portions forming the uppers of the different classes of men's boots and shoes, the "Statement" to be in operation in Northampton for two years.

With regard to women's boots and shoes the award sets forth that the Leicester "Statement" shall operate in Northampton for not more than 12 months, and if within that period it ceases to operate in Leicester it shall simultaneously cease to have effect in Northampton. This short period of operation is due to the Court having been informed that the question of the revision of the Leicester "Statement" is likely to be considered by the Leicester trade at an early date.

EMPLOYMENT OF HALF-TIMERS.

THE Inter-Departmental Committee on Partial Exemption from School Attendance, appointed in July, 1908 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1908, p. 265) have issued their report.4

At the present time the normal age for the termination of compulsory attendance at school fixed by local education authorities is 14, except in some half-dozen districts where it is 13. At the age of 12 a child may claim partial exemption if he is employed under the Factory Act, or if he has reached the standard of proficiency, or of previous attendance prescribed by the local authority. Total exemption may be claimed at the same age if the child has reached the standard of proficiency, unless he is employed under the Factory Act, in which case he is obliged to attend school half time till the age of 13, or unless he has taken advantage of special provisions enabling him to be employed in agriculture at the age of II.

The principal districts in which half-timers are employed at the present time are in Lancashire in the cotton mills, in Yorkshire chiefly in the worsted spinning industry, and in Belfast in flax spinning, and in a few counties for agricultural purposes.

In the textile districts the bye-laws providing for partial exemption usually require the child to attend five meetings of the school a week, the child being in the mills half the day and the school the other half. The mornings are spent in the mill one week and in the school the next. Partial exemption in agriculture consists generally of entire exemption from school for

certain months in the year. The Committee find themselves compelled to offer an unqualified condemnation of the educational effect of the system of partial exemption in both town and country, and they doubt whether there is anything in the processes of cotton and worsted spinning and weaving which differentiates them so completely from other industries as to make it essential to have children at 12 to commence labour. Half-time appears to depend more upon custom than upon any clearly provable necessity either of acquiring technical skill or of supplementing low family earnings. In rural districts the partial exemption provisions do not have the effect of giving the children any useful agricultural training and are practically of little advantage to the farmers.

They therefore recommend that all partial exemption should be abolished, and likewise all total exemption under the age of 13 should be abolished, but from a date not earlier than January 1st, 1911, in order that ample notice may be given of any change in the law. Total exemption at the age of 13 should be granted only for the purposes of a beneficial or necessary employment.

* Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Partial Exemption from School Attendance. Vol. I. Cd. 4791. Price 2 d.

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

see page 283. THE Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in July, 1909. Committees at Hebburn-on-Tyne, Rochdale and Sheffield reported their registers as closed. As regards the number of applicants the Committees were requested, in making up their returns, to exclude all who were known to have found work or to have left the neighbourhood since registration, and those who, on investigation, were found to be ineligible or disqualified. Those engaged on relief-works are, however, included. The particulars as to relief relate to employment provided by the London Central Unemployed Body, and by the various Distress Committees, or towards the provision of which the Distress Committees are expected to contribute. Works provided and entirely paid for by the Local Authorities, without any contribution from the Distress Committees are as po

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* The registers of the London Committees were closed for ordinary purposes (i.e., except for women, emigration cases, and special "colony" cases) as from March 6th. + Register closed to new applicants. I No employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men. § Some not registered under Act.

It will be seen that the net total number of applicants remaining on the registers (after deduction of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 28,161, of whom 2,437 were in "Outer London," 19,656 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 6,068 in Scotland.

The total number who received employment - relief was 2,813, of whom 691 were in London and "Outer 1,195 in the provincial towns of England London,' and Wales, and 927 in Scotland. The average number of days' employment-relief provided was 11.4 per man employed; and the wages paid amounted to about

comparison can be given of the number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of each month.

		No. of Distress Committees in operation.			No. of applicants give Employment-relief.		
A Contraction	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	
London : County Outer Other Places in England and Wales	* 6 40	* 6 48	* 4 10 6	346 345 1,195	417 740 2,253	606 322 855	
Scotland United Kingdom		10 64	20	927 2,813	4,505	2,9,0	
	Aggre	gate durat loyment-r	ion of elief.	Total Amount of Wage Paid.			
nilia,	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	July, 1909.	June, 1909	July, 1908.	
London : County Outer Other Places in England	Days. 6,721 5,020	Days. 8,151 8,281	Days. 9 376 4,520	£ 838 805	£ 1,089 1,457	£ 1,654 807	
and Wales Scotland	8,259 12,084	20,864 14,189	7,495 22,207	1,601 1,404	3,605 1,830	7,120 2,438	
United Kingdom	32,084	51,485	43,598	4,648	7,981	6,019	

MPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.+

hly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, roadway, Westminster, S.W., from the latest official and other ports, newspapers, etc.)

Canada

e only classes of emigrants wanted in Canada at resent time are experienced farm labourers, farmers. cially able to take homesteads or purchase lands, female domestic servants. The harvesting of the for which good wages are paid, creates employfor a large number of men, many of whom go from Inited Kingdom to undertake the work, but those are considering whether they should go to Canada e harvest should bear in mind that the work is only nal, and that if they are not able at its termination cure fairly permanent work to occupy them for the r months, which are much colder in Canada than are in the United Kingdom, they would be out of syment at a time when it is difficult to obtain work, might, in consequence, undergo serious hardship. over, it should be remembered that the harvesting east of Canada is earlier than it is in the west, hat there is a large movement of harvest handsvard when the harvest in the east has been red. According to the latest published Dominion nada Labour Gazette, the feature of June was the lent growing weather which prevailed throughout ominion, and it was estimated that the condition grain crops was little behind that of the correling date last year, notwithstanding the fact that eeding was about two weeks later than in 1908. The building, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, woodworking, printing, clothing, leather and many

* Registers closed

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

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1909.

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 $(\pounds 5 4s.)$, 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.³⁶—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 33 disputes of June, 1908. The trades chiefly affected by disputes in June were bullding (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 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 As regards foundries, employment was not large. 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

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:---

and the second state	Membership		Percentage of Membership returned as Unemployed on					
Name of Union.	at end of Quarter.	June 26, 1909.	May 22, 1909.	Apl. 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	1.0	2.1	4'3 2'3	3'3 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	55,300	6'I	4'9	3'4 1'6	6.5			
Transport Workers	91,091	1.3	1'4	1.0	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 Central Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau of Holland.)

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1909.

Among diamond workers the percentage of trade unionists out of work fell from 5.75 on June 5th to 4'11 on the 26th of the month. Textile workers reported a decline in North Brabant, and increased employment elsewhere. In tailoring and dressmaking there was a slight decline in the seasonal activity, otherwise employment was satisfactory. The busy season came to an end for hat and cap makers; in boot and shoemaking employment was good. Wood sawyers and cabinet makers were not quite so busy as in May. Employment in the printing trades continued good, but declined somewhat for bookbinders. In the bulb growing industry employment was normal for the time of year. It varied in the case of cocoa and chocolate works, an improvement being reported at some places, a decline at others. The brewing and mineral water trades were adversely affected by the bad weather, but employment in distilleries was normal.

Labour Disputes in June.—The number of labour disputes reported as having begun in June was 6; in 2 of these 11 persons were directly affected, in the other cases these particulars were not known. During the month 15 disputes (including 4 of the new ones) came to an end. Of these 4 terminated in favour of the employers and 3 were compromised, the results being unknown in 8 cases.

BELGIUM.*

Employment in June.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.6 per cent. of the 51,125 members of Trade Unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of June, as compared with 2.4 per cent. in the previous month, and 4.6 per cent. in June, 1908.

Labour Disputes in June.—Fourteen disputes affecting 4,650 workpeople (4,176 directly and 474 indirectly) were reported to have commenced in June. The most important of these was a lock-out of 2,910 stonecutters, the remaining disputes being strikes. Of 10 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 4, affecting 485 workpeople, ended in favour of the employers, and 3, affecting 201 workpeople, in favour of the workpeople, while 2, also affecting 201 workpeop'e, were compromised. In the remaining dispute the workpeople were successful in some of the establishments concerned, and the employers in the others. In addition, one dispute which began as a strike, developed into the lock-out referred to above, which had not come to an end at the date of reporting.

NORWAY.+

Employment in June.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of June in Trade Unions from which the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics received Returns, with comparative figures for a month ago and a year ago:—

an energiestation	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed at end of		
Group of Trades.	June 30th, 1909	May 31st, 1909.	June 30th, 1908.	June 30th, 1909	May 31st, 1909.	June 30th, 1908
Carpenters, &c	819	735	746	1.2	05	1.1
Painters	450	450	550			
Metal Workers	5,199	5,076	5,270	5'0	42	1'3 2'6
Boot and Shoe Makers	329	381	391		1.0	
rinters	1,377	1,369	1,299	0'4	0'9	0'3
Vood Pulp & Paper Makers	592	594	675		IJ	
Cabinet Makers	395	382	340	2'3	2'4	0.0
Sakers	270	271	200	2.6	8.5	
Total	9,190	9:258	9.471	3.1	3'0	1'0

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Rise in Agricultural Wages in Hungary, 1901-1907.—A despatch from H.M. Consul-General at Budapest, dated June 24th, calls attention to a considerable increase in

* Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department). + Arbeidsmarkedet, published by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics. the wages of agricultural labourers in Hungary between 1901 and 1907, as shown in the following Table :---

Average Daily Wages of Mare Agricultural Labourers in Hungary (without food).								
Year.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.				
1901 1907	s. d. o 111 1 6	s. d. I 5 ¹ / ₂ 2 4 ¹ / ₄	s. d. I 03 I 81	s. d. o 91 · I 3				

Commenting upon these figures, which show an increase of 60 per cent. or more in each case between the two years, H.M. Consul-General states that the rise is mainly attributable to the following causes: -(1) The increase in the price of food and the cost of living, (2) wages having been forced up by strikes during harvest time, (3) emigration of peasants and farm labourers to America and consequent dearth of workers, (4) return of emigrants who will not work for the former low rates of wages.

State Loans for Housing of Agricultural Labourers in Hungary.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office dated July 5th, H.M. Consul-General at Bulapest notes that the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture has made arrangements with 14 cities and 20 townships for the construction, with assistance from the State, of houses for agricultural labourers. The scheme provides for the construction of a total of 11,446 such houses. Each of a number of counties will receive an advance of 1,000,000 kronen (about £41,700) to help towards the erection of 1,000 houses. In other counties the number of houses to be built with State assistance will vary from 50 to 700.

Lock-out of Joiners at Vienna.*—A lock-out of joiners at Vienna, which began in the first week of February, came to an end on July 20th, after lasting 24 weeks. The dispute, which arose in consequence of the parties being unable to agree as to the terms of a new collective agreement, is said to have involved 600 establishments, and, according to a computation by the employers, directly affected between 6,000 and 7,000 workpeople. The new agreement, terminating the dispute, provides the new agreement, terminating the dispute, provides that the working day shall be from 7 a.m. till 5.45 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it shall end at 4 p.m. One hour is allowed for the midday pause, and ten minutes for breakfast. The minimum wage for skilled men shall be 4d. per hour, rising to 5d. for men of three years' examine. After July set sets the minimum wage standing. After July 1st, 1911, the minimum wage of skilled workmen of five years' standing is to be 5¹/₂d. per hour. For overtime various increases were granted, ranging from 25 to 100 per cent. above the rates for normal hours, while piece-rates for certain special occupations were also advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. The weekly rate for machinists was increased by 5 per cent. It was also agreed that workpeople should not be penalised for taking May 1st as a holiday. The agreement is to continue in force until the end of March, 1913.

UNITED STATES.

Immigration Statistics.—The following is based on a despatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul-General at New York, dated July 20th.

According to statistics furnished by the Commissioner of the Immigration Service at Ellis Island, 580,616 immigrants landed at the port of New York in the year ended June 30th, 1909. Of these 564,473 came from Europe, 6,831 from Asia, and the balance from the West Indies, South America, &c. Of the European immigrants the bulk consisted of Italians (166,129), Russians (98,834), Hungarians (84,014), Austrians (74,645), British (50,286), and Germans (22,908).

The greater part of the immigrants arriving at New York settle in the Eastern States. Thus, in the year under review, over 400,000 of the total number of immigrants settled in the Atlantic States, including 207,127 in New York State alone.

* Based on notices appearing in the Arbeitgeberzeitung (Vienna) and Soziale Praxis (Berlin).

August, 1909. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN JULY.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 483 Returns-432 from Employers, 32 from Trade Unions, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry continued good during July. It showed a slight improvement as compared with June, and was better than a year ago. All three periods were affected by holidays, and in England and Wales time was lost in July, 1909, owing to disputes, principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, Yorkshire and the Midlands.

Returns relating to 1,350 pits employing 658,590 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the four weeks ended July 24th, 1909, was 498, as compared with 481 a month ago, and 493 in July, 1908. In July, 1909, about two-fifths of a day per week was lost on account of holidays and disputes, as compared with half a day in June, 1909, and a quarter of a day in July, 1908.

Of the 658,590 workpeople covered by the Returns, 424,690 (or 64.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended July 24th, 1909, while 198,890 (30.2 per cent. of the whole) worked 22 days or more.

The highest averages per week were in Cumberland, Durham and South Wales, and the lowest average was in Warwick, Worcester and Salop.

The following Table shows the average number of days per week worked by the pits during the four weeks ended July 24th, 1909, together with the figures for similar periods in June, 1909, and July, 1908 :—

Districte.	No, of Workpeople employed in July, 1909, at the	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Four Weeks ended			Increase (+ or Decrease (-) in July 1909, as com pared with	
with the state of the state	Collieries included in the Table.	July 24th, 1909.†	June 26th, 1909.‡	July 25th, 1908.‡	A m'nth ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.	1	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	45,952	5'16	5'11	5'37	+ 0.02	
Durham	117,175	5'24	5'27	5'28	+ 0'07	+ 0.00
Cumberland	7,360	5':8	5'39	5'13	+ 0'19	+ 0'45
South Yorkshire	70,254	5'00	4.63	5'05		- 0 05
West Yorkshire	25,049	4'59	4'15	4'10	+ 0'44	+ 0'49
Lancashire and Cheshire	58,315	4 62	4'29	4'09	+ 0'33	+ 0'53
Derbyshire	42,521	4'74	4'11	4'32	+ 0'53	+ 0'42
Nottingham and Leicester	35,037	4'68	4'06	4 21	+ 0'62	+ 0'47
Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and	29,384	4'25	4'30	4'25	- 0'04	4 0.01
Salop	8,574	3'48	4.21	4'51	-1.03	- 1'03
Gloucester and Somerset	8,124	4.68	4'48	4'09	+ 0.20	+ 0'59
North Wales	10 720	4'72	4'79	4'74	- 0'07	
South Wales and Mon	145,050	5'33	5.10	5'71	+ 0'14	- 0.38
ENGLAND AND WALES	603,318	5:01	4 78	4.98	+ 0-23	+ 0.03
SCOTLAND.					-	
West Scotland	24,722	4'92	5*18	4'11	- 0'26	
The Lothians	4,344	5'11	5'38	4 75	- 0'27	
Fife	\$5,606	4'55	4'93	4'51	- 0.38	+ 0.01
SCOTLAND	54,672	4.67	5.08	4.32	- 0.41	+ 0.33
IRELAND	600	4'95	4'95	4.93		+ 0'02
United Kingdom	658,590	4 98	4.81	4.93	+ 0.17	+ 0.02

Compared with June (after making allowance for holidays and disputes) there was an improvement in Lancashire and Cheshire, Derbyshire, North Wales, and in West Scotland. In the other districts there was not much change. Much time was lost owing to disputes in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, South Wales, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

* The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and wound at the collectries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collicries worked the whole number of days.

The figures in this column are reduced on account of holidays and disputes, The figures in these columns are reduced on account of holidays. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all districts except Northumberland and Ireland. This improvement was most marked in Lancashire and Cheshire, the Midland counties and in the Lothians.

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

Description of Coal,	No. of Workpeople employed in July, 1909, at the	work	number ed per we ne Collier ur Weeks	eek ies	or De	
	Collieries included in the Table.	July 29th, 1909.*	June 26th, 1909.†	July 25th, 1908 †	A m'nth ago.	A year ago,
Anthracite Coking House Manufacturing and Steam Mixed All Descriptions	7,524 35,053 42,503 83,932 279,545 658,590	Days. 5'20 5'23 5'09 4'72 5'15 4'80 4 '80 4 98	Days. 5'28 5'25 5'02 4'26 4'95 4'70 4'81	Days. 5.65 5.26 5.26 4.26 5.24 4.69 4.69	Days. - '08 - '02 + '07 + '46 + '20 + '10 + '17	- '03 + '07 + '46 - '09

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement, which was most marked at pits producing house coal and manufacturing and steam coal. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at pits producing house coal; at anthracite pits there was a decline.

The **Exports** of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in July, 1909, amounted to 5,860.322 tons, or 200,425 tons more than in June, 1909, but 271,046 tons less than in July, 1908.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

[Based on 78 Returns—61 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good in iron mines, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. At shale mines employment was good, and about the same as a year ago.

At tin, copper and lead mines employment continued moderate. In quarries it was fair and, on the whole, better than a month ago. With settmakers it continued fairly good.

Mining.

Iron Mining. — During the four weeks ended July 24th, 1909, the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.73, as compared with 5.65 a month ago and 5.62 a year ago. These averages are reduced, on account of holidays, by 0.18 of a day per week in July, 1908 and 1909, and by 0.25 of a day in June, 1909.

The following Table summarises the Returns eceived :--

Districts.	No. em- ployed in July, 1909, at the	worke	Number ed per we n 4 weeks	ek by	Increase Decrease July, 19 compar	$e(-)$ in \log_{10} as
Districts	Mines included in the Returns.	July 24th, 1909.†	June 26th, 1909.†	July 25th, 1908.†	A month ago.	A year ago,
A CONTRACTOR OF THE		Days.	Days.	Days,	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	7,778	5'74	5'73	5'76	+ 0.01	- 0'02
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,718	5'92	5'59	5.00	+ 0.33	+ 0.32
Scotland	870	4.86	5.68	4.87	- 0.82	- 0'01
Other Districts	2,382	5.66	5.21	5'44	+ 0'15	+ 0.55
All Districts	15,748	5.73	5.65	- 5•62	+ 0.08	+ 0.11

* The figures in this column are reduced on account of holidays and disputes. + The figures in these columns are reduced on account of holidays.

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Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 91'3 per cent, were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended July 24th, as compared with 89.4 per cent. in June, 1909, and 83.2 per cent. in July, 1908.

Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns were received, 3,207 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended July 24th, as compared with 3,256 a month ago, and 3,291 a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended July 24th was rule as compared with rule of ended July 24th was 5'44, as compared with 5'57 a month ago, and 5'53 a year ago. In July, 1909 and 1908, time lost by holidays amounted to 0'39, and 0'34 of a day per week respectively.

Tin and Copper Mining.-Employment continued bad in the Calstock district; in the Camborne district there was some decline; employment was not so good as a year ago.

Lead Mining .- Employment in North Wales was quiet, in Derbyshire fair, and in Weardale slack, with much short time. In all three districts it was worse than a year ago.

Quarrying.

Slate .- Employment continued slack in North Wales and moderate at Delabole. At Ballachulish (Argyllshire) it continued quiet.

Granite. - In Leicestershire employment in the macadam branch continued fairly good ; on Dartmoor it continued bad, and was about the same as a year ago ; at Penryn it was fair, and better than a month ago. At Aberdeen employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Limestone.—In North Wales employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. At Westgate (Durham) it was slack, and at Stanhope it was moderate, with much short time. In the Cleveland district much short time was worked. In the Plymouth district it was dull, and in the Somerset blue lias quarries it was bad.

Other Stone .- In the Clee Hill road material quarries employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. In the North Wales sandstone quarries it was good and better than a year ago. In the Bath stone quarries it was slack. At Gateshead employment in the freestone quarries was moderate. In grindstone quarries at Barnsley it was on the whole quiet. In Forfarshire employment was better than a month ago and a year ago; in the Sheffield district it was slack. In the Bakewell chert quarries it continued good. In the Gloucestershire pennant stone quarries it was fair.

Settmaking .- In Scotland employment continued good generally. In North Wales it was fairly good; in Leicestershire it was good; in the Clee Hill district it was quiet.

China Clay.-Employment at St. Austell and Lee Moor was good, better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 116 Returns – 109 from Employers and an Employer's Association, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during July was moderate, and worse than a month ago. It was, however, better than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of July, 1909, was 285, as compared with 291 in June, 1909, and 267 in July, 1908. Two furnaces were re-lit during the month (1 in Cumberland and 1 in Northants), while 4 in Ayrshire were damped down, and 4 blown out (3 in Cumberland and 1 in Langethicol Lanarkshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works respecting which returns were received was 21,550; an increase of 2.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Distriots.	Number o the Retu	f Furnaces, i rns, in Blast	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1909, as compared with		
Districts.	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES-	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1				
Cleveland	77	77	77		
Cumberland & Lancs.	28	30	23	- 2	+ 5
S. and S.W. Yorks	12	12	II		+ 1
Derby & Nottingham	31	31	27		+ 4
Leicester, Lincoln, }	26	25	26	+ 1	
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	32		+ 2
S.Wales&Monmouth	8	8	IO		- 2
Other districts	5	5	6		- 1
England & Wales	221	222	212	- 1	+ 9
Scotland	64	69	55	- 5	+ 9
Total	285	291	267	- 6	+18

561,840 tons, or 39,128 tons less than in June, 1909, but 20,617 tons more than in July, 1908. The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom

in July, 1909, amounted to 96,920 tons, or 2,927 tons less than in June, 1909, and 30,539 tons less than in July, 1908.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

(Based on 59 Returns-55 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued very good, and

was about the same as a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns, 396 tinplate with 399 a month ago, and 398 a year ago. The number of sheet mills working at the same dates were 50, 51, and 46 respectively. The works to which these figures relate are principally

in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 22,300 workpeople.

	Numbe	r of Work	s open.*	Number of Mills in operation.				
	At end of July,	Increase Decrease compare	se (-) as	At end of July,	Increase Decrease compare	e (-) as		
	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Finplate Works Steel Sheet Works	75 8		- I 	395 50	- 3 - 1	- 2 + 4		
Total	83		- I	446	- 4	+ 2		
Exports.	-The	Table	below	shows t	he exp	orts of		

tinplates and tinned sheets, and of black plates for tinning, for the months stated :--

	July, 1909.		July,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1909, as compared with a		
	Igog.	1909.	1908.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
	Ti	nned Plat	es and Ti	nned Sheet	s.	
To United States British East Indies Germany France Netherlands Other Countries	Tons. 6,457 5,412 3,823 1,621 3,756 22,855	Tons. 2,949 4,544 2,733 1,607 3,095 19,729	Tons. 8,657 2,5 ⁸ 4 2,955 1,816 1,804 16,740	Tons. + 3,508 + 863 + 1,090 + 14 + 661 + 3,126	Tons. - 2,200 + 2,828 + 868 - 195 + 1,95 ² + 6,115	
Total	43,924	34,657	34,556	+ 9,267	+ 9,368	
		Black P.	lates for I	linning.	- <u>1</u>	
Total	5,721	5,094	3,266	+ 627	+ 2,488	

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

August, 1909. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

[Based on 212 Returns-196 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 4 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

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 during the week ended July 24th, 1909 (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), was about 464,400, showing a decrease of 1'2 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of o.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	emp	er of Wo loyed by king Ret	rkpeople firms urns.	Aver Shifts	age Num worked	age Number of worked per man			
	In week ended July	Decrea	se (+) or se (-) as red with	In week ended July	Decrea	se (+) or use (-) as red with			
	24th, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	24th, 1909.	A month ago	A year ago.			
Departments.									
Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	9,529 3,715 400 1,642 676 1,730	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 131 \\ - & 237 \\ - & 20 \\ - & 124 \\ + & 21 \\ + & 30 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 340 \\ - & 104 \\ + & 40 \\ - & 82 \\ + & 6 \\ - & 118 \end{array} $	4'73 4'78 5'46 5'59 5'84 5'58	+ 0.08 + 0.14 + 0.15 - 0.01 + 0.08	+ 0.07 + 0.20 + 0.10 - 0.10 - 0.25 + 0.11			
Total, Iron	17,692	- 461	- 598	4.96	+ 0.08	+ 0.08			
STEL: Open Hearth Melting Fur- naces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding	7,549 125 1,798 14,867 2,730 6,857 7,046	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1C4 \\ - & 13 \\ + & 28 \\ + & 21 \\ - & 20 \\ + & 151 \\ + & 76 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 85 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 285 \\ + & 806 \\ - & 77 \\ - & 137 \\ + & 319 \\ \end{array} $	5'77 4'96 4'87 5'09 5'21 5'81 5'50	- 0'08 - 0'14 - 0'14 - 0'20 + 0'03 - 0'29	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.03 \\ + 0.85 \\ + 0.23 \\ + 0.15 \\ - 0.17 \\ - 0.04 \end{array}$			
Mechanics, Labourers Total, Steel	7,515	- 32 + 157	+ 106	5.50 5.88 8.47	- 0.01	- 0.04 + 0.02			
IRON OR STEEL (not dis- tinguished): Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	10,019 680 679 3,061 5,733	$ \begin{array}{r} - 273 \\ - 10 \\ + 7 \\ + 19 \\ - 68 \\ \end{array} $	- 375 + 10 + 18 + 190 - 303	5.01 5.13 5.95 5.85 5.76	+ 0.00 - 0.41 + 0.00 + 0.01	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.01 \\ - 0.26 \\ + 0.01 \\ - 0.02 \\ - 0.02 \end{array}$			
<pre>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) }</pre>	20,172	- 325	- 460	5.40	+ 0.05				
Grand Total	86,751	- 629	+ 182	5•35	- 0.03	+ 0.04			
* Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	9,221 7,848 15.744 4,220	- 489 + 160 + 178 + 21	- 37 - 199 - 143 - 171	5'22 5'55 5'44 5'36	- 0.08 - 0.02 - 0.02 - 0.08	+ 0'20 + 0'03 + 0'07 - 0'05			
Cumberland, Lancs, & Ches, Staffordshire	8,131 9,822 4,775 10,433	-323 -161 +90 -41	+ 755 - 361 - 39 + 78	5'23 5'25 5'29 5'42	+ 0.07 - 0.06 + 0.14 - 0.07	- 0'15 + 0'06 + 0'02			
Total, England and Wales Sootland	70,194 16,557	- 565 - 64	- 117 + 299	5'36 5'34	- 0'03 + 0'01	+ 0.04			
Total	86,751	- 629	+ 182	8.85	- 0.03	+ 0.04			

Compared with a month ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in the Cleveland and Sheffield and Rotherham districts; and decreases in Northumberland and Durham, and Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire; as regards departments, the chief increase was at steel foundries. The average number of shifts worked per man per week was 5.35, as compared with 5.38 in June. There was an improvement in ancashire; the other principal districts in England and Wales showed a decline.

Compared with a year ago there were increases in the number employed in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Scotland; while the principal decrease was in Staffordshire. The departments chiefly affected by the increases were steel rolling mills and Bessemer converters; the most marked decreases were at puddling forges, and iron or steel rolling mills. The average number of shifts worked showed an improvement of 0'04 of a shift. There was an increase in Northumberland and Durham. At iron rolling mills and Bessemer converters there were increases; at pressers and forges there were decreases.

The Imports of iron and steel and mauufactures thereof during July, 1909, amounted to 117,919 tons, or 13,495 tons more than in June, 1909, and 17,265 tons more than in July, 1908.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron, and tinned plates and black plates for tinning) during July, 1909, amounted to 235,232 tons, or 24,183 tons more than ir June, 1909, and 39,470 tons more than in July, 1908.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,000 Returns-8 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 952 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 40 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during July continued slack on the whole. nd showed little general change as compared with a nonth ago. It was rather worse than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions having a memberhip of 170,459 show that at the end of July the percentage unemployed was 12.1, as compared with the ame percentage a month ago, and 11'3 at the end of uly, 1908. Compared with a month ago there was n improvement in five districts, and a decline in eight listricts. Compared with a year ago there was an nprovement in six districts, the most noticeable being n the North-East Coast, where employment last year vas affected by disputes; in seven districts there was a lecline, especially marked in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn, the Hull and Lincolnshire, and the East of Scotland Districts.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of July, 1909,	turn	centag ed as U ed at e	Jnem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unem- ployed for July, 1909, as compared with a		
	included in the Returns.	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
North-East Coast	14,888	10.0	22.7	30.04	- 3'I	-11 3	
Manchester and Liverpool District	19.087	10.4	10.3	10.4	+ 0.3	-11 3	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	13,533	14'0	15.1	8.3	- 1.1	+ 58	
West Riding Towns	12,754	13.1	13'2	12.3	- 0'I	+ 0'9	
Hull and LincolnshireDistrict	3,987	11.2	8.3	69	+ 3'2	+ 4.0	
Birmingham, Wolverhamp- ton, and Coventry District	6,891	6.9	7'2	7'3	- 0.6	- 0.7	
Notts, Derby and Leicester District	4,289	9'3	7.4	9.δ	+ 1.0	- 0.3	
London and Neighbouring District	11.553	5.8	5.8	Q.I		- 0.3	
South Coast	4,179	8.1	8.4	5'0	- 0'3	+ 3'I	
South Wales and Bristol District	6,866	ð. 1	8.1	Ğ.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.6	
Glasgow and District	15,030	21'0	18.81	24'6	+ 2'2	- 3'6	
East of Scotland	3,797	25.6	25'5	18.0	+ 0.1	+ 7'0	
Belfast and Dublin	3,555 5,688	16'5 10'4	13.6 9.7	13.8 13.8	+ 2'9 + 0'7	+ 2.7	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	} 170,∛59	12•1	12•1	11.3		+ 0.8	

On the North-East Coast employment continued slack, it showed some improvement as compared with a onth ago. It was much better than a year ago, when it was affected by disputes. At Newcastle employment continued fair at ordnance shops ; at railway wagon shops short time was still worked. Employment declined at Jarrow. It was fairly good at workshops on the lower reaches of the Tyne. Employment on the Wear continued bad, with much short time. It was bad on the Tees, but an improvement was reported among ironfounders at Middlesbrough, Hartlepool and Stockton.

In Lancashire employment continued slack, and showed little change on the whole as compared with a month ago. It was worse than a year ago. A further improvement was reported among engineers at Man-chester, and employment at Liverpool was slightly better, chiefly at repair shops. It was worse than a month ago at Barrow.

Employment continued slack in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with much short time. Employment with engineers was bad at Hull, Doncaster and Grimsby. It continued good at Lincoln, with a considerable amount of overtime. Employment improved at Grantham and Newark.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members, + Exclusive of Members on Strike.

In the Midland Counties employment continued slack on the whole. A distinct improvement was reported in the motor industry, some overtime being worked. Employment in the cycle industry was quiet on the whole. At Nottingham it continued good with lace and hosiery machine builders and with bobbin and carriage makers, but remained generally slack with other workers. It was quiet in Derbyshire and moderate, with some improvement, in Leicestershire and at Bedford.

Employment in London remained quiet, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In the Royal Dockyards it continued slack at Portsmouth, Devonport and Pembroke, but fair at Chatham and Sheerness. It remained slack in the Bristol and South Wales district.

In Scotland employment continued bad. Compared with a year ago there was a reduction in the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed in the Glasgow District, but an increase in the East of Scotland.

At Belfast and Dublin employment was bad.

The imports of machinery in July, 1909, amounted to £346,785, or £79,564 less than in June, 1909, but £38,204 less than in July, 1908.

The **Exports** of machinery in July, 1909, amounted to $f_{2,635,878}$, or $f_{331,786}$ more than in June, 1909, but $f_{154,691}$ less than in July, 1908.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 365 Returns-6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 342 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Locol Correspondents.) 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 per cent. in the previous month, and 22'2 per cent. a year ago.

As compared with a month ago there was some improvement on the Tyne and at Blyth, on the South Coast, Bristol Channel, Mersey and Clyde. In all the other districts there were increases in the percentages unemployed, most marked on the Tees and on the East Coast of Scotland. As compared with a year ago the percentage showed a decline in four districts, most marked on the Mersey. The chief increases were in the Tyne and Blyth, East Scotland and Belfast districts.

District.			No. of Mem- bers* at end of July, 1909,	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage for July, 1909, as compared with a		
		and the second	included in the Returns.	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	Month ago,	Year ago.	
Tyne and Blyth			9,169	28.1	31'4	19.2	- 3'3	+ 8.9	
Wear		-	3,610	44'I	41'2	45'4	+ 2'9	- 1.3	
Tees and Hartlepool			4,793	38.7	33'0	34'4	+ 57	+ 4'3	
Humber			2,689	21'3	17'3	21'3	+ 4'0		
Thames and Medway			4,233	9'3	5'9	13.0	+ 3'4	- 3'7	
South Coast			4,840	6.2	7.8	2'7	- 1'2	+ 3'9	
Bristol Channel Ports			2,763	19.9	24'3	17.4	- 4'4	+ 2.2	
Mersey		÷	4,093	17'3	19.0	269	- 17		
Clyde			12,283	22'0	23'2	23.1	- 1'2	- 1'1	
Dundee, Leith and Aber	deen		2,342	42.9	36.2	30.7	+ 6.2	+ 12.2	
Belfast	***		3,116	26.7	22.9	14'1	+ 3.8	+ 12.0	
Other Districts	***	•••	3,114	17.1	15'9	12.7	+ 1.5	+ 4.4	
United Kingdom			57,060	23.9	23.6	22-2	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	

On the Tyne employment continued bad generally, and was worse than a year ago; with riveters and platers at Elswick and Gateshead there was some improvement on a month ago. On repair work employment was reported as fair on the lower reaches of the river and at Blyth. On the Wear employment continued very bad, and showed but little change as compared with a year ago

In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued bad generally, and worse than a year ago; on repair work it was reported as moderate. On the Humber employment continued bad, but with shipwrights at Beverley it was fair.

In the Thames and Medway district there was a decline as compared with a month ago, but some improvement as compared with a year ago. On the South Coast employment was better than a month ago,

* Excluding superannuated members.

but worse than a year ago; it was good with shipwrights at the Royal Dockyards.

At the Bristol Channel ports employment was still bad, but showed some improvement as compared with a month ago. On the Mersey employment continued slack, but was much better than a year ago. At Barrow it continued bad.

On the Clyde employment continued bad. On the East of Scotland it was very bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Employment at Belfast continued bad, and was much worse than a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES. (Based on 88 Returns-3 from Employers' Associations, 62 from Trade Unions, and 23 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during July continued dull, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 23,334 had 4'6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4'4 per cent. a month ago, and 4'3 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—At Birmingham employment was still moderate with brassworkers but some improvement was reported. It was bad, with short time, in the bedstead trade. With brassworkers at Manchetter it was fair, and at Wolverhampton quiet.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment continued quiet in the nut, spike and bolt trades at Blackheath and Halesowen, and also with shoe rivet, wire nail and cut nail makers at Birmingham.

Wire. -With wire drawers employment was fairly good at Warrington, fair at Halifax, and moderate at Sheffield.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—At Wolverhampton employment was good with cast iron tinners and turners, and also in the enamelled hollow-ware branch. With hollow-ware makers at West Bromwich it continued to improve. With lock makers at Wolverhampton employment remained bad and short time was general.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—With stove grate workers at Sheffield employment was bad; at Rotherham, though still quiet, it was better than a month ago. At Falkirk it showed a decline.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.—At Sheffield employment continued moderate with edge tool grinders, saw makers and grinders, and hand file forgers. In other branches it continued slack. At Birmingham it was moderate in the edge-tool trade. At Redditch the needle trade was reported as quiet in the home market, fair in the American, and moderate in the colonial. In the fish-hook trade employment was reported to be quiet.

Tubes.—In South Staffordshire employment was bad, and worse than a month ago. At Birmingham it was fair in the brass and copper tube trades.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—Employment was bad in the chain and anchor trade at Cradley Heath, and also with anchorsmiths on the Wear. It was bad at Sheffield with railway spring fitters and vicemen. In the anvil and vice trade at Dudley half-time continued general.

Sheet Metal Workers.—With braziers and sheet metal workers employment was on the whole bad. It was reported to be fairly good, however, in the Midland towns. With sheet metal workers it remained good at Aberdeen and bad at Glasgow. With tinplate workers at Birmingham it was quiet but improving; at Edinburgh and Oldham it was fair; at Glasgow bad. With iron plate workers employment showed a decline. It was fair at Lye, slack at Wolverhampton, Bilston and Dudley; bad at Birmingham.

Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.—In London employment was fair with goldsmiths and jewellers, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With silverworkers also employment showed a further improvement; with silver and electro-plate operatives it was about the same as a month ago. At Sheffield employment was bad with silversmiths, and moderate with silver and electro

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plate finishers. At Birmingham employment was quiet with silversmiths and electro-platers, and also with jewellers. With Britannia metal workers employment remained fair at Birmingham and slack at Sheffield. With watchmakers at Coventry employment continued quiet.

Farriers .- Employment was fair generally.

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

Description.		June, 1909.	July, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1909, as compared with a		
		jog. 1909. 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports :	£ 10,975 85.029	£ 8,441 81,812	£ 8,913 74,839	£ + 2,534 + 3,2.7	£ + 2,062 + 10,100	
Exports : Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools	64,875 196,252 180,239	56,779 160,595 149 954	53,743 184,600 184,217	+ 8,096 + 35,657 + 30,285	+ 11,132 + 11,652 + 3.978	

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 448 Returns-354 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 85 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

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 $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week was worked in 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 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.*

	Wo	orkpeople	э.	I	Carnings	•
	No. paid Wages in week ended July 24th, 1909.	Increa or Decre as con wi	pared	Aggre- gate Amount of Wages paid in week	as con	ise (+) ease (- npared ith
		A month ago.	A year ago.	ended July 24th, 1909	A month ago.	A year ago.*
		Per	Per		Per	Per
Departments.	State State	cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.
Preparing	13,657	- 1'4	- 1.4	11,090	- 8.7	- 62
Spinning	24,174	- 1.2	- I.3	20,733	- 7.4	- 4.8
Weaving Other	53,834	- 0'2	+ 0.0	49,551	- 0'2	+ 8.5
Departments not specified	9,804 15,002	- 0.5	- 0.8	11,080	- 1.3	+ 4'3
Departments not specified	15,002	- 00	+ 20	15,053	- 5'2	+ 38
Total	116,471	- 0.7	+ 0.1	107,507	- 3'4	+ 3'0
Districts.	Service Service					
Ashton District	7.777	- 3.7	- 70	7,100	- 77	- 63
Stockport, Glossop, and	6,033	- 3'I	- 2'2	5,061	- 0'0	- 9.0
Hyde			4.63		-	3.
Oldham District	13,161	- 0'7	+ 0'3	11,269	- 15'4	- 4'5
Bolton and Leigh	13,077	+ 0'1	+ 0.7	11,913	- 1'9	- 0.8
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	9,160	- 0'2	+ 2.0	7,976	- 79	+ 0.8
Manchester	8,201	+13.0	+ 3'9	5,548	- 6.2	- 8.8
Preston and Chorley	12,518		- 0'2	11,215	- 07	+ 8.8
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	14:557	- 7.8	- 2'3	14,982	+ 3'3	+ 3'4
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	14,930	+ 0.3	+ 1'4	17,191	+ 08	+ 15.0
Other Lancashire Towns	4,994	- 0'7	- 2.8	4,294	- 0.0	+ 3'I
Yorkshire Towns	4,946	- 0'I	+ 4'I	4,608	+ 1'3	+ 143
Other Districts	7,117	+ 0'5	+ 2'8	6,250	+ 1.2	+ 153
Total	116,471	- 0.7	+ 0.1	107,507	- 3'4	+ 3'0

there was no marked change in the numbers employed in any of the departments. The amount of wages paid in the preparing and spinning branches showed

* Comparisons with a year ago in the amount of wages paid are affected by the reduction in wages of sper cent. in the preparing and spinning department which took place in March last. decreases of 8.7 per cent. and 7.4 per cent. respectively as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there were decreases of 6.2 per cent. in the preparing department, and of 4.8 per cent. in the spinning department*; in the weaving department there was an increase of 8.5 per cent.

In the districts, the principal change in the numbers employed, as compared with a month ago, was an increase of 13.6 per cent. In the Manchester district; in the Blackburn district there was a decrease of 7.8per cent. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 70 per cent. in the Ashton district. The wages paid as compared with June showed decreases in most of the principal districts; in the Oldham district there was a decrease of 15.4 per cent. As compared with a year ago, there were increases of 8.8 per cent., 3.4 per cent., and 15.0 per cent. respectively in the Preston, Blackburn and Burnley districts. The chief decreases were in the Stockport and Manchester districts.

Raw Cotton.

American Cotton. — During the month of July the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 6.63d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 6.92d. and the lowest 6.28d. per lb. The average price for June, 1909, was 5.95d. per lb., and for July, 1908, 6.15d. per lb. For the period from August 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "middling American" was 6.65d. per lb.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during July, 1909, averaged 8.83d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 9d. and the lowest $8\frac{6}{16}$ d. per lb. The average price for June, 1909, was 8.24d. per lb., and for July, 1908, 7.18d. per lb. For the period from August 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 9.06d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on August 13th, 1909, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 839,170 bales, as compared with 335,560 bales on August 14th, 1908.

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

Description of Con	tton. July, 1909.	June, 1909	July, 1908,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1909, as compared with a		
			Month ago.	Year ago.		
American Brazilian Bast Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 191,971 4,588 3,067 24,750 5,015	217,775 4,255 5,284	Bales. 182,996 3,291 8,863 17,197 2,851	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c } Bales. & - 25,804 \\ + 333 \\ - 2,017 \\ - 2,242 \\ + 491 \end{array}$	Bales. + 8,975 + 1,297 - 5,790 + 7,553 + 2,164	
То	tal 229,591	258,830	215,198	- 29,439	+ 14,19	

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

Description.		July,	June, 1909.	July,	Increase Decreas July, re compar	e (-) in 909, as
					A month ago.	A year ago.
Cotton Yain and Twist-		1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. 15.263	1,000 lbs.	1,000 Ibs.	1,000 lbs. + 1,142
		16,540 3,245	2,656	15,398 3,668	+ 1,277 + 589	+ 1,742 - 423
Total .		19,785	17,919	19,066	+ 1,866	+ 719
Cotton- Thread for Sewing		2,577	2,265	2,287	+ 512	+ 290
Cotton Piece Goods- Grey or Unbleached		1,000 yds. 207,484	1,000 yds. 146,435	1,000 yds. 188,656	1,000 yds. + 61,049	1,000 yds. + 18,828
Bleached		154,111	117,359 84,061	130,204	+ 36,752	+ 23,907 + 7,058
	of	104,539	82,874	101,228	+ 21,665	+ 3.311
Total .		575,207	130,729	522,103	+ 144.478	+ 53,104

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES. (Based on 374 Returns-349 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 17 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.) 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 an increase of 0⁻¹ per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0⁻³ per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3⁻⁰ per cent. in the number employed, and of 7⁻⁹ per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		people c y return		Earnings.			
	No. em- ployed in week ended July 24th, 1909.	Decreas	ase (+) or se (-), as pared th a	Aggre- gate amount of Wages paid in week	Decreas	se (+) r se (-) as pared b a	
		Month ago.	Year ago,	ended July 24th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Unspecified	782 5,791 12,061 7,693 1,702	Per cent. + 0'9 - 0'9 + 1'7 - 1'5 - 1'0	Per cent. + 7 ^{.6} + 3 ^{.0} + 3 ^{.1} + 2 ^{.3} + 3 ^{.9}	£ 732 5,172 10,369 7,808 1,638	Per cent. - 2'5 - 2'0 + 0'4 - 1'2 + 7'2	Per cent. +12'4 + 9'0 + 9'4 + 5'3 + 6'5	
Total	28,029	+ 0.1	+ 3.0	25,719	- 0.3	+ 7'9	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,669 2,992 4,902 2,2 52	- 2'0 + 2'9 - 1'2	+ 4.7 - 1.0 + 3.2 + 1.8	4,9 25 2, 6 17 4,833 2, 109	- 2'3 - 0'2 + 6'3 - 0'9	+ 7'5 + 2'5 + 4'2 + 8'7	
Total, West Riding Sectland Other Districts	14,815 7,006 6,208	+ 0'I + 0'2 	+ 2.5 + 4.1 + 3.1	14,484 6,259 4,9;6	+ 1'0 - 3'5 + 0'2	+ 5'7 +14'9 + 6'5	
Total Woollen	28,029	+ 0.1	+ 3.0	25,719	- 0'3	+ 7'9	

In the Huddersfield district employment was fairly good generally, but showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In the Leeds district it continued moderate. In the Dewsbury and Batley district it was better than a month ago and a year ago. At Selkirk and Galashiels employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; at Hawick it was slack, and slightly worse than a month 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 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		people c		נ	Earnings.			
·	No. em- ployed in week ended	Decrea as con wit	e (+) or ase () apared b a	Aggre- gate amount of Wages paid in week	Increas Decrea as con wit	nse (-) npared		
	July 24th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended July 24th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Unspecified	5,612 24,556 9,042 5,010 1,452	Per cent. - 5'I - 0'5 + 0'5 + 0'7 - 0'8	Per c:nt. + 1'4 + 1'5 + 10'9 + 2'9 + 9'2	£ 5,347 13,824 8,002 5,086 1,230	Per cent. - 4'4 - 1'2 + 0'2 - 2'1 - 3'1	Per cent, + 6'9 + 4'6 + 20'8 + 9'9 + 19'4		
Total	45,672	- 0'7	+ 3.0	33,489	- 1.0	+ 9.8		
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Hallfax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	21,652 7,071 5,360 5,008 3,022	- 1'6 - 0'0 - 0'3 + 0'8 - 0'4	+ 3'I + 7'3 + 4'7 + 4'4 - 0'2	15,807 5,196 3,731 4,638 1,820	- 2'9 + 1'3 - 0'6 - 1'4	+ 9.2 + 13.3 + 7.9 + 16.2 + 3.8		
Total, West Riding Other Districts	42,113 3, 5 59	+ 0.0	+ 3'9	31,192 2,297	- 1°6 - 2'4	+ Q.I + 10,3		
Total Worsted	45,672	- 0'7	+ 3.0	33,489	- 1.0	+ 9'8		

In the Bradford district employment continued good with wool sorters and combers; in the spinning branch there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In the Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Prices of Raw Material.

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

		July, 1	909.	Ju	ne, 19	009.	July	1908.	
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		Pence p 10 125 274		Pan	00 pe 97824-12 1224-12 275	r Ib.	Pence per l 81 Ion 235		
Courses of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		10 12 ³ -1 27 ³ -2		!	124 10-1		10-10	8-81 101-101 31-24	
	Imports	and Ex	port	s.					
	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July,]	July	ease (+) or rease (-) in y, 1909, as pared with a		
						onth ago.		Year ago.	
Imports Imports(less Re-Exports)	s and Ex	ports of l	Raw	Wool	I (SH	EEP C	DR LAI	MBS').	
I,000 lbs. British Exports "	9,671 5,496	8,779 3,229		909 652	+++	89 2,26	2 - +	20,238	
Yarn:	British	and Iris	h Ma	nufa	cture	es Ex	porte	d.	
Woollen 1,000 lbs. Worsted " Alpaca & Mohair "	267 5,co6 1,566	202 4,632 1,273	4,	236 565 207	++++++	6: 374 29	4 +	31 441 959	
Total, Yarn "	6,839	6,107	б,	009	+	73	2 +	831	
Piace Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	9,325 9,192	6,370 7,111	9, 6,	143 825	+++	2,95 2,08		182 2,366	
Total, Piece Goods	18,517	13,481	15,	050	+	5,030	5 +	2,548	

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 115 Returns—104 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during July 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 a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 6.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 18.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workg	Returns.	ered by	Ea	rnings.		
	Number paid wages in week ended	aid Decrease ges in sompare		Aggregate amount of Wages paid in	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) as compared with		
	July A A 24th, month year 1909. ago. ago.		week ended July 24th, 1909.	A · month ago.	A year ago,		
Departments. reparing Paving ther ot specified Total	6,199 11,975 17,252 7,339 6,615 49,380	Per cent. + 0'2 - 0'2 - 0'7 + 0'0 - 0'3 - 0'3	Per sent. + 2'3 + 3'2 + 14'1 + 6'1 + 0'3 + 6'7	\$ 3,375 5,736 10,612 5,779 3,575 29,077	Per cent. - 1'3 + 1'7 + 0'5 + 0'2 + 0'4	Per Gent. + 15'3 + 14.8 + 25'5 + 18'0 + 12.7 + 18'9	
Districts. elfast ther Places in Ireland	18,923 15,888	Per cent. - 0'4 - 0'2	Per cent. + 8'1 + 8'2	£ 11,112 8,521	Percent - 1'2 + 1'1	Per cent + 20 ^{.6} + 25 ^{.9}	
Total, Ireland	34,811	- 0.3	+ 8.1	19,633	- 0'2	+ 22.8	
ifeshire ther Places in	6,536	- 0.8	+ 6.8	4,413	+ 3'7	+ 21.2	
Scotland	6,143	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	3,848	+ 1.5	+ 3'8	
Total, Scotland	12,679	- 0.1	+ 3'4	8,261	+ 2'5	+ 12'4	
England	1,890	- I'4	+ 3'2	1,183	- 3'5	+ 6.4	
United Kingdom }	49,380	- 0.3	+ 6.2	29,077	+ 0.4	+ 18.9	

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In Ireland employment was much better than a year ago; about two-thirds of the Belfast mills were on full time, and the remainder worked on an average about 45 hours per week. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description.	July, 1909.	June, 1903.	July, 1908.		ase (-)
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) Tons Exports: Linen Yarn 100 Lbs. Linen Piece Goods 100 Yds.	8,154 13,465 190,222	7,751 12, 864 177,725	7,649 12,0 55 119,004	+ 403 + 601 + 12,497	+ 505 + 1,400 + 71,218

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 33 Returns—31 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during July 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 no change in the number employed, and an increase of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 17,123 workpeople covered by the Returns, 14,619 (or 85 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

As compared with a month ago the numbers employed showed a slight increase in the weaving department, and slight decreases in the spinning and "other" departments; every department showed an increase in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago there was an increase in the numbers employed and wages paid in every department.

	Work	Workpeople covered by Returns.			Earnings.			
Departments.	Number paid wages in week ended	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), as compared with		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Decreas	e (+) or se (), as sed with		
1228 Arc. 1 24	July 24th, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	ended July 24th, 1909.	A month ago,	A year ago,		
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	4,000 4,751 5,863 1,761 748	Per cent. + 0'2 - 0'7 + I'I - 0'5 - 2'9	Per cent. + 1'I + 0'I + 1'8 + 1'6 - 15'9	£ 2,777 3,053 4,592 1,856 557	Per cent + 6'3 + 4'3 + 4'6 + 3'9 + 5'3	Per cent + 9'0 + 7'2 + 7'1 + 2'4 - 17'2		
Total	17,123	+ 0'0	+ 0'2	12,835	+ 4.8	+ 5'5		

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

Description.	July, 1909.	June, 1çog.	July, 1908.	July, 1	se $(+)$ or se $(-)$ in 1909, as ed with a
			1900.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Jute Tons	4,755	3,502	12,653	+ 1,253	- 7,898
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 Lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 Yds.	53,130 188,807	41,141 157,896	41,206 141,154	+ 11,989 + 30,911	+ 11,924 + 47,653

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 89 Returns-79 from Employers and an Employers' Association, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,108 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 0'3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1'7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3'1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 12'7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		people co y Return		1	Earnings	•
	No. paid wages in week ended	Decrei as con	ase (+) or ase (-) apared th a	Aggre- gate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increase (+ or Decrease (- as compared with a	
	July 24th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended July 24th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Svers Jurtain Jain Net Ithers	1,609 2,893 2,812 794	Per cent. - 1.8 - 0.3 + 0.8 - 0.6	Per cont. - 4'4 + 6'7 + 5'5 - 1'5	£ 2,089 2,745 2,234 540	Per cent. + 3 ⁶ + 43 - 2 ⁰ - 2 ⁵	Per cent. + 19.6 + 11.8 + 11.6 - 1.1
Total	8,108	- 0.3	+ 3.1	7,608	+ 1.2	+ 12'7
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Diher English districts Sootland	1,821 1,279 2,935 2,073	- 0'4 - 1'5 + 0'6 - 0'7	- 2'9 - 2'8 + 5'7 + 9'2	1,619 1,470 2,529 1,990	+ 0.8 + 3.3 - 0.9 + 4.8	+ 6.9 + 20.6 + 12.9 + 12.0
Total	8,108	- 0.3	+ 3'I	7,608	+ 1.7	+ 12.7

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers branch, fair in the curtain branch, and good in the plain net branch; it was better than a year ago. In the Long Eaton district employment was quiet, but showed an improvement as compared with a year ago. In the West of England employment was fair on the whole. In Scotland it continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago.

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

Description.	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) in gog, as d with a
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports : Cotton Lace Silk Lace		£ 203,347 13,547	£ 204,315 19,230	£ + 18,067 + 8,354	£ + 17,099 + 2,671
Exports : Cotton Lace Silk Lace		356,559 12,013	317,205	+105,907	+145,261 + 4,033

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 53 Returns—50 from Employers and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

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 an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and no change in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table :----

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1909.

	Work	people co y Return	vered s.	Earnings.			
	No. paid wages in week ended July 24th, 1909.			Aggre- gate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increase Decrea as com with	se (-)	
Enforment and		Month ago.	Year ago.	ended July 24th, 1909.	Month age.	Year age.	
Branches. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other	1,038 2,401 2,295 1,456	Per cent. - 1'0 - 0'4 + 0'7 + 0'8	Per cant. - 0'7 + 2'3 + 0'5 + 16'0	£ 439 1,807 2,331 7,009	Per cent. + 1'4 - 1'4 + 2'8 - 4'3	Per cent + 1'9 + 5'2 + 9'1 + 14'1	
Total	8,190	+ 0'2	+ 3'4	5,586		+ 8.1	
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,118	- 0'3	+ 3'0	2,402	- 2.2	+ 6.2	
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	885	+ 3.0	+ 2'0	637	+ 4.6	+ 4.8	
Bastern Counties Other Districts, including	2,468	- 0'2	+ 6.9	I.488	- 1'0	+ 14'5	
Scotland and Leek	1,718	+ 0'I	- 0'2	1,059	+ 4.7	+ 5'1	
Total	8,190	+ 0'2	+ 3'4	5,586	•••	+ 81	

With throwsters and spinners employment continued good at Macclesfield. With hand - loom weavers in factories it was also good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; with power-loom weavers it was fair. In Leek and Congleton employment was fair with throwsters and spinners, and with trimming weavers at Congleton it was better than a month ago. In the Eastern Counties employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

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

Description.	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1909, as sompared with a			
			19001	Month ago.		Year ago.	
Imports: Raw Silk lbs Thrown Silk '' Spun Silk Yarn '' Silk Broad-Stuffs yards			70,1C0 33,624 23,401 5,261,104	+ 3,4 - 3; - 7,9 + 49,8	23 +	20.975 5,852 603 702,101	
Exports — Thrown Silk lbs Spun Silk Yarn " Silk Broad-Stuffs yards	2,104 101,548 403,851	113,787	2,873 61,176 323,554	- 1,9 - 12,2 + 90,9	39 +	7€9 40,372 80,297	

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 106 Returns-97 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0'7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		people co y Return		Earnings.		
District.	No. paid wages in week ended	Increa O Decrea as con wit	r ise (-) ipared	Aggre- gate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increa of Decrea as com wit	se (-)
	July 24th, 1909.	Month ago,	Year ago,	ended July 24th, 1909	Month ago,	Year ago.
Leicester	9,532 2,251 4,146 2,041 857	Per cent. + 1°I + 0°6 + 1°2 + 0°1 - 2°5	Per cent. + 6'9 + 1'7 + 5'3 + 2'9 - 5'3	5 7 911 1,818 3,118 1,518 534	Per cent. - 0'5 + 0'9 + 3'7 + 3'8 - 6'8	Per cant, + 13'4 + 51 + 16'1 + 9'3 - 75
Total, United Kingdom	18,827	+ 0.8	+ 4'9	14,899	+ 0'7	+ 11'5

At Leicester employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. At Hinckley and Lough-borough it was fairly good. With power-frame knitters at Nottingham and in Derbyshire it continued good, and a fair amount of overtime was worked; with hand-frame workers in the country districts it was better than both a morth ago and a year ago. At Hawick and Selkirk employment continued good.

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

	July,	June,	July, 1908.	Decrease(e (+) or -) in July compared ch a
a state of the second	-9-9-	1909. £		Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less Re-Exports) : Hosiery, Woollen Cotton Exports :	£ 33, t3 6 131,894	£ 22,033 101,635	£ 20,521 121,845	£ + 11,103 + 30,259	£ + 12,615 + 10,049
Hosiery, Woollen	141,148	95,069 33,850	123,330 43.682	+ 46,0,9 + 12,375	+ 17,818

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 42 Returns-19 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 12 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents).

Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT in July was much better than both a month ago and a year ago. Very little short time was reported. Returns from firms employing 5,461 workpeople and paying £5,416 in wages in the week ended July 24th showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 18.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 7.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 19.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.

Woollen and Worsted Dyers.-Employment in the West Riding was moderate. It was better than a year ago. About one-quarter of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about three-eighths worked overtime.

Cotton Dyers .- Employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

Silk Dyers .- Employment was reported as fair at Macclesfield and Leek, and was better than a year ago.

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

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, & .- At Leicester employment showed a further slight improvement; at Hinckley it continued bad; at Loughborough it was fair. With dyers at Nottingham employment was bad; with bleachers at Basford it was moderate; with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell it was fair; on the whole employment in Nottinghamshire was about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago.

Calenderers, &c .- In Glasgow employment continued fair. In Dundee it was reported as fair with bleachfield workers, and good with calender workers.

HAT TRADE.

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

EMPLOYMENT during July in the Silk hat trade was moderate, and worse than a month ago; it was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 3.6, compared with 2.9 a month ago and 13.5 a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the

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end of July was 1.6, compared with 2.4 a month ago, and 2.6 a year ago. Employment was reported as fairly good at Denton, and much better than a year ago. At Stockport it was quiet, but slightly better than a month In Warwickshire a decline was reported, but ago. employment was rather better than a year ago.

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

Description.	Description. July, June, 1909. 1909.		July, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July 1909, as compared with a	
e ane briegers			Dozers.	Month ago.	Year ago,
Imports: All kinds	Dozens. 25,898	Dozens. 36,037	Dozer s. 26,673	Dozens. - 10,139	Dozens. - 775
Straw		29,5 34 45,3 00	38,162 54,669	+ 21,744 + 19,375	+ 13,016 + 10,005
Other Sorts	100 600	7,095	8,342	+ 4,650	+ 3,403

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 124 Returns-94 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 26 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Bespoke Branch. London. - Employment showed the usual seasonal decline, and was worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £10,276 to their work-people during the four weeks ended July 24th showed a decrease of 9.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres .- Employment was reported as fair at Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast, slack at Edinburgh, and dull at Dublin.

Ready-made Branch.

London .- Employment was fairly good, and slightly better than a year ago.

Leeds .- Employment was moderate, and slightly worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,940 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 2'2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres. - In Manchester employment was moderate, and slightly worse than a year ago. At Norwich it continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago. At Bristol it was fairly good, and better than a year ago. At Glasgow it was good, but at the end of the month was affected by holidays.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in July, 1909, were valued at $\pounds 248,372$, as compared with $\pounds 334,332$ in June, 1909, and $\pounds 211,549$ in July, 1908; and the **Exports** for the same months at £549,950, £361,565, and £472,071 respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 525 Returns-469 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 46 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment at Leicester was quiet, and worse than a month ago. At Northampton it showed little change. At Kettering it was moderate, and better than a year

ago. At Bristol it was much worse than a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds employment continued moderate. In Scotland it was on the whole fair, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

		the Retu		Earnings.		
District.	No. paid wages in week ended	paid wages in week ended		Aggre- gate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	July 24th, 1909	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended July 24th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per	Per		Per	Per
ENGLAND & WALES.	1	cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.
London	2,378	- 1.2	+ 2'6	2,409	- 7.7	- 1'3
Leicester Country Dis-	11,750 3,035	- 1'4	- 1'5	11,220 2,719	- 5'3	- 9'1
trict	3,035		T 22	2,/19	- 31	T 3/
Northampton	8,262	- 0.6	- 0'7	8,141	+ 0'5	+ 1.0
Northampton Country District	8,735	- 0.3	+ 2'2	8,233	+ 0.2	- 0,1
Kettering	3,924	+ 0.0	+ 7'4	3,974	+ 0'5	+ 5'5
Stafford & District	2,712	- 0.8	- 2'4	2,340	- 9'5	- 9'3
Norwich & District	3,370	- 0'5	+ 6.7	2,958	- 3'2	+ 6.3
Bristol & District	1,894	+ 0.3	- 5'3	1,560	- 0.I	- 13.3
Kingswood Leeds & District	1,818	- 0'2	- 4'2	1,680	+ 0.2	- 9'9
Manchester & Distalat	2,346	+ 0.0	+ 2.6	2,120	+ 0'7	+ 0'4
Dimit I A Divisi	2,751	- 0.4	+ 2'2	2,827	+ 10.0	+ 3.1
Other parts of England and Wales	823 2,972	+ 0'5	- 6.1 + 2.3	653 2,477	+ 3'3	- 5.2 + 1.8
ENGLAND & WALES	56,770	- 0.6	+ 1.1	53,311	- 1.0	- 2'I
SCOTLAND	3,810	- 0'3	+ 2'2	3,708	+ 2'1	+ 3'9
IRELAND	272	- 5'2	+ 0.4	3,700	- 0.0	+ 21.8
UNITED KINGDOM	60,861	- 0.0	+ 1.5	57,237	- 1.3	- 1.0

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

	July,	June,	July,	Decreas	e (+) or se (-) in 1909, as ed with a
	1909.	1909. 1908.	1908.	Month ago,	Year ago,
Imports (less Re-Exports) Quantity Dozen pairs Value £	28,648 70,037	26,253 67,974	26,804 63.340	+ 2,395 + 2,053	+ 1,848 + 6,697
Exports (British and Irish) Quantity Dozen pairs Value £	109,411 243,742	79,561 171,133	94,999 209,486	+ 29,850 + 72,603	+ 14,412 + 34,256

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 36 Returns—20 from Trade Unions and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair, and was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,241 reported 4.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4.9 per cent. at the end of June, and 8.7 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers .- With skinners employment was good at Leeds and Birmingham; it was better than a year ago. In London it was fair, and rather better than a year ago. With curriers employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago, in London; it was quiet at Birmingham. At Bristol and Leeds it was fair; at Walsall, bad. With dressers at Lenton it was moderate. With leather workers generally employment continued fair at Bury, Bolton, Wigan and Manchester.

Saddle and Harness Makers.-Employment continued moderate generally; in London it was bad, and some short time was worked. At Walsall it was fair with brown saddlers and gig saddlers. At Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow it was fair; at Dublin, good; and at Birmingham, bad.

Miscellaneous Leather Workers .- With fancy leather workers employment continued bad, with much short time; with fancy and Morocco leather finishers in London, however, it continued good, and was better than a year ago. Portmanteau and trunk makers reported employment as fair in London and at Manchester.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Description.	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1909, as compared with a		
		1999 - 1999 -	1	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:- Hides, raw, and pieces	cwts. 47,858	cwts. 34,864	owts. 29,717	cwts. + 12,994	owts. + 18,141	
thereof, dry Ditto, wet	67,769	63,566	69,746	+ 4,203	- I,977	
Total hides, dry and wet	115,627	98,430	99 ,463	+ 17,197	+ 16,164	
Goat skins, undressed (No.) Sheep skins ,, (value) £	1,813,149 287,000	1,723,410 247,761	878,414 173,585	+ 89,739 + 39,239	+ 934,735 + 113,415	
Leather*	cwts. 91,108	owts. 111,060	owts. 117,283	owts. - 19,952	owts. - 26,175	
Exports:- Saddlery and harness (value)	£ 40,748	£ 31,566	£ 34,724	+ 9,182	+ £,024	

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES. (Based on 185 Returns-178 from Employers, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed the usual seasonal decline, but in both the retail and the Court dressmaking branches there was an improvement compared with a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades, employment was moderate, and better than a year ago. In the shirt and collar trade generally it was moderate, and better than a year ago; in the corset trade it was fairly good. Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades. — Returns

from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 2,115 dressmakers in the week ended July 24th, showed a decrease of 3'I per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 12.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good. Court dressmakers employing 767 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 14 I per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,462 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 7'2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

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

In Manchester employment with mantle makers was good, and better than a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade firms employing 1,851 workpeople in the week ended July 24th showed a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 14.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was fairly good, but at the end of the month was affected by holidays; it was better than a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.-Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,455 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,523 in wages in the week ended July 24th, showed a decrease of 2'I per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 10.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was moderate. Corset Trade. — Returns received from corset manu-

facturers employing 3,075 workpeople in their factories * Includes hides tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed and goat and sheep skins tanned or dressed as leather.

(in addition to outworkers) in the week ended July 24th showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0'2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

August, 1909.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES. (Based on 471 Returns-129 from Employers and Employers' Associations. 320 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 22 from Local

Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns received from firms employing 21,867 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

_304.97	Number of Workpeople paid Wages in last week of July,	Percentage I or Decre in No. of Wo compare	ase (-) rkpeople as
	1909, by firms making Returns.	Month ago.	Year ago,
ade Paper and Milled	5,842	+ 0'3	- 1'1

Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Counties Sootland	1,423 7,009 6,846	+ 0.1 - 1.3 + 0.1	+ 0.7 - 1.4 - 0.8
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	21,120	- 07	- 1.0
Hand-made Paper	747	- 0.1	- 0'5
Total	21,867	- 0'7	- 1.0
		1	. In state

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,559 members had 26 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 2.7 per cent. a month ago, and 2'I per cent. a year ago.

In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 575 members had 6⁻¹ per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 6⁻⁰ per cent. a month ago, and 6.0 per cent. a year ago.

The **Imports** of paper in July, 1909, amounted to \pounds 496,484, as compared with \pounds 488,659 in June, 1909, and \pounds 485,441 in July, 1908; and the **Exports** for the same months amounted to \pounds 229,449, \pounds 221,681 and £212,906 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES. Employment in these trades was dull on the whole. It was better than a month ago but not so good as a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 5'0 as compared with 5'3 at the end of June, and 4'6 at the end of July, 1908.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1909,	Percent Unemj	age retu ployed at	rned as end of	Increase Decrease (centage un as compar	-) in per-
and the property	included in the Returns.	July, 1909.	June, 190 9 .	July, 1908,	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	27,938 5,440	5'7	4·8 6·6	5'2	+ 0'9	+ 0.2
and Yorkshire Langs, and Cheshire East Midland and	6,757 2,472	4.7	5'3 4'8	3'7	- 0.6 - 1.0	+ 1.0
Eastern Counties West Midlands	2,492	4.8	5.8	3.5	- 1'0	+ 1'3
S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Scotland		2'0 4'I	3'4 5'2	5.1	- 1.1	- 1.0
Ireland United Kingdom	2,553	9'8 5'0	9'4 5'3	9°0 4°6	+ 0'4	+ 0'0

rather worse than a month ago and a year ago. With correctors of the press, as also with stereotypers and electrotypers' assistants, it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With lithographic artists it was fair. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 5.7, compared

with 4.8 at the end of June and 5.1 a year ago. Other Centres.—With letterpress printers employment was fair and better than a month ago, overtime being

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worked on voting lists. At Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dublin, however, it was slack, as also at Dundee and Newcastle, where short time was reported. At Edinburgh few of the Trade Union members were unemployed. With lithographic printers employment remained slack generally; at Edinburgh it was fair.

BOOKBINDING TRADES. Employment continued slack generally, but was slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

-		No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1909,	Percen	tage retu ployed at	rned as end of	Decrease centage u	e (+) or (-) in per- nemployed ared with a
		included in the Returns.	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ondon	***	3,508 3,189	7.6 8.0	7'9 8'5	7'9 8'7	- 0'3	- 0'3
nited Kingdom		6,697	7.8	8.2	8.3	- 0'4	- 0'5

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,290 Returns-715 from Employers and Employers Associations, received parily direct and parily through the Trade Correspondent, 1,519 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 56 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in July remained slack generally, except with painters, who continued fairly well employed. It showed little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of June was 10.0 as compared with 10.4 a month ago and 11.1 a year ago; and for plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 14.6, 14.1, and 11.9 respectively. These per-centages were usually exceeded in London, the Northern Counties, Scotland and Ireland. Returns received from bricklayers, masons and labourers' unions show a decline compared with a month ago. For London the Trade Union Returns show that

11.8 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 13.5 a month ago and 15.6 a year ago; the corresponding percentages for plumbers were 20.0, 17.5, and 13.4.

Returns received from 664 firms employing 39,335 workpeople at the end of July show that there was an increase of 4 o per cent. in the total number employed by them as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 8.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The increase compared with a month ago was chiefly in the London district, while the decrease compared with a year ago was most marked in the Lancashire and Cheshire district.

	Skille	ed Trade	esmen.	I	abourer	s.
District.	No. of Work- people paid wages	Decrea	se (+) or se (-) as red with	No. of Work- people paid wages	Decrea	e (+) or se (-) a ed with
240	on the last pay-day of July, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	on the last pay-day of July, 1909.	A month ago,	A year ago.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	6,456 2,332	+ 552 + 23	- 305 - 87	3,968 2,002	+ 470 - 41	- 369 - 7
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	3,542 2,445 3,229	+ 95 - 2 + 85	- 500 - 329 + 54	2,450 1,976 1,960	+ 6 + 48 + 88	+ 851 - 214 + 7
England and Wales	18,004	+ 753	¥ 1,167.	12,356	+ 571	- 1,434
Scotland Ireland	3,158 359	+ 89 + 40	- 270 - 186	1,699 631	+ 90 + 55	- 299 - 17
United Kingdom	21,521	+ 882	- 1,623	14,686	+ 716	- 1,750
	Lad	ls and B	oys.		Total.	
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	366 461	- 8 - 6	- 55 - 81	10,790 4,795	+ 1,014	- 729 - 175
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	3	- 4 - 6 - 30	- 33 - 23 - 17	6,824 4,742 5,623	+ 97 + 40 + 143	- 1,384 - 566 + 44
England and Wales	2,414	- 54	- 209	32,774	+ 1,270	- 2,810
Scotland		- 42 + 5	- 148 - 14		+ 137 + 100	- 717 - 217
United Kingdom	3,128	- 91	- 371	39,335	+ 1.507	- 8,744

Employment remained slack, except with painters, in nearly every large centre. It was fair generally at Barnsley, Rotherham and Normanton, and with bricklayers at Hull and Middlesbrough and carpenters at Hull and Doncaster. At Manchester an improvement was reported by carpenters and a decline by plumbers. Employment was moderate generally at Oldham. It was fair with bricklayers at Liverpool and with carpenters at Stockport, Rochdale, Chorley, Warrington and Lancaster. With painters at Bolton it was reported as slack. With slaters and tilers in the North of England employment was fair and better than a month ago.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Derby, the Potteries, and Wolverhampton, with masons at Bakewell, and with carpenters at Coventry, the Potteries, Northampton and Ipswich. It improved with bricklayers at Nottingham and Rugby, and with carpenters at Nottingham and Derby, but declined with bricklayers at Ipswich, with plasterers at Nottingham, and with bricklayers and painters at Leicester. Employment was fair with bricklayers at Plymouth, and with carpenters at Bristol. It was fair also with masons in South Wales, and with carpenters and plumbers at Swansea.

Painters at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee reported employment as slack. At Edinburgh employment generally was worse than a month ago and a year ago. Masons and carpenters at Aberdeen were fairly well employed. At Dublin an improvement was reported. Employment was fair with carpenters at Cork.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES,

(Based on 169 Returns-4 from Employers' Associations, 133 from Trade Unions, and 32 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during July was bad on the whole, and showed some decline 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.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment with cabinet-makers, french polishers and upholsterers was bad. It was rather worse than a month ago, though better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 10.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July as compared with 9.4 per cent. a month ago, and 12'3 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in July, 1909, were valued at £29,192, as compared with £35,493 in June, 1909, and £31,696 in July, 1908; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £55,435, £48,642, and £50,550 respectively.

Millsawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

Employment continued bad, and showed but little change compared with a year ago. It was, however, slightly better than a month ago. At Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds employment was fair. Trade Unions reported 7.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 7.9 per cent. a month ago, and 7.5 per cent. a year ago.

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

Description.	July, 1909.	June, 1909.	July, 1908.	Decreas July,	e (+) or se (-) in 1909, as ed with a
				Month ago.	Year ago,
Timber, hewn	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.
	107,747	63,913	113,356	+ 43,834	- 5,609
	925,815	670,119	921,602	+ 255,696	+ 4,213
House Frames, Fittings	£	£	£	- £	- £
and Joiner's Work (value)	14,215	20,755	16,297	6,541	

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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 $\pounds 30,913$, as compared with $\pounds 27,995$ in June, 1909, and $\pounds 28,185$ in July, 1908; and the **Exports** for the same months at $\pounds 16,933$, $\pounds 13,656$, and $\pounds 17,265$ 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 90 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.

	Workp	Returns.	ered by	Earnings.			
Branches	Number paid Wages in week	Decrea as con	e (+) or ase (-) npared ith	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	ended July 24th, 1909.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	ended July 24th, 1909.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
	1	Per cent.	Per cent.	f	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Glass Bottle	5,227	- 5'2	- 6.4	6,284	- 11'7	- 9'4	
Plate Glass	697	- 2'4	- 2'5	873	- 1.0	+ 1.6	
Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles)	1,756	+ 1.3	- 2'0	1,891	- 4.1	- 2.3	
Other Branches	344		- 4'2	409	- 1.2	- 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	- 13.0	- 11.3	
Worcester and Warwick	1,217	- 0.9	- 2'4	1,481	- 3.1	- 1.0	
Scotland	716	- 2'3	- 8.1	820	- 10'2	- 9'2	
Other parts of the United Kingdom	335	- o.ę	+ 3'4	327	- 2'4	+ 2.2	
Tratel	Picot	114	F'0	0.154	- 0'0	- 6:0	

Total ... 8,024 - 4'7 - 5'0 9,157 - 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.		July, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1909, as compared with	
A STREET STREET			and out	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
Imports:	owts.	cwts	owts.	owts.	owts
Window & German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	112,395	92,556	95,152	+ 19,839	+ 17,243
Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	30,204 69,704	26,624 59,859	24,768 60,331	+ 3,5 ⁸⁰ + 9, ⁸ 45	+ 5,436 + 9,373
Manufactures, other sorts	292 gross	214 gross	262 gross	+ 78 gross	+ 30 gross
Bottles	117,657	129 911	108,733	- 12,254	+ 8,924
Exports:	owts.	cwts,	owts.	cwts.	owts.
Plate	12,673 6,339	13,870	15,765 4,721	- 1,197 + 1,102	- 3,092 + 1,618
Manufactures, other sorts	36,654 gross	45,281 gross	40,533 gross	- 8,627 gross	- 3,879 gross
Bottles	89,292	65,822	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

Pottery Trade.—Employment in Statordshire 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.

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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

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 haymaking 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 *Lincoln-shire* 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 Survey 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. 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 :---

		Qua	intity.	Value.		
		July, 1909	July, 1908.	July, 1909.	July, 1908.	
Fish (other England Scotland Ireland		 Cwts. 1,067,551 1,422,267 69,809	Cwts. 902,559 2,616,755 65,918	548,182 545 670 21,115	518,227 614 394 20,949	
Shell Fish	Total	 2,559,627	3,585,232	1,114,967 30,913	1,153,570 32,480	
	Total Value	 	1200	1,745,880	1,185,030	

The **Exports** of herrings, cured or salted, in July, 1909, were valued at $\pounds_{522,329}$, as compared with $\pounds_{281,533}$, in June, 1909, and $\pounds_{492,434}$ 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.

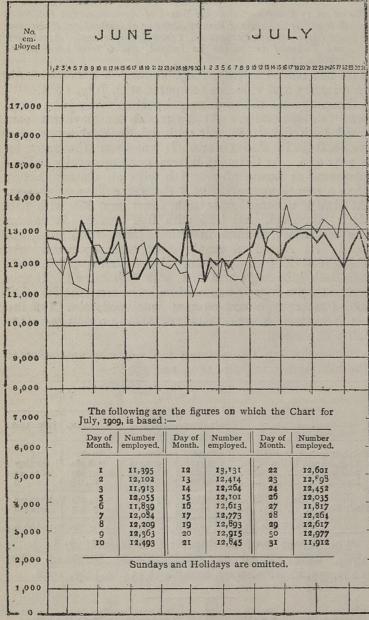
London.*—Employment generally was fair and showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the five weeks ended July 31st was 12,395, an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with a month 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.

		aily Number ad at Principa			oyed in Docks	
		In Docks*				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended July 3rd '' '' '' '' toth '' '' '' ''' ''''''''''''''''''''''''	4,075 4,463 4,356 4,227 3,947	2,731 2,451 2,725 3,034 2,734	6,80 6 6,914 7,081 7,261 6,681	5,405 5,260 5,468 5,506 5,591	12,211 12,174 12,549 12,767 12,272	
Average for 5 weeks ended July 31st, 1909	} 4,214	2,735	6,949	5,446	12,395	
Average for June, 1909	4,186	2,657	6,843	5,514	12,357	
Average for July, 1908	4,702	2,184	6,886	5,402	12,288	

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 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.

		Numb	er of Sear	men* ship	pped in		
Principal Ports.	1	July,		Seven months ended July,			
	1908.	1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1909.	1908.	1909.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1909.	
ENGLAND AND WALES. East Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	3,133 660 330 1,584 832	3,367 524 565 1,887 578	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 234 \\ - & 136 \\ + & 236 \\ + & 303 \\ - & 254 \end{array} $	17,257 2,692 1,793 7,956 1,385	18,172 3,177 2,896 8,043 9 ⁸ 3	+ 915 + 485 + 1,103 + 77 - 402	
Bristol Channel. Bristol [‡] Newport, Mon Cardift [‡] Swansea	659 1,408 5,760 628	658 976 4,927 478	- I - 432 - 833 - I50	4,243 7,051 34,088 3,002	3,713 6,449 32,757 2,825	- 530 - 602 - 1,331 - 177	
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	16,560 7,059 3,755	15,745 7,708 4,154	-815 + 649 + 399	105,536 42,699 27,541	98,299 44,043 27,811	- 7,237 + 1,344 + 270	
SCOTLAND. Leith	729 537 2,955	£65 511 4,030	- 64 - 26 + 75	2,932 1,479 22,184	3,135 1,694 21,914	+ 203 + 215 - 270	
IRELAND. Dublin Belfast	120	88 23 2	- 32 - 50	4°6 1,604	445 1,032	+ 39 - 572	
Total	47,991	47,094	- 897	283,858	277,388	- 6,470	

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

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.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1909.

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 shipowners appealed. The Court of Appeal held that under the Act regard must be had to payments made after the accident, whether those payments was in the building a large tank containing hot water; there was also a well-warmed and well-lighted dining room open day and also a wein-warmed and wein-igned difing 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 heave but foll in and were conjuired that his death 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 he got up to leave, but fell in and was so injured that his death on a proper basis .- McDermott v. Owners of S.S. Tintoretto, Court of 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 Appeal, July 2nd, 1909. REVIEW OF AWARD: REPEATED APPLICATIONS: CHANGE OF with this tank in any way. It was covered over on top with the CONDITION : DUTY OF ARBITRATOR. exception of an aperture about 23 inches wide through which the deceased had fallen, and which was used to enable the engineer to 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 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 increased. A workman in the employment of an engineering company was injured in the eye in circumstances which entitled him to compenhim for so doing. It was contended therefore for the employers that the accident was not one arising out of the employment. The sation, and under an agreement weekly payments were made to 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, 1939.

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.

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. 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 f_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 On October 24th he was examined by a doctor who certified that his incapacity had ceased. His employers accordingly paid him at the was maintained. In February last there was an accident in the agreed rate to the October 24th and refused to make any further pit by which the father and both the sons were killed. The payments. On December 26th he took proceedings to recover nine widow, on behalf of herself and the younger children, claimed weeks' compensation. The employers obtained a suspension of the 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. 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. 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 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 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 tug and a rope, she at no time being entirely free from the quay, through sickness or injury to do his work, the shipowners are bound and at no time using her own steam or any motive power of her own. 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 d 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 judge was wrong; that the plaintiff was a "seaman" within the man was discharged, his wages being paid in full, and he was taken definition in the Merchant Shipping Acts, and as such had no right to an hospital where he remained a considerable time, Subseto bring an action under the Act. The plaintiff appealed to the quently he was sent back to the United Kingdom, arriving Court of Appeal. March 11th, 1909. The shipowners paid all expenses incidental to The Court of Appeal held that the so called definition of "seaman" his hospital treatment, maintenance, and return home. 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 The seaman then brought a claim for compensation under the Act against the shipowners. When the matter came before the County read into the Act of 1880. In the last mentioned Act, "seaman' Court judge there was no dispute as to facts, and the only bore its ordinary meaning and did not include a man like the contention was as to whether in computing the compensation the plaintiff who was employed in a casual and temporary employment

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

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 ?

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 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

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in 2 K and not while the vessel was being navigated. Therefore e High Court was wrong and the County Court was right. The Appeal was accordingly allowed.—Chislett v. Ma.beth & 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 Tra'e 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 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 carital or his labour as he wills. According to the Act the expression "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or ron-employment, or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour of any person, and the expression "workmen" means all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer dustry whether or not in the employment of the employer

the expression " workmen " means all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises. 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 intrview 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. In so acting Wade was acting without the authority of the trade union, but at the instigation of some of the members. The facts are related more in detail in a previous number (see LABOUR GAZETE, September, 1908). In these circumstances Conway brought an action for damages in the County Court against Wade, and after hearing evidence the judge left the following questions to the jury, which were answered by the jury as stated :-(1) Was there a trade dispute existing or contemplated by the men?—No. (2) Did they communicate this fact to Wade?—No. (4) Did Wade utter any threat to any employer of Conway ?—Yes. (5) Did what Wade did prevent, or was it intended to prevent, the plaintiff from getting or relating employment?—Yes. (6) Was it done in order to compel the plaintiff to pay arrears of fine?—Yes. (7) Was it done in order to punish the plaintiff for not paying such arrears?—Yes. (8) Was what the defendant did done only to warn the employers that the union men would leave in con-sequence of their being unwilling to work with Conway ?—No. (6) Was it done in consequence of the men would leave in con-sequence of their being unwilling to work with Conway ?—No. (6) Was it done in consequence of the men objecting to work with the plaintiff ?—No. (10) Did he do anything more than act on behalf of the men employed at Readhead's?—Yes. The jury frund for the plaintiff with damages £50, a on the ground that the defendant had acted in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. Against this decision the plaintiff appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords held that apart from the facts (upon which the findings of the jury must be taken as conclusive) the only defence to the action was that the defendant had acted in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, and that he was therefore protected by the Act. The Act means that either a dispute is imminent and the act complained of is done in expectation and with a view to it; or that the dispute is already existing and the act is done in support of one side to it. In either case the act must be genuinely done in contemplation or furtherance of the dispute; and the dispute must be a real thing imminent or existing. The protection is not confined to use a trade dispute as a cloak under which to interfere with impurity in other people's business, a jury would be justified in saying that what he did was done not in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute but of his own designs. In this case, according to the findings of the jury, the defendant had acted in a spirit of hostility to the plaintiff with the object of depriving him of his employment, and not in contemplation or furtherance of any trade nostility to the plantin with the object of depriving him of his employment, and not in contemplation or furtherance of any trade dispute, therefore the defendant was not protected by the Act. The House of Lords therefore refused to interf.re with the judgment obtained in the County Court, over-ruled the Court of Appeal, and allowed the appeal.—Conway v. Wade, House of Lords, April 26th and 27th, and July 26th, 1909.

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. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district :--

	grd August, 1909.			Ist	July,	1909.	1st August, 1908.			
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est,	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	
THE REAL PROPERTY OF	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d,	d.	d.	
London:- N. & N.W.	61	6	6.2	61	6	61	51	55	5'4	
E. & N.E	61 61	6	6'I	613 613	6	6'1	51 51 51 6	5	5'3	
S.E	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0		5555	5'6	
S.W	(1) 61	6 6	6'2	7	(注	6'3	6	53		
W.&W.C		6	6.4	61	6	6.4	67	52	57	
N. Counties & Yorks,	7	6	6'3	7	0	6'3	1	2	1 23	
Lancs. & Cheshire Midlands	63	53	6.2	61	14	6'1	6	43	5'4	
Eastern Counties	1	6	6.2	th	53	6'2	6	5	5'4	
Southern Counties	7		6'5	7	53	6.0	f 1	41	5'9	
S. Western Counties	7	510	5.4	7	52	6'3	6	5	5'5	
and Wales	1000	152.	The state	123534	152.2	1	12 1	-1	6.2	
Scotland	7	6	66	7	6	66	7	53	02	
Great Britain	7	51	6'3	7	53	6'3	7	41	5.0	

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.

Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lbs.	Increas Decreas compar		Last Change,		
		on August 3rd, 1909.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs	
The last second		d.	d,	d.		d.	
London		6 & 61		+1 to I	April '09	+ 1	
Birmingham		6 & 61		+ 11	June 'og	+ 1	
Bolton		f		+ 1	April 'og	+ 3	
Bristol	-	6 & 61		+ 1	April 'og	+ 1	
Cardiff		6 & 6		+ 1	April '09	+ 1	
Derby		6	1. 3. 900	+ 1	April 'og	+ 3	
Hull		61		+ I	April 'co	+ 1	
Ipswich		63		+ 1	April 'og	+ 3	
Leeds		7		+ 1	April 'cg	+ 1	
Leicester	2002	6		+ 1	April 'og	+ 3	
Liverpool	604	6		+ 3	April 'c9	+ 1	
Manchester		6		+ 1	April 'og	+ 3	
Middlesbrough		6 & 7		+ 1	April '09	+ 4	
Norwich		6		+ 1	April 'og	+ 1	
Nottingham		6		+ 3	Mar. '09	+ 1	
Oldham		61	+ 1	+ 23	July '09	+ 1	
Plymouth		63		+ =	April 'cg	+ 1	
Portsmouth		63		+ 1	April 'cg	+ 1	
Potteries		53 & 6		+ 12	April 'og	+ 1	
Southampton		53 & 63		+ 1	April 'og	+ 1	
Wolverhampton		6		+ 1	April 'og	+ 5	
Aberdeen	304	63	+ 1	+ 1	July '09	+ 1	
Dundee		6			May 'cg	- 1	
Edinburgh		7		+ 1	April '09	+ 1	
Glasgow		63		+ 1	April 'c9	+ 1	
				+ 1	April '09	+ 3	
Belfast		61		+ 3	June 'og	+ 1	
Dublin	••••	61		TZ	June og		

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has risen 1d. per 4 lbs. in Oldham and Aberdeen. As compared with a year ago Dundee shows no change. The remaining towns show increases. In London the increase was from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per 4 lbs. II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during the period September, 1908-July, 1909, amounted to 83,265,385 cwts., or 2,329,625 cwts. less than in the corresponding period of 1907-8. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1908-July, 1909, amounted to 10,404,075 cwts., or 2,330,881 cwts. less than in September, 1907-July, 1908.

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.

Br — Month,		British Wheat. <u>Mean</u> London Gazette Price		ports. sclared Value.)	Average Monthly Price of Flour(Town Households) ex Mill for
nar da sur and	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour,	cash.	
19c8. June June June		9 II	Per owt. s. d. 8 2 ³ / ₄ 9 9 ³ / ₄ 10 0	Per cwt. s. d. 10 43 11 103 11 114	Per cwt. s. d. 10 1) ³ / ₄ 13 6 ¹ / ₂ 13 8 ¹ / ₂

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

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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. Six deaths were reported during July, 4 caused by lead poisoning, and 2 by anthrax. In addition to the above, 18 cases of lead poisoning (4 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers. reported among house painters and plumbers.

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. In addition there were 132 cases of lead poisoning (including 27 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the seven months of 1909, as compared with 113 cases (including 17 deaths) in the corresponding period of 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.]

		CASES	•	D	EATES	
Industry.	Month of July,	Moi	ven nths led ly,	Month of July,	end	ven nths led ly,
	1909.	1909.	1908.	1909	1909.	1908
		Ĺ	ead P	oisonir	ig.	
Smelting of Metals	4	41	49	I	.4	2
Brass Works	3	4	4	1.000		-
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	I	15	9		I	1 mar
Plumbing and Soldering	4	16	17	100	I	I
ile Cutting	I	5	6	-	1	Î
inning and Enamelling of Iron	I	II	3	-	-	-
Hollow-ware White Lead Works	2	18	49	I	I	
Hollow-ware Vhite Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works	-	3	6		10000000	
hing and Earthenware*	6	30	76		3 2	2
Atho-Transfer Works	-	I	12	-	-	1
lass Cutting and Polishing	-	4	4	1 =	4	
lectrical Accumulator Works	4	16	18	-	I	-30
aint and Colour Works		24	13	Lei antre	I	13000
oach Making	10 3	55 18	50	I	5 1	10.51
aint used in other Industries	5	21	22	_	1	1 -
ther Industries	9	40	38	I	2	4
and the second s		000	800			
Total in Factories and Workshops	60	333	890	1	22	18
and the second se		132	113	4	27	
	18	132	IIS	0.545.02	27	18 17 8.
House Painting and Plumbing	18	132	IIS	4	27	17
House Painting and Plumbing	18	132	Forma 2	4	27	17
House Painting and Plumbing	18	132 Dther	113 Forms	4	27	17
House Painting and Plumbing	18	132 Other	Forma 2	4	27 Isonin	17
House Painting and Plumbing		132 Dther	113 Forms	4	27	17
House Painting and Plumbing Isremial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total		132 Other 	113 Forms	4	27 Isonin	17
House Painting and Plumbing Hercurial Polsoning		132 Other 	113 Forms	4	27 Isonin	17
House Painting and Plumbing Isremial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total		I I I I I I I I	113 Forms	4	27 Isonin	17
House Painting and Plumbing Hercurial Polsoning		I I I I I I I I	113 Forms	4	27 Isonin	17
House Painting and Plumbing Hercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Total		T32 T32 Other I	2 3 1 6	4	27 Isonin	8 .
House Painting and Plumbing Berourial Poisoning— Berometer and Thormometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Total		I I I I I I I I I I I I	113 Forms	4	27 Isonin	8.
House Painting and Plumbing Barometer and Thermometer Making Furrier's Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Polsoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Total		T32 T32 Other I	113 Forma 2 3 6	4	27 Isonin	8 .
House Painting and Plumbing Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Total Total Total Total		I I I I	113 Forms 2 3 1 6 16 4	4	27 Isonin	8 .
House Painting and Plumbing Hercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Purriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total		T32 T32 Other I	113 Forma 2 3 6	4		8 .
House Painting and Plumbing Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Total Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Total Total Total		I I I I	113 Forms 2 3 1 6 16 4	4	27 Isonin	8.
House Painting and Plumbing Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Total Total Total Total Total		I I I I	213 Forms 2 3 1 6 6 	4 of Po		17
House Painting and Plumbing Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Total Total Total Total Total		I I I I	213 Forms 2 3 1 6 6 	4		8.
House Painting and Plumbing Barometer and Thormometer Making Furriers' Processes Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucier Match Works Other Industries Total Total Irsenic Poisoning Paints, Colours, and Extraction o Arsenic Other Industries Total Total		732 Dther 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 8	113 Forms 2 3 1 6 16 4 20 26 Ante	4 of Po		8 .
House Painting and Plumbing		Image: right of the r	113 2 3 1 6 15 4 20 28 Anti 11	4 of Po		g .
House Painting and Plumbing		Image: right of the r	113 Forms 2 3 1 6 16 4 20 26 Ante	4 of Po		
House Painting and Plumbing		I I I I	113 Eorms 2 3 1 6 	4 of Po		
House Painting and Plumbing		Image: right of the r	113 Forms 2 3 1 6 15 4 20 26 Anti 11 10	4 of Po		

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JULY.

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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 mean number for July during the years 1904-1908 was 234, the maximum year being 1905, with 340 deaths, and the minimum year 1904, with 194 deaths.

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 corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 24, 23, and 35 respectively.

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 1,697, 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.

Trade.	Numb	er of Work tilled durin	people g	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1909, as compared with a		
	July, 1909.	June, 1909	July, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Railway Service-	(augus)	See doug	No.		0	
Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers	1 2	I	2 5	+ 2		
Firemen			Ĩ		- ĭ	
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not		26	7	- 2 + 3	+ 2	
including Labourers)	the second second second	part of the sector	an en	and the second second		
Porters	6 3	I	II	+ 5 + 2	+ 5	
Miscellaneous	3	12	17	- 9	- 14	
Contractors' Servants	· · · · ·	,	- I and	2 2	- I	
Total, Railway Service	24		35	+ 1	- 11	
Minas-		83	71	+ 16	+ 28	
Underground Surface	99	II	10	- 2	+ 28 - I	
Total, Mines	108	94	81	+ 14	+ 27	
Quarries over 20 feet deep	8	4	7	+ 4	+ 1	
					an square (s	
Factories and Workshops - Textile -						
Cotton	3	2	I	+ 1	+ 2	
Woel and Worsted Other Textiles	3		1 3	+ 3 + I	+ 2	
Non-Textile -		and a second				
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	37	2 6	7	+ I + I	+ 3	
of Metals Marine and Lccomotive	2	I	2	+ I		
Engineering	A CONTRACTOR		1000			
Ship and Boat Building Wood	10 2	4	7	+ 6 + 1	+ 3 + 1	
Chemicals	II	. 3	3	- 2	- 2	
Laundries OtherNon-Textile Industrie	5 23	19	24	+ 4	- "I	
Total, Factories			49	+ 17	+ 6	
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	and the second second					
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 101-5- Docks, Wharves and Quays	and the second			In man		
Docks, Wharves and Quays Warehouses	6	12 4	73	- 6	- I - 2	
Buildings to which Act applie		II	13	- 2	- 4	
Total under Factory Act 8s. 104-5	, 16	27	23	- 11	- 7	
Accidents reparted under		1	6	+ 1	- 4	
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	and the second	A State State	St. Salin	and the second	11.	
Total, exclusive of Seamer	213	187	201	+ 26	+ 12	
Seamen-	-			-		
On Trading Vessels –			-	a state of the		
Sailing	13 33	31 42	17 62	- 18	- 4	
On Fishing Vessels-		Des Stallars	1		- 24	
Sailing	2	I 8	6	+ I + 6	- 4 + 10	
Total, Seamen	67	82	89	- 15	- 22	
Tetal, including Seamen	280	269	290	+ 11	- 10	

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 1000, as compared with 0.724 in 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 :-

					No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.				
Tr	ades.	les.			Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Coal and Iron Mi Textile Transport	ining 	 			3 26 7 2 3	645 92,134 267 47 110	69,548 82 170 3	645 161,682 349 217 113		
Total, July, 19	09			•••	41	93,203	69,803	163,006		
Total, June, 1					16	3,607	2,786	6,393		
Total, July, 1					24	14,622	7,027	21,649		

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, Principal Trade Disputes.

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 .nat 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 :

		JanJuly,	1908.	JanJuly, 1909.			
Groups of Trades,	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days,	
Building Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile	16 75 36 42 22	2,638 41,236 56,384 10,214 1,889	69,100 681,300 3,324,300 485,700 53,100	12 86 31 31 15	1,897 195,799 6,317 2,621 1,828	18,1CC 1,399,3C0 134.900 53,700 15,4C0	
Clothing Transport Other Trades	13 28	2,223 2,462	16,700 45,600	16 24	4,062 1,128	67,400 33,600	
Total	233	117,046	4,675,800	215	213,652	1,721,400	

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.

Occupations.	Locality.	Work	ber of people blved.	Date when Dispute began	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result.1
	1 A	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.‡	in 1903.	ing Days.		
Building Trades— Masons	Manchester	300		1909 10 July	3	Against proposed reduction in wages and alteration in rules	See page 258.
Painters	Swansea	225		9 July	12	For advance in wages from 8d. to 81d. per hour	Matter referred to Mr. A. A. Hudson, arbitrator appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1806.
Coal Mining- Pit lads and Underground and Surface Workers	Yorkshire	made on putting into operation		Dissatisfaction with arrangements made on putting into operation the Coal Mines Regulation Act,	Amicable settlement effected.		
Miners, &c	South Staffs.	3,000		I July	3)	1908	States and States
Underground and Surface Workers	and Wor c . Barnsley	1,800		r4 July		Dispute as to hours of labour on putting into operation the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908	No settlement reported.
Pit Lads, Hewers, &c	Derbyshire	2	750	3 July	4	Mines Regulation 100, 1900	Amicable settlement effecte .
Pit Lads, Hewers, &c	North	11	;,000	2 July	7		Amicable settlement effected.
Pit Lads, Hewers, &c	Staffordshire Nottingham-	I	,000	I July	8	Dispute as to length of time to	Twenty minutes for meal granted generally.
Miners and Surface Workers,	shire Shropshire	1,418	44	I July	2	be allowed for a meal	Twenty minutes granted.
Labourers, Mechanics, &c. Miners, &c, and Surface Workers	Warwickshire	I	3,00 0	I July	II		Matter referred to the President of the Board of Trade, who fixed the time at 20 minutes.
Hewers, Labourers, Mechanics, &c., Banksmen and Screeners	Wrexham	773	50	4 July	4	Dispute as to arrangement of hours for descending pit	Work resumed pending further negotiations. Work resumed pending negotia-
Hewers, Hauliers, &c., and Surface Workers, Deputies, Firemen. &c.	Ruabon	610	110	12 July	8	For work to be limited to seven hours on Saturdays	tions. Amicable settlement effected.
Workers, Deputtes, Firemen. Gr. Miners generally	S. Wales and Monmouth- shire	55,000	5,000 2 July 12 Dispute as to arrangements made on putting into operation the Com- Mines Regulation Act, 1908		Annouble Settement Choten.		
Boot and Shoe Trade- Lasters, Other Boot and Shoe Operatives	Stafford	30	254	29 June	5	Dispute as to alleged defective work	Work resumed unconditionally.

* Disputes involving less than to workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded too 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 italies 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.

August, 1909.

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 $\pounds 519$ per week, as compared with a decrease of $\pounds 12,788$ 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 $\pounds 68,386$ 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 :---

Trade,	Trade. Locality, Date from which change takes effect in 1909.		Occupation.	Num Work	ximate iber of people ted by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in stalics.)
				In- crease.	De- crease.	The second s
			I.—RATES OF	WAGE	s.	
Building (Birkenhead	12 July	Bricklayerst	250		Advance of id. per hour (gid. to rod.).
1	Glasgow and	I July	Stonemasons		1,200	Decrease of 1d. per hour (od. to 81d.).
	District Cleveland and	I July	Joiners		3,000	Decrease of 1d. per hour (91d. to 9d.).
	Durham	3 July	Blastfurnacemen		5,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 13 per cent., leaving wages 19, per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Pig Iron	West Cumberland	I July	Blastfurnacemen	1,400		Advance, under sliding scale, of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., making wage 18 per cent. above the standard of 1889.
Manufacture	North Staffs	July	Blastfurnacemen		боо	Decrease, under sliding scale, of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., leaving wages 1, per cent. above the standard.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	ı July	Blastfurnacemen		1,250	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1 per cent., leaving wages 11.
(Middlesbrough (1 firm)	1 July	Steel Workers		770	per cent. above the standard of 1895. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1 per cent., leaving wages 1
	Eston	4 July	Steel Workers	1,250		per cent. above the standard. Advance, under sliding scale, of 4 per cent., making wage
Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	I July	Iron and Steel Workers and Mechanics		5,000	14½ per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding sclale, of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., leaving wages 11 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
		(Steel Millmen		2,750	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
	West of Scotland	26 July	Gas Producermen & Charge Wheelers		1,000	Decrease of 5 per cent.
	and the set of the set	(Other Workpeople		250	Decrease of 5 per cent.
Engineering	Kilmarnock	15 July	Fitters, Turners and Machinemen	400		Advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates and of is. per week on time rates.
Cextile	Leek	July	Silk Dyers and Mixers	500		Advance of is. id. per week to dyers and of is. to mixers.
Printing	Aberdeen	10 July	Compositors, Machinemen and Linotype Operators	200		Advance to minimum rates of 32s. for compositors and machinemen on jobbing, weekly and evening news; 41s. 6d on morning news; 36s. lino operators (day work), 46s. nigh work.
		Sec. S	II.—HOURS OF	LABO	OUR.	
(Manchester and		Plasterers		430)	Re-arrangement of hours, resulting in an average reduction for
uilding -	District	3 July {	Plasterers' Labourers		160	the year of 2 ¹ / ₄ hours per week.
	Birkenhead	12 July	Bricklayerst		250	Re-arrangement of hours, resulting in an average reduction for the year of nearly a hours beauter
of iron and S Great Britain. * Based of	teel Manufacture.—Re teel millmen in the n information obtain	eductions of North of ed from all	f 3d. per ton in the wages of iron pudd England and iron millmen in West S available sources, verified and correct	lers in the Scotland,	Reduct	es which have been arranged to take effect in August :— es which have been arranged to take effect in August :— of England and West of Scotland and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in those tion of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the wages of steel melters, &c, in isation to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties ablished are amended in accordance with the most recent ages affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway mployees, &c. (3) Changes in pay of individuals the grant

pay as compensation for extra work, &c. + See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Groups of Trades.	January—July.						
disups of frades,	IG	08.	1909.				
Building	No. 10,985 643,750 14,031 2,363 16,905 51,940 89,212 1,873 11,952 1,212 10,374 5,986	$ \begin{array}{c} f \\ + & 155 \\ - & 22,001 \\ - & 2,620 \\ - & 2,500 \\ - & 1,807 \\ - & 5,208 \\ - & 3,363 \\ - & 3,363 \\ - & 3,363 \\ + & 1,091 \\ + & 62 \\ + & 901 \\ + & 281 \\ - & 2444 \end{array} $	No. 9,141 846,750 7,721 2,023 14,381 15,585 44,326 3,357 155,241 397 1,013 15 1,679	$ \begin{array}{c} $			
Employees of Local Authorities Total	 2,113	+ 204	473	+ 40			

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.

‡ See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1909.

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.

	Seven	months end	Jan-July, 1009, as com- pared with same period in				
	1907.	1908.	1909.		1908.		1907.
IFood, Drink, and	£ 137,844,138	£ 138,459,771	£ 141,417,138	+	£ 2,957,367	+	£ 3,573,000
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	148,638,352	120,619 842	124,751,41	+	4,131,574	-	23,905,936
IIIArticles wholly or mainly Manu-	92,624,098	84,670,460	84,320,152	1	350, 08	1	8,503,946
factured IVMiscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	1,474,993	1,503,857	1,464.783	+	160.925	+	39,800
		000 010 110	981 082 490	1	8 800 850	12	28,598,082

Total value of Imports 380,551,671 345,053,930 351,953,489 + 6,899,55

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Norg.-The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges o delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board'

Taluosi	Seven 1	nonths end	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) during JanJuly, 1909, as com- pared with same period in			
and the second sec	1907.	1908.	1909,	1908.	1907.	
I -Food, Drink, and	£ 11,410,822	£ 11,18',760	£ 12,154,235	+ 972,475	+ 243,413	
Tobacco II – Raw Materials and Articles mainly	30,507,559			CONTRACT DESCRIPTION OF SALES	and the set of the set	
Unmanufactured t III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-	201,440,826	178,905,494	169,131, 21 5	-10,775,279	- 33,309,611	
factured§ IVMiscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	Carlo and and	3,197,794	3,658,605	+ 460,814	+ 248,055	
Total value of Ex- ports of British produce.	246,769,800	223,699,120	812,421,590	- 11,277,530	0 - 34,348,910	

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the first seven months of 1907, amounted to £58,937,547, 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 $\pounds 4,169,932$, an increase of $\pounds 93.957$ (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 $f_{31,215,392}$, a decrease of $f_{236,706}$ (or 0.7 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1908.

al ward wards have been		s ended st, 1909.	30 weeks ended July 31st, 1909			
	Amount.	Increase(+) or Decrease (-) as com- pared with Igc8	Amount.	Increase(+) or Decrease (-) as com- pared with 1908.		
English Lines :- L. & N. W., Midland, N.	£ 1,301,944	\$ + 15,165	9,863,669	- £		
London, and N. Staffs. Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London	680 ,66 0	+ 3,121	4,945,013	- 94,715		
& Tilbury Lancs. and Yorks., and N.	788,604	+ 31,896	5,782,803	- 7,208		
Eastern L. & S.W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	6.9,700 158,331	+ 3,500 + 7,103	4,835,600 1,104,010	+ 10,300 + 25,1,9		
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian.	470,935	+ 32,246	3,786,477	+ 26,722		
rish Lines:- Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	116, 60	+ 526	897,820	+ 16,561		
Total	4,169,932	+ 93,957	31,215,392	- 236,7-6		

* 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 p 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 (i'I per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,527 (I'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 (29 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 10,736 (50 per cent.). In 23 districts there were increases, the greatest being in the Stockher and Trace district (164 per record) and 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).

-	Pau second	week of	one day July, 19	in 909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000		
Selected Urban Districts.	In-	Out-	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	of Popula compared wit	ation as ared	
	door.	door.	di	mated Popula- tion.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES.*			1		9 ·		
Metropolis. West District	11,585	3,126	14,711	172	- 2	+ r	
North District	16,015	9,443	25.458	234	- 3	+ 1	
Central District	6,528	2.311	8,839	486	= 4	+ 5	
East District	15,708	7 635	23.343	823	- 7	- 3	
South District	25,525	18,550	44,475	230	- 6	- 2	
Total, Metropolis	75,761	41,0"5	116,826	244	- 5	- I	
West Ham	4,872	11,095	15,767	209	- 5	- 7	
Other Districts.	1	and the second s		100			
Newcastle District	2,827	5 899	8,726	190	+ 2	+ 6	
Stockton & Tees District	1,611	9,625	11,236	500	+ 74	E. C. Statistics	
Bolton, Oldham, &c	41.07	6,563	10,970	140	- 5 - I	+ 10 + 1	
Wigan District	2,326	5,950	8,276 23,598	239	- 14	+ 45	
Manchester District	11,002	12,396	23,295	332	- 2	+ 8	
Liverpool District	12 903	21,905	4,395	118	- 3	- 5	
Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield	1 975 1,23	3,997	5,230	142	- 3	- 3	
Halifax & Huddersheid Leeds District	2,994	4 676	7,670	153	- 3	- I	
Barnsley District	784	3,038	3,822	148	- 5	+ 6	
Sheffield District	3 417	3,802	7,2 9	156	- 3	+ 5	
Hull District	1,713	5.702	7,415	267	- 3	+ 13	
North Staffordshire	2,431	7,481	9,912	254	- I	+ 12	
Nottingham District	2,215	5 937	8,152	189	- 5	- 6	
Leicester District	1,520	4.7:7	6,237	259	- 6	+ 28 + 12	
Wolverhampton District	4,018	12,636	16,654	246	- 2	+ 12	
Birmingham District	5,225	4,759	9,984	166	- 3	- 3	
Bristol District	3,020	6,197	9,217	228 254	- 2	+ 3	
Cardiff & Swansea	2,281	7,817	10,098	201	- 2	+ 13	
Total, "Other Districts"	67,902	125.517	193,419	201	3 1240		
SCOTLAND.*	6.019	18,430	24 449	238	- 1	+ 3	
Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District	922	2,812	3.734	208	+ 2	+ 11	
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,735	5,536	7.271	172	+ 1	- 5	
Dundee & Dunfermline	982	2,750	3 732	184	+ 5	+ 5	
Aberdeen	677	3,131	3,808	214	- 1	- 9	
Coatbridge & Airdrie	424	1,757	2,181	220	- 2	+ 30	
Total for the above Scottish Districts	10,759	34,416	45,175	214		+ 3	
IRELAND.†			-	-		- 5	
Dublin District	6,650	5,518	12,168		- 6	+ 2	
Belfast District	3,585	1,094	4,679	-	- 4	and the second	
Cork, Waterford & Limerick	4,171	5,085	9,256	380	- 1	+ 3	
Galway District	319	345	664	192	- 6	-2:0	
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,725	12,042	26,; 67	241	- 4	- 8	
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in July, 1909	173,819	224,135	397,954	220	- 3	+ 6	

* 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

		Situations Filled.									Applicants Remaining on the Registers.					
Name of Bureau or Exchange	New Appli- cants	Situa- tions offered.	Build- ing Trades.	Metal and En- gineer- ing Trades.	Trans- port and General	Other Occu- pations. Men & Boys.	Women and Girls	All Perma- nent.	Situation Tem- porary	ns.	Build- ing Trades,	Metal and En- gineer- ing Trades.	Trans- port and General	Other Occu- pations. Men & Boys.	Womep and Girls.	Total
London Bureaux affiliated to		1		1	ant late	1	1	4	1		1		and March	- seator sea	ter et al les est	or english
the Central Exchange:- Bethnal Green and Shoreditch	1,502	158	8		4	55	51	IH	7	118	57	60	317	331	164	929
(117, High St., Shoreditch, E.) Brixton (30, Brixton Road, S.W.)		156	36 8	II	35	47	28	135 126	22	157	96	48	134	139	39	456
Camberwell (131 PeckhamRd, S.E) Camden Town(184, HighSt., N.W.)	757 951	164 222	17	63	13 23 18	47 51	55 144	187	3 51	129 238	92 95	24 29	105 193	116 142	75 116	412 575
City of London (78, Temple Chambers, Temple Aven, E.C.)		335	27			93	117	24,6	9	255	***			***	12.	•••
Clapham Junction (33, St. John's Hill, S.W.)	731	236	4	I	7	34	129	1(9	6	175	59	33	106	1:8	54	410
Deptford(13, Deptford B'dge, S.E.) Eastern - Stepney (463, Commer-		77 132	5	II	II	3I 24	15 56	51 93	2 10	53 103	65 22	68 37	77 124	122 123	62 42	394 348
cial Rd., E.) Eastern-Poplar (127, East India	100 Bains	98	22		I	15	41	75	3	79	69	80	134	113	100	496
Dock Rd.) Finsbury (8, Pentonville Rd., N.)	936	365		3	24	148	64	228	28	256	29	28	186	140	104	487
Fulham (2, Jerdan Place, Walham		202	17 8	5	21	55	85	142	35	177	74	34	163	187	224	(82
Greenwich (10. Nelson St., S.E.)	502	123	22	41	18	21 37	14 18	93 90	23 20	116	110 75	65 44	88 149	87 128	42	592
Hackney (24, Amhurst Rd.) Islington (131 & 133, Holloway	518	120 146	32	23	19.	45	48	98	20	118	gi	55	252	203	33 84	429 685
Rd., N.) Kensington and Hammersmith	691	187	3	2	8	31	80	75	49	124	46	:6	\$9	103	бо	344
(20, Queen St., W.) Lewisham (246, High St., S.E.)	499	245	15.		6	32	150	195 81	8	203	60	23	80	73 88	€5 63	301
Rotherhithe (91, Union Rd., S.E.). Sub-Office (3, Fort Buildings,	8,6	92	15 46 	2	7	16	14		4	85	70	13	141 86	88	68	580 282
Southwark Park Rd., S.E.) St. Marylebone & Westminster	C. G. marine	147	3		19	50	24	94	12	106	10	9	91	61	82	253
('4, Harrow Rd., W.)	and	90	2	I	13	37	41	65	19	54	67	17	III	734	150	529
Paddington (Sub - Office) (303, Harrow Rd., W.)	10535	100 0000	Basel	1000000	-5	39	52	125	2	127	39	35	126	71	35	307
South Central (53 & 54, London Rd., S.E.)	Same .	151	15	13	2	8	8	58			87	61	138	85		
Woolwich (125, High St., S.E.)	468	93	49	12		-			21	19					31	402
Total of above	14,213	3,545	353	107	279	916	1,247	2,538	364	2,902	1,384	806	2,9;0	2,635	1,228	9,493
Other London Bureaux. Salvation Army (20-22, White	1,274	320		IO	12	298	Com Cit		320	320	14	14	170	131	84. m	329
chapel Rd., E.) West Ham (29, Broadway, Strat.		52	II	4		5	2	5	17	22	15	12	34	40	9	110
ford, E) Westminster (Caxton Hall, S.W.)		90	3		29	23	17	46	25	72	55	-56	258	189	164	703
Total, "Other London "		462	14	14	41	326	19	51	363	414	85	62	462	360	173	-1,142
	4,730	404			1-19-19-1	and and										
Provincial Bureaux. Birmingham (144, Gt. Charles St.		2,2	5	27 26	4	49 16	88	134 46	39 4	173 50	98 24	157 409	148 81	364 109	297	1,064 623
Coventry (3, Market Hall Arcade Croydon (Town Hall)	122 137	54 51	5 25	5	37	12		19	32	51	213	26 78	82 279	83	19	423
Dudley (Stone St.) Ipswich (135, Fore St.)	. 21	16				4 2		1 2	3 14	4	9	6	19	55 6	2	421 39 58
Liverpool (Municipal Buildings Dale St.)	, 60	31			I	13	8	12	10	22	I		10	20	27	A CORE
Manchester (King St., Wes Deansgate) [Arcade		171	10	4	38	29	68	103	46	149	81	172	573	229	169	1,223
Newcastle-on-Tyne (22, Roya Norwich (Free Library Buildings	1 137	23 23			4	38	15	93	13 9	22 12	16 57	56 40	236	39 195	70	417 505
Nottingham (Mount Street)	. 172	47			2	15	2	15	7	22 35	15	35	77 co	81	7	215 146
Reading (Valpy Street)	. 10	40 2	3			11 2		15 2		2	6		10	I 37	212	17 415
Saltord (Town Hall)	. 65 117	27	8				19 20	11 24	16 4	27 28	31 3	17 36	52	58	28	227
key St.) Aberdeen (1, Adelphi)		12	I		6	2	2	I	IO	11	τ3	45	118	12	7	205
Dundee(DudhopePk orTownHal Edinburgh (27, Jeffrey St.)	1 468 . 130	56 13	5 2		I	, mi	50 10	II	55 12	56 13	142 64	61 51	10 142	19 152	235 195	467 604
Glasgow (15-21, Duke St.)	. 1,474	488	23	10	50	75	143	230	71	301	115 10	337 198	620 138	396	537 I	2,005
Total, Provincial Bureaux		T.222	98	78	141	248	429	629	365	954	921	1,729	3,018	1,883	1,862	9,416
the second react the		5,340	-	199	481	1,490	1,695	3,218	1.092			2,897	8,320	4,878	3,763	20,081
Grand Total	. 20,437	0,340	405	1 799	401	1,480	1,000	1 01010	1,004		In case of the second	Personal Marris	and and an any	The second s	A LAND	North Carl

* 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.

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 dis-tributors, &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.

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 :---

	by V	cations Vork-	offer	tions ed by	Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.					
		ple	Employers during		Per		Tem- porarily			
	July, 1909.	July, 1908.	July, 1909.	July, 1908.	July, 1909.	July, 1908.	July, 1909.	July, 1908.		
The second second second		202	Summ	ary by	y Bure	aux.				
Central Bureau : g, Southampton Street, High Holborn. Dublin :	ICO	116	8 6	85	19	23	22	7		
30. Molesworth Street †Leeds Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Watford,	27 41	25 	20 30	39 	53	9 	57	8 		
Edinburgh and Glasgow)	112	143	91	115	30	19	14	23		
26, George Street, { (1) Hanover Sq., W. { (2) Co-operating Agencies :	30 2 65	373 80	286 26	341 52	33 17	49 17	43 	30 11		
London Provinces	15 337		16 267		3 67		3 17			
Total of 9 Bureaux*	605	737	509	632	104	117	84	84		
10. 11.2		នរ	immai	ty by (Occupa	tions.	*	1.1		
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	70 5 35 55	52 12 52 63	32 3 22 36	22 2 43 28	10 4 15 7	8 1 15 6	4 1 4 19	7 2 9 13		
Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	3 318 120	5 421 132	6 349 61	11 458 68	2 59 7	6 67 14	1 51 4	44 9		
Total of g Bureaux*	606	737	509	632	104	117	84	84		

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 ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron are given in the Table below. The movements in wages which resulted from these ascertainments are shown in the paragraphs following the Table ----

	Price acco last A	rding to udit.	Increase (+) (-) of last compare	Audit as
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Ascertained average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Coal. (Average of all classes of coal at		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
pit's mouth). Northumberland Durham	1909. MarMay April-June	7 2 ^{.67} 7 5 ^{.68}	- 0 0'14 - 0 0'23	- I 7.33 - I 3.75
Pig Iron. Cleveland Cumberland Scotland	April-June April-June May-July	47 6.71 56 5.95 54 5.25	- I 4'16 + 0 2'78I + I I'703	- 3 6.17 - 4 1.168 - 1 7.192
Hanufact'r'd Iron. North of England :) (126 7.10	— I 2'26	- 7 3'45
Midlands :— (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, etc.)	May-June	123 10.33	— I 2'I9	-12 1.32
West of Scotland:		110 3.01	- 2 6.13	— 6 I.QO

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, banksmen 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 ascertainments of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the Cleveland District, while in Cumberland they were advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively, whilst in the Midlands wages remain unchanged, as a result of the ascertainments 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 Id.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1909.

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.)

(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 64d.]
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 64d.]
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 64d.]
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 Timing of Metal Articles is carried on, by E. T. H. Lawes. [Cd. 4740: pp. 22: price 24d.]
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.]

pp. xvii. + 590: price 55.]

pp. xvii. + 590: price 5s.] <u>Appendix, Vol. II.</u> Minutes of Evidence, mainly London witnesses. [Cd. 4684: pp. iv. + 445: price 3s. 8d.] <u>Appendix, Vol. II.</u> 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 2gd.] 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. 105: pp. xii] + 28:

and places abroad. Board of Trade. [H.C. 195: pp. xiii. + 28: price 41d.] Thirty-third Annual Report of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives, 1908.

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 114d.] 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 Depart-Canada. The Labour Guzene, june, 1969. 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

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'

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.

Statistical Abstract of the Omited States, 1966. Inity-first number. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 744.] State of New York. Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, year ended September 30th, 1968. Reports of bureaux; index of bills and laws relating to labour which were acted upon at the Session of 1968; laws relating to labour in force October 1st,

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 Milwaukez 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.]

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Collection of Documents relating to French Housing Inquiry of 1906. Ministry of Labour, &c., 1908. [Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie: pp. xvii. + 101: price 15. 2¹/₂d.] Higher Council of Labour. Proceedings of 18th Session, November, 1908. Ministry of Labour, &c. [Paris: pp. xvi. + 202: price 25. 2d.]

Germany.

Germany.
Statistical Yearbook of Königsberg, 1908. Statistics of municipal labour registries, sick funds, prices, &c. Municipal Statistical Office. [Königsberg: Verlag der Königsberger Hartungschen 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. 52 + tables]

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 15. 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. II., Part I. (2) Statistical Office, 1909. [Berlin: Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht: pp. cclx. + 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. Employ-ment 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.

 $\begin{array}{l} + 276 + diagrams: price 3s. 7d.] \\ Journal of the Italian Labour Department, June, 1909. Statistics of emigration in 1908, prices of food in May, labour disputes in May, and in first quarter of 1909. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.] \\ \end{array}$ 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.]

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 18. 1d J

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 2½d.]

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.

Bulgaria.
Foreign Commerce, Navigation and Prices in Principal Towns in the First Quarter of 1909. Bulgarian Statistical Office. [Sofia: price is. 2½d.]
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. rod.]
Agricultural Statistics for 1905. Vol. I. Statistical Department of Bulgaria, 1908. [Sofia: pp. 59.]

San Salvador.

Monographs on Geographical Positio 1, Population, &c., of Departments of San Salvador. I. Usulutan. Statistical Department of San Salvador, 1909. [San Salvador: pp. 34.]

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1909.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

(The Consular Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.) Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.) Consular Reforts. 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 2¹/₂d.].

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 5¹/₂d.].

of the Consular District of Düsseldorf (Westphalia and the Rhenish Proviners). The labour market, municipal employment bureaux, coal miners' wages, &c. [Cd. 4446-107: pp. 70: price 3¹/₂d.].

No. 4290. Trade of Japan, 1908. Index numbers of commodities and wages at Yokobama, 1902 to 1908, &c. [Cd. 4446-114 : pp. 85 : price 4½d.].

1908, &c. [Cd. 4446-114: pp. 85: price 42d.]. No. 4292. Trade and Commerce of the Portland Consular District (States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and the Territory of Alasha). 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 compensa-tion law, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 4446-115: pp. 68: price 5d.] District of Stockholm, 1908. Statistics of industries, emigration, &c. [Cd. 4446-122: pp. 118: price 7d.] of the Consular District of Odessa, 1908. Municipal order fixing hours of work for artizans, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 4446 19: pp. 123: price 72d]

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JULY.

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

(I) 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:

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.

DE LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1609. Industrial and Provident Societies. – England and Wales. – 11, N.T., R.t.ail Distributive Societies (2), West Moors Co-op. Soc. Fid., Highfield, Denewood Road, West Moors, Vimborne, Roche Dist. Co-op. Soc. Ltd., Roche S.O. Cornwah, Small Holdings: (2) Woodford Alfoliments, Ltd., 187, Prospect Rod, Woodford Green, Birkenhead. Algeiralthing Distributive: (1) Wordford alfoliments, Ltd., 187, Prospect Rod, Woodford Green, Birkenhead. Algeiralthing Distributive: (1) Wordford Green, Birkenhead. Algeiralthing Distributive: (1) Wordford and Institute, Ltd., Club House, Chopwell, Ibchester S.O., co. Durham; Hornchurch Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., Hornchurch, Romford, Cramlington Working Men's Social Club and Inst., Park View, Chopwell, Ibchester S.O., co. Durham; Hornchurch Conservative Agricultural Societies: (1) Doon Co-op. Agric, Soc. Atd., Club House, Durham Road, Bowburn, co. Durham: Gord Moordford Green; (2) Souldand: (1) Elast Gootland Agric, Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 64, Reform Street, Dundee. Indust. (1) Co-operative Agricultural Societies: (1) Doon Co-op. Agric, Soc., Ltd., Ballymena, Co-Amrim. Agricultural Productive Societies: (2) Bellast Co-op. Fiax Growers Soc. Ltd., 31, Club Rels, Co-op. Fiax Growers Soc. Ltd., 31, Club Rels, Club and Inst., Sunderland, Sowaldwistle Working Men's Club and Inst., Morthamptor, Monk's Park Working Men's Club and Inst., Sunderland, Sowaldwistle Working Men's Club and Inst., Morthamptor, Monk's Park Working Men's Club and Inst., Northamptor, Monk's Park Working Men's Club and Inst., Morthamptor, Morking Men's Club and Inst., Morthamptor, Monk's Park Working Men's Club and Inst., Morthamptor, Morking Men's Club and Inst., Morthamptor, Mok

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Notices received in July, of

	in the second second	10.00 G 10	
	Commence- ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up,	Registry Cancelled.
Trade Unions	3		
Priendly Societies		36 5 2	8 33

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

	SUBJECT OF CONTRACT.						1 19 5 5 5	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR.
Chemicals Do. Do. Do. Condenser T Cooking App Plug Boxes Targets Do	 ubes	ADN 	/IRAI	1. San 10				Brunner, Mond & Co P. Windmuller & Co United Alkali Co., Ltd C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Ltd Chance & Hunt, Ltd Allen, Everett & Sons, Ltd Benham & Sons, Ltd Hawkers, Ltd Bailey & Whites, Ltd J. D. Foster	Northwich, Cheshire. 72, Mark Lane, E.C. 30, James Street, Liverpool. 9, Mincing Lane, E.C. 1, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Kingston Metal Works, Birmingham. 66, Wigmore Street, W. The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham. Commercial Road, Portsmouth. Ensworth, Hants. North Street, Gosport.
Do Do Twine (Seam	 ning)	 	· 	 	 	···· ····	 	J. F. Goodwillie Medway Barge Builders and Carriers, Ltd. S.W. Steam Joinery Co., Ltd The Port Glasgow & Newark Sail- cloth Co.	
Accoutremen Apparatus, V Badges, Met Do. Do. Do. Brass, Shee Cable, Elect Do.	Water al t	eb	R OFI	FICE.				M. Wright & Sons, Ltd P. G. Griffith Bent & Parker, Ltd W. J. Buckley Firmin & Sons, Ltd Smith & Wright, Ltd Callender's Cable & Construction Co., L'd. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.	Quorn Mills, near Loughborough. 86, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Northwood Street, Birmingham. 209-11, Brearley Street, Birmingham. 108-9, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Brearley Street, Birmingham. Selly Oak Works, Birmingham. Hamilton House, Victoria Embanks ment, E.C. Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.

August, 1909.

Cable

Cars

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Refle Steel

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Cabl Clotl

Cove Leat Linin Do Rece Telej

Tin, Tub

Wire

Lifts Ch Lay Mi Lay Di Lay Ch Tele Te

Pap

				GO	/ER	NM	ENT CONTRACTS—continued	
- 10-21-	SUBJEC:	r of cor	NÍRACT				NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR.
		FFICE-	-continu	ued.				Labola Da
les, Electric							Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd.	31, Lombard Street, E.C.
Do							India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Tele- graph Works Co., Ltd.	Silvertown, E.
Do Do						···· ···	Johnson & Phillips, Ltd Siemen Bros. & Co., Ltd	Charlton, S.O., Kent. Caxton House, Westminster.
s, Motor							Vulcan Motor & Engineering Co. (1906), Ltd.	Southport.
ks, Vat ductors, Co							I. R. Harper & Co W. F. Dennis & Co	85, Gill Street, Limehouse, E. 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
mets d, White	• •••						Poulton & Davis Cookson & Co., Ltd	421, Old Kent Road, S.E. Newcastle-on-Tyne
Do ectors and F							Sir W. A. Rose & Co, C. A. Parsons & Co,	66, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
	· · ···	 					Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd	C/o C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Ltd.
							R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd	9, Mincing Lane, E.C. Grantham. 95, Neate Street, S.E.
shers, Derm litions to Ma	arried So	oldiers' (Dermatine Co., Ltd J. & W. Stewart	Ormean Road, Belfast.
itions to Ma struction of							J. McAdorey W. P. Goose & Sons	Dundalk. 124, Milton Road, Gravesend.
version of Quarters at 1	Barrac. Bulford	k Huts Camp	to M	arried	Soldi	ers'	Thomas & Edge	Anglesea Avenue, Woolwich.
ction of A.S Curragh	S.C. Off	icers' Me	ess and	l Quart	ers at	the	Collen Bros., Ltd	East Wall, Dublin.
ction of Ba Barracks, W			nd addi	tions a	t Nor	ton	G. Munday & Sons	Muscovy House, Trinity Square, E.C.
ction of R.I Curragh			ss and	Quarte	ers at	the	Collen Bros., Ltd	East Wall, Dublin.
ction of Wan	rrant Of	ficers' Q	uarters	at Bur	scoug		F. Miskin, Ltd	Milton Wharf, Gravesend.
ing Main, Spiodical Pain	ting, Ma	idstone	Barrac	ks			E. R. Lester	13, Whitefield Terrace, Plymouth. Market Buildings, Shipley, Yorks.
iodical Worl	s Servi	ces, Stan	hope I			 not	J. Walker & Son (Lincoln) Ltd J. Crockerell	154, High Street, Lincoln. Victoria Road North, Southsea.
onstruction	ks Servi	ces, Win	dsor				A. Bagnall & Sons A. Pringle	Market Buildings, Shipley, Yorks. Cramer Dykes, Gateshead.
Macadamisi	ng Para	de Grou	nd, We	llington	Barra	acks	Bristow & Co., Ltd	Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 20, Tothi Street, S.W.
GE aratus, Hou		L POST		ICE.			Gent & Co., Ltd	Faraday Works, Leicester.
ycles							Alldays & Onions Rover & Co	Small Heath, Birmingham. Coventry.
						 	Enfield Cycle Co	Redditch. North Woolwich, E.
ole (Paper Co do.		 	 			••••	Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. British Insulated & Helsby Cables,	Prescot, Lancs.
le, Submari							Ltd. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd	Woolwich, E. Eccleshill Bradford
b, Scarlet, f	lor Pipin do.	ıgs					J. Harper & Sons, Ltd Strachan & Co., Ltd	Eccleshill, Bradford. Frome Hall Mills, Stroud, Glos.
ers, Tyre, T ther work fo	`andem		aratus				Palmer Tyre, Ltd Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.
ing, Serge, I o. do.	Blue						J. Člay & Co., Ltd Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd	Luddendenfoot, Yorks. Wellington, Somerset.
eivers, Bell		•••					General Electric Co., Ltd	Peel Works, Manchester. Beeston, Notts.
ephones, Por							British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	to subscripts that a set is a set we have
, "Straits"		 			···· ···		Forster, Cawson & Co G. J. Chatterton, Ltd	141, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Bridge Wharf, Caledonian Road, N.
Do re, Copper, 1		 rawn, 80	o lbs.			···· ···	Baxendale & Co British Insulated & Helsby Cables,	Miller Street Works, Manchester. Prescot, Lancs.
Do		do					Ltd. T. Bolton & Sons	Oakamoor Mills, Cheadle, Staffs,
Do. Do.	gald gar	do. do.					R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd The Shropsbire Iron Co., Ltd	Bradford Iron Works, Manchester. Hadley, near Wellington, Salop.
Do.		do.					F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. and	Anaconda Works, Salford, Manchester
n Diat	1991	last or		10			Smiths, Ltd.	191 St. James Boad, Classon
s, Electric, herrywood l	Road, B	irmingha	am				A. & P. Steven	181, St. James Road, Glasgow.
and Joint fanchester a	nd Altri	ncham					British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.	Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand W.C.
and Joint	Office an	nd Regen	t Stree	t Post (Office,	&c.	John Mowlem & Co., Ltd	Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.
loucester an	t Line d Berke	of Cas	t Iron	Pipes	betw	veen	Hodge & Sons	307, Bristol-road, Northfield, Birmin ham.
helsea and H	t Line	of Cas	t Iron	Pipes	betw	een	J. Moran & Son, Ltd	22-24, High Street, Kensington, W.
ephone Servicelephone Ex	vice Eq	uipment	-Exte	nsion a	at Ea	liog	The Western Electric Co	North Woolwich, E.
		NERY	OFFIC	CE.				a and the set of the set of the set
pers of variou	us descri	iptions					E. Collins & Sons	Kelvindale, Maryhill, Glasgow.
Do. Do.	do. do.					···· ···	A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd R. Craig & Sons, Ltd	Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik. Moffat & Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie.
Do. Do.	do. do.						Felling Shore Paper Mills, Ltd R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd	Felling Shore, Felling, Co. Durham. Kearsley Paper Works, Stoneclough
Do.	do.						Hele Paper Co., Ltd	Manchester. Hele, Cullompton, Devon.
Do. Do.	do.				e	···· ····	Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd	Hendon Mill, Sunderland.
Do.	do. do.				···· ····	···· ···	London Paper Mills Co., Ltd Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd	Riverside Mills, Dartford. Northfleet.
Do.	do.	der der					Reed & Smith	Cullompton.

	GO	VERNM.	ENI CONTRACIS-continued.	
SUBJECT OF CON	VÍRACT.		NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR,
WAR OFFICE-	-continued.			
les, Electric		· ·	Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd.	31, Lombard Street, E.C.
Do			India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Tele-	Silvertown, E.
Do			graph Works Co., Ltd. Johnson & Phillips, Ltd	Charlton, S.O., Kent.
Do		· ·	Siemen Bros. & Co., Ltd	Caxton House, Westminster.
s, Motor			Vulcan Motor & Engineering Co. (1906), Ltd.	Down port and a set of the set of
ks, Vat			I. R. Harper & Co	85, Gill Street, Limehouse, E. 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
ductors, Copper			W. F. Dennis & Co Poulton & Davis	49, Old Kent Road, S.E.
d, White			Cookson & Co., Ltd Sir W. A. Rose & Co	Newcastle-on-Tyne 66, Upper Thames Street, E.C.
ectors and Rings			C. A. Parsons & Co	8, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
el, Mild			Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd	C/o C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Lto 9, Mincing Lane, E.C.
ctor			R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd	Grantham. 95, Neate Street, S.E.
shers, Dermatine itions to Married Soldiers' (Duarters. Arr	 nagh	Dermatine Co., Ltd J. & W. Stewart	Ormean Road, Belfast.
itions to Married Soldiers' Q	Juarters, Du	dalk	J. McAdorey	Dundalk.
struction of R.E. Officers' Q version of Barrack Huts			W. P. Goose & Sons Thomas & Edge	124, Milton Road, Gravesend. Anglesea Avenue, Woolwich.
Quarters at Bulford Camp				East Wall, Dublin.
ction of A.S.C. Officers' Me Curragh			Collen Bros., Ltd	Dast Waii, Dupini.
ction of Barrack Blocks an Barracks, Worcester	d additions	at Norton	G. Munday & Sons	Muscovy House, Trinity Square, E.C.
ction of R.E. Officers' Mes	ss and Quar	ters at the	Collen Bros., Ltd	East Wall, Dublin.
Curragh ction of Warrant Officers' Qu	narters at Bu	rscough	F. Miskin, Ltd	Milton Wharf, Gravesend.
ing Main, Spike Island Wate	er Supply, Co	ork	E. R. Lester	13, Whitefield Terrace, Plymouth.
odical Painting, Maidstone 1 odical Works Services, Rich		··· ···	A. Bagnall & Sons J. Walker & Son (Lincoln) Ltd	Market Buildings, Shipley, Yorks. 154, High Street, Lincoln.
odical Works Services, Stan	hope Lines,	Aldershot	J. Crockerell	Victoria Road North, Southsea.
odical Works Services, Win onstruction of Drainage, R.F			A. Bagnall & Sons A. Pringle	Market Buildings, Shipley, Yorks. Cramer Dykes, Gateshead.
Macadamising Parade Groun			Bristow & Co., Ltd	Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 20, Toth
GENERAL POST	OFFICE.		Contracti incontract	Street, S.W.
aratus, House Telephone			Gent & Co., Ltd Alldays & Onions	Faraday Works, Leicester. Small Heath, Birmingham.
vcles o			Rover & Co	Coventry.
o, le (Paper Core)			Enfield Cycle Co Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.	Redditch. North Woolwich, E.
do			British Insulated & Helsby Cables,	Prescot, Lancs.
le, Submarine			Ltd. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd	Woolwich, E.
th, Scarlet, for Pipings			J. Harper & Sons, Ltd	Eccleshill, Bradford.
Do. do ers, Tyre, Tandem			Strachan & Co., Ltd Palmer Tyre, Ltd	Frome Hall Mills, Stroud, Glos. Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
ther work for Mail Bag Appa	aratus		Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd	Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.
ing, Serge, Blue			J. Clay & Co., Ltd Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd	Luddendenfoot, Yorks. Wellington, Somerset.
eivers, Bell			General Electric Co., Ltd British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing	Peel Works, Manchester. Beeston, Notts.
phones, Portable			Co., Ltd.	States the second second second second
, "Straits"			Forster, Cawson & Co G. J. Chatterton, Ltd	141, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Bridge Wharf, Caledonian Road, N.
Do			Baxendale & Co	Miller Street Works, Manchester.
e, Copper, Hard Drawn, 80	o lbs		British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.	Prescot, Lancs.
Do. do.			T. Bolton & Sons	Oakamoor Mills, Cheadle, Staffs.
Do. do. Do. do.			R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd The Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd	Bradford Iron Works, Manchester. Hadley, near Wellington, Salop.
Do. do.			F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the	Anaconda Works, Salford, Mancheste
tit it it it.			London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd.	and the second second for the
s, Electric, at Post Offi	ce Telegrap	oh Stores,	A. & P. Steven	181, St. James Road, Glasgow.
herrywood Road, Birmingha and Joint Line of Cast		s between	British Insulated & Helsby Cables,	Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Stran
lanchester and Altrincham and Joint Line of Cast Ir	a and a start of a		Ltd. John Mowlem & Co., Ltd	W.C. Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W
istrict Post Office and Regen	t Street Post	Office, &c.		and the second second second second second
and Joint Line of Cast loucester and Berkeley	t Iron Pipe	s between	Hodge & Sons	307, Bristol-road, Northfield, Birmin
and Joint Line of Cast	t Iron Pipe	s between	J. Moran & Son, Ltd	22-24, High Street, Kensington, W.
helsea and Raynes Park ephone Service Equipment	-Extension	at Ealing	The Western Electric Co	North Woolwich, E.
elephone Exchange, W.				The state of the state of the second state of the
STATIONERY	OFFICE.			La serie Freisian and States and
Do. do.	···· ·····		E. Collins & Sons A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd	Kelvindale, Maryhill, Glasgow. Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik.
Do. do.			R. Craig & Sons, Ltd	Moffat & Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie.
Do. do. Do. do.			Felling Shore Paper Mills, Ltd	Felling Shore, Felling, Co. Durham. Kearsley Paper Works, Stonecloug
and a state of the			and the providence of the second	Manchester.
Do. do. Do. do.			Hele Paper Co., Ltd	Hele, Cullompton, Devon. Hendon Mill, Sunderland.
Do. do.			Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd London Paper Mills Co., Ltd	Riverside Mills, Dartford.
Do. do.			Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd	Northfleet.
Do. do. Do. do.		···· ··· ··· ···	Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd Reed & Smith	Northfleet. Cullompton.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS—continued.

SUBJECT OF CONTRACT. STATIONERY OFFICE—continued. Papers of various descriptions	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR.
Papers of various descriptions		
	R. Sommerville & Co	Creech St. Michael.
Printing and Binding— Binding 4,000 "Diaries" Do. 4,500 "King's Regulations Addenda, 1909"	Browne & Nolan, Ltd Davison, Adams & Co., Ltd	24, Nassau Street, Dublin. 26-28, Underwood Street, Shepherdess Walk, N.
Do. &c., 750 "List of Parishes " Do. &c., 1,000 "Memo. Books " Do. 600 Skeleton Guard Books, " D.	J. Truscott & Son, Ltd	Suffolk Lane, E C.
475 c ^{''} Printing, &c., 7,100 "Lock Label" Books Printing, Binding, &c., 600 Books, "D. 30" Do. 8,000 Books, "England No. 2" Do. 1,000 General Receipt Books Do. 1,000 Guard Books for "General Orders"	Waterlow & Sons, Ltd	Paul Street, Finsbury, E.C.
30,000 Covers for "Army Book 153" 16,000 Millboards, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 4$ in 3,000 Strawboards, $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. $\times 8\frac{3}{8}$ in Binding 20,000 "Rules for London Postmen" Do. 10,000 "Trumpet and Bugle Sounds for the	M. Bell & Co Dickens & Cooper	Temple Works, Cursitor Street, E.C. 6, New Court, Farringdon Street, E.C.
Army " Printing, Binding, &c., 30,000 "Army Book 153 " 50,000 Books "A.F.E. 549" Printing, Binding, &c., 40,600 Income Tax Receipt Books A and B	Cartwright & Rattray, Ltd	Caxton Works, Hyde.
Do. 13,550 Income Tax Receipt Books D and E Do. 1,000 "Pole Diagram" Books Do. 8,000 Books "Postmasters	McCorquodale & Co., Ltd	The Armoury, St. Thomas Street, S.E.
No. 176" Do. 5,000 "Ship's Rotation Books" No. 241 Do. 2,000 "Vaccination Officers' Notices Q"	Constanting and the Longer	arring Main, Spite Island, Wares Super- teriodical Values Sciences, Providences visitation Works Sciences, Provident stradical Works Sciences, Starburge 18
1,300 Books "T.S. 33"	Holbrook & Son, Ltd	154-155, Queen Street, Portsmouth.
OFFICE OF WORKS. Builder's Work <td>Patman & Co. R. Thorburn & Son W. W. Webster A. Colville & Co. E. B. Burgess & Co. Ellis, Geary & Co. T. Tapling & Co. Ltd. H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd. </td> <td>46, Camberwell Green, S.E. Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. Market Place, Enfield. 135, Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh. Guilsborough, Northamptonshire. 20, Mayfie'd Road, Edinburgh. 6, Castle Street, Liverpool. 50, Cannon Street, E.C. Gresham Street, E.C. Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.</td>	Patman & Co. R. Thorburn & Son W. W. Webster A. Colville & Co. E. B. Burgess & Co. Ellis, Geary & Co. T. Tapling & Co. Ltd. H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.	46, Camberwell Green, S.E. Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. Market Place, Enfield. 135, Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh. Guilsborough, Northamptonshire. 20, Mayfie'd Road, Edinburgh. 6, Castle Street, Liverpool. 50, Cannon Street, E.C. Gresham Street, E.C. Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.
Do. <td>Co, Ltd. Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd.</td> <td>225, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 152, Chapel Street, Salford, Manchester. Glengall Works, Old Kent Road, S.E.</td>	Co, Ltd. Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd.	225, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 152, Chapel Street, Salford, Manchester. Glengall Works, Old Kent Road, S.E.
OFFICE OF WOODS, &c. Improving Water Supply and Drainage, and Repairing	R. G. Walter	Barkingside, Ilford.
Buildings, Hainault Farm, Essex Additions, Alterations, and Repairs to "Parkside" Windsor Great Park	The second states and the second s	10, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. Patrington, Yorks.
Erecting New Cottage and Farm Buildings, and Repairing and Improving Existing Farmhouse and Buildings at Welwick, Yorks	And States a Sens	St. Thomas' Square, Monmouth.
Building New Farmhouse at Maesgwyn Farm (Raglan) Co. Monmouth HOME OFFICE-BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.	The Sheepshire man Co.	De de De de
Flour (White and Brown)	. J. W. French & Co., Ltd	Cherry wood bried Historication
ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT. Muslin	E.C.	E.C.
Lithographic Stones Printing Paper, Copper-plate	Hallingworth & Co	
OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN. Building Works—Curraheen New National School, co Kerry	. Patrick Murphy	Stand Bar Ray Strate Bart
Science and Art Museum, Dublin, New Entrance Chimney Sweeping, Dublin District Ironmongery Supplies, Dundalk District Heating and Ventilation, Law Library, Four Courts Dublin	. James Moran	13, Lower Mercer Street, Dublin. Francis Street, Dundalk.
METROPOLITAN POLICE. Alterations to Police Station Do. do. Do. do. New Police Station	Willmott & Sons Higgs & Hill	Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, N. Crown Works, South Lambeth, S.W.
PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.	John White & Sons	Scotstoun Mills, Partick, Glasgow. ndon, E.C.; and to be purchased, either directly eedale Court, Edinburgh; or E. PONSONBY, 116,

Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by VEALE, CHIFFERIEL & Co., LTD., 31-37, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.; and to be purchased, either uncoup or through any Newsagent, from WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C., or OLIVER & BOYD, Tweedale Court, Edinburgh; or E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.—Price 1d.—August, 1909.