# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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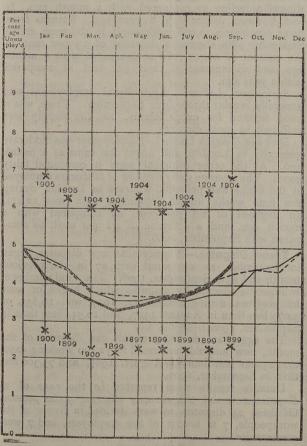
#### EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Thick Curve=1907. Thin Curve=1906.

---- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1897-1906.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. For September, 1907, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 631,241 members in the following trades:—

Building		65,412	Printing & Bookbin	nding	55,431
Coal Mining		116,294	Woodworking and	Fur-	55.15
Engineering		161.706			34.987
Shipbuilding Other Matel		011-00	Miscellaneous		21,932
Other Metal T Textiles		3 ,73	Total		631,241
- CALLIES	*** ***	87,389			

## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER.

[In addition to the 2,701 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 3,770 were received from employers relating to 1,087,093 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 6,471 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 September was on the whole worse than in August. The shipbuilding and engineering trades continued to decline, and there was also some falling off in the building trades and in the furnishing trades. The coal mining and tin plate industries remained very brisk.

As compared with a year ago, there was some improve-ment in coal mining and in all the textile industries, and a decline in the engineering, shipbuilding, printing and bookbinding trades.

In the 273 trade unions, with a total membership of 631,241, making Returns, 28,914 (or 4.6 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of September, 1907, compared with 4.0 per cent. at the end of August, 1907, and 3.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1906.

Coal Mining .- Employment in this industry continued very good; it was rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. The average number of days worked per week at the pits during the four weeks ended September 21st was 5.63, as compared with 5.30 a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment was good, and showed little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.— Employment in this industry during September continued good. It was not quite so good as in the previous month, but slightly better than in September, 1906. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters, employing about 25,000 workpeople, showed 343 furnaces in blast at the end of September, as compared with 346 in the previous month, and 341 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Works .- Employment at iron and steel works continued brisk, but it was not quite so good as a month ago, though it was better than a year ago. The volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended September 21st, 1907, at the 202 works from which Returns were received, was 1'3 per cent. less than in the week ended August 24th, 1907, and 2'5 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture. - Employment continued very good during September. It was slightly better than in the previous month, and much better than in September, 1906. At the works covered by the returns 449 tinplate and sheet mills were working, as compared with 448 in August, 1907, and 430 in September, 1906.

Engineering Trades.—Employment in September was fair, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 4.1, compared with 3.8 a month ago, and 2.8 at the end of September, 1906.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment was dull on the whole, worse than a month ago, and still worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 11.7, as compared with 9.3 in August, and 6.5 per cent. in September, 1906.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in the Spinning branch was good, and better than a year ago; in the Weaving branch it was good, but not quite so good as a year ago, and by agreement some short time was worked during the

Woollen Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 27,866 workpeople in the week ended September 28th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 49,076 workpeople in the week ended September 28th showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Flax (Linen) Trade.— Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 48.593 workpeople in the week ended September 28th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade. — Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 19,111 workpeople in the week ended September 28th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment was fairly good generally; it was rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,451 workpeople in the week ended September 28th, 1907, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 10.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment on the whole was fairly good in England; it showed little change compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago; in Scotland it continued dull. Returns received from firms employing 8,004 workpeople in the week ended September 28th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment in England was fairly good; in Scotland it continued good. It was on the whole better than a year ago. Firms employing 18,529 workpeople in the week ended September 28th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 3.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed a seasonal improvement, but was slightly worse than a year ago; in the provinces it was moderate. In the ready-made branch it was fair, and slightly worse than a year ago.

Hat Trades.—Employment during September in the Silk Hat branch was slack, but slightly better than a year ago; in the Felt Hat branch it was good, and about the same as a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members returned as unemployed at the end of September in the Silk Hat trade was 10'9, compared with 10'1 at the end of August and 13'3 a year ago. The corresponding percentages in the Felt Hat trade were 2'0, 1'5, and 1'9.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment was moderate, and on the whole showed a decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 59,459 workpeople showed a

decrease of 1'3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2'2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment was moderate, but somewhat better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,747 had 4.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 5.0 per cent. in August, and 6.7 per cent. a year ago.

Paper Making Trades.—Employment in these trades continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades. — Employment remained quiet on the whole, and was rather worse than a year ago. In the printing trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 5.9, as compared with 5.8 in August, and 5.2 in September, 1906. In the bookbinding trade the percentages for the same periods were 4.6, 6.3, and 4.4 respectively.

Building Trades.—Employment in September was dull, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in the furnishing and woodworking trades, though still fair on the whole, was rather worse than a month ago. It showed little change compared with a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,987 reported 4.6 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of September, 1907, as compared with 4.3 per cent. in the previous month, and 4.5 per cent. in September, 1906.

Pottery and Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment in

Pottery and Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment in the Pottery trade was good, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. In the Brick and Tile trades it was slack, and worse than a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment was fair on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with a month ago. It was, however, better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 10,068 workpeople in the week ended September 28th showed a decrease of 5'3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 12'2\* per cent. as compared with a wear ago.

Agricultural Labour. — Agricultural employment was generally regular throughout September. There was a good demand for extra labour, but the supply was sufficient in most districts.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment was moderate generally in London, and about the same as a month ago. At the other principal ports it continued fairly good. The average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in London during the four weeks ended September 28th was 12,411, an increase of 2.8 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.1 per cent. as compared with September, 1906.

Trade Disputes.—Twenty-nine new disputes began in September, as compared with 27 in the previous month and 23 in September, 1906. The total number of workpeople affected by disputes which began or were in progress during September, 1907, was 10,833, or 3,079 less than in August, 1907, and 10,544 less than in September, 1906.

The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 72,100 working days, or 113,300 less than in August, 1907, and 75,300 less than in September, 1906.

Definite results were reported in the case of 24 disputes, new and old, directly affecting 3,160 persons. Of these 24 disputes, 10 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 7 in favour of the employers, and 7 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes reported in September affected 29,000 workpeople, all of whom received advances. Included in this total were 12,000 coal miners in the Forest of Dean, Radstock, and Bristol districts, 4,000 shale miners in Scotland, and 5,000 iron and steel workers in South Wales, and 3,000 in Scotland. The total computed effect of all the changes reported was an advance of about £2,500 per week.

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

# PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT DURING 1905-7.

THE Sixth Report of the Proceedings of the Board of Trade under the Conciliation Act, 1896, has recently been published \*

The Report deals with the two years from July 1st, 1905, to June 30th, 1907. The number of cases dealt with in the two years covered by the Report was 51, of which no fewer than 23 occurred in the last six months of the period (January to June, 1907). The number of cases involving a stoppage of work was 16.

The total number of cases dealt with under the Act between August, 1896, when it came into force, and June 30th, 1907, was 232. In 140 of these cases joint application was made to the Board of Trade; in 60 cases applications were made by workpeople only, and in 22 cases by employers only. In the earlier years of the operation of the Act, applications for the intervention of the Board of Trade came mainly from one side only (generally the workpeople), but in the last six or seven years the great majority of applications have been joint, either from the parties themselves or from organisations representing them. In the two years under review the number of such joint applications was 46, or 90 per cent.

Of the 51 cases dealt with in the two years under review, 14 arose in the building trades; 13 in the boot and shoe trade; 7 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades; 7 in the printing and allied trades; 4 in mining and quarrying, and 6 in other trades. During the whole period since the Act came into force, the numbers in the various trades have been: building trades, 82 cases; metal, engineering and shipbuilding, 45 cases; mining and quarrying, 27 cases; boot and shoe trade, 20 cases; transport trades, 17 cases; printing and allied trades, 14 cases; textile trades, 11 cases; all other trades, 16 cases.

Of the 51 cases dealt with in the period 1905-7, 45 were settled under the Act, making, with those recorded in previous reports, a total of 168 cases (or 72 per cent. of the total number of cases dealt with) settled under the Act since it came into operation.

The Report contains a short account of each case dealt with in the period under review, together with the substance of the awards made by the arbitrators to whom the cases were referred.

Among the cases settled during the period covered by the Report, two are of special importance—the Nottingham lace trade dispute, and the Music Hall dispute, both of which were settled by Mr. G. R. Askwith after prolonged negotiations with the parties. In the former dispute Mr. Askwith found that the lace trade of Nottingham had a system of "cards," or price lists, framed when lace-making machines were much less complicated than those of modern construction; and the extras charged when additional "bars" were used seriously affected the manufacture of many kinds of lace. Mr. Askwith entirely abolished the old "cards," which were 21 in number, and substituted 15 other "cards," simpler in construction and better adapted to modern conditions.

The Music Hall dispute was also of great importance, as it affected the future terms of engagement of all Music Hall artistes throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and the wages, hours, and conditions of service of all musicians, stage hands, carpenters, &c., employed at Music Halls in London.

Several of the awards in the building trades, and in the printing and allied trades, were also of considerable importance, affecting as they did the wages and conditions of employment of large bodies of workpeople in London, Glasgow, Manchester, and other large towns.

An appendix to the Report gives the text of certain clauses in the "working rules" of various trades, or in other similar agreements, which provide that, in the event of the Conciliation Board (or other conciliatory agency) failing to effect a settlement, application shall

\* Sixth Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act. H.C. 340. Wyman & Sons. Price 54d.

be made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator, umpire, or conciliator. The number of such clauses now known to be in existence is 60.

#### RECENT CASES UNDER THE CONCILIA-TION ACT.

#### Cap Makers, Manchester.

The operative cap makers concerned in the recent dispute at Manchester (see Labour Gazette for September, 1907, p. 259) alleged that the employers were not carrying out their promise to re-instate about 90 per cent. of the workpeople within a fortnight of the date of the agreement terminating the dispute (August 30th); also that prejudice was being manifested against members of the Cap Makers' Union in contravention of the agreement.

The Board of Trade having been informed of these circumstances instructed an officer of the Labour Department to visit Manchester with a view to effecting a settlement of the difficulty.

As the result of several interviews with the employers and workpeople, the following memorandum was drawn up on September 27th:—

- (i) That both parties re-affirmed the Agreement of August 30th.
- (2) It would appear that the employers have now re-engaged the greater portion of the 90 per cent. promised re-instatement. The number would probably have been greater had applications for work been more generally made to the trade. It is stated on behalf of the Masters' Association that vacancies still exist in several of the workshops.
- (3) The Hat and Capmakers' Association accept the suggestion that all workpeople still unemployed should make application to Mr. Bayley, the Secretary of the Association, with a view to his indicating where employment may be obtained.
- (4) The President and Vice-President of the Association give an assurance that no prejudice will be shown on their part in the selection of individuals.

#### Brassworkers, United Kingdom.

In July, 1907, the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics presented to their employers the following demands:—

(1) An advance to brassworkers above 21 years of age, increasing the minimum wage of  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour to 6d. per hour, with the bonus of 20 per cent. as at present.

(2) The present bonus of 20 per cent. to be increased to 30 per cent. to pieceworkers and dayworkers.(3) That such advances be paid to members of the society

oaly.

These demands were discussed at meetings of the

Conciliation Board on July 23rd and on October 4th. At the second meeting the employers submitted the following counter proposal:—

That, in the event of the demands being carried to arbitration, the masters claim a reduction of 10 per cent. in the present prices paid to pieceworkers and in the wages of dayworkers, except in the case of those receiving the minimum rate only.

As the Conciliation Board were unable to come to an agreement on any of these proposals it became necessary to apply to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator, in accordance with the rules of the Conciliation Board, which provide that any matter which cannot be amicably settled shall be referred to the Board of Trade to be dealt with under the Conciliation Act of 1896.

Accordingly, an application was made to the Board of Trade by the joint secretaries of the Conciliation Board, asking for the appointment of an arbitrator to settle the questions in dispute.

#### Biscuit Makers, Carlisle.

Mr. A. A. Hudson, the arbitrator appointed in this case (see Labour Gazette for August, p. 228), issued an interim award on October oth, 1907.

The points at issue between the parties (so far as covered by the present award), and Mr. Hudson's decisions upon them, were as follows:—

(1) Tin Shop Department :-

(a) Whether in lieu of two sets of men one set shall be substituted either on piecework or time work.

Upon this question Mr. Hudson decided that no change should be made.

(b) Whether equal pay for equal work shall be the standard rate; and, if not, what shall be the standard.

Mr. Hudson decided (with the consent of both parties) that, if a pieceworker is put to work with a time worker, the pieceworker shall be paid at the same rate as the time worker, provided that the piece worker does the same amount of work as the time worker but, if the pieceworker does not do the same amount of work, then he shall be paid in proportion to

(c) Whether any, and if so what, alteration shall be made in the present base rates for piecework; and whether the employees shall have any, and if so what, right to share in adjusting rates.

Mr. Hudson decided that no advance should be made; and that the employees should have no share in adjusting rates.

He also arranged that any dispute as to piecework rates should be referred to a joint committee; and that, in the event of the dispute not being settled, it should be referred to the arbitration of an Arbitrator to be appointed at the request of either party by the Board of Trade.

#### (2) Patents and Bakery :-

(a) Whether an eight hours working day shall be substituted for the present system.

Mr. Hudson awarded that the proposed change should not

(b) and (c) Whether the bogie men shall receive an advance of wages from 13s. to 18s. a week, and the oven men an advance from 16s. to £1, or any smaller

Mr. Hudson awarded that the bogie men of 21 years of age should receive an advance from 13s. to 18s. per week, and oven men of 21 years of age an advance from 16s, to 18s, : but the Company to be entitled to get such work done by such persons as they please, unless the arbitrator should hereafter decide that oven work is not a suitable employment for

## (3) Packing Case Department :-

Mr. Hudson awarded that no standard rate of wages should be paid to those employed in this department, and that no increase should be granted to youths and handy men except men of 21 years of age, who shall receive not less than 18s. per week

(4) Forwarding Department:

Mr. Hudson awarded that no advance should be granted either with cr without a minimum rate.

(5) All Departments :-

Mr. Hudson awarded that time-and-a-quarter for overtime should not be paid, but that the rates now paid by the Company should be paid.

Mr. Hudson also decided that a foreman was not guilty of certain allegations made against him.

## Boot and Shoe Operatives, Wolverhampton.

Alderman T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, the umpire appointed in this case (see LABOUR GAZETTE for September, p. 260), issued awards on October 2nd and 3rd.

The question in dispute was whether a previous award issued by Mr. Smith on June 10th, fixing the price to be paid for pulling over on the "dilly jack" (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, p. 163), applied to welted work, cycle shoes, and other inferior work.

Mr. Smith heard the parties on October 2nd, and decided that welted work, cycle or canvas shoes, and common split leather boots and shoes, were not included in his award of June 10th. He was then requested to arbitrate upon the prices to be paid for "pulling over' the articles in question, and on October 3rd issued his award as follows:-

(1) The price to be paid for pulling over men's welted

work shall be 10d. per dozen pairs.

(2) The price to be paid for pulling over cycle or canvas shoes, also for all common split leather work sold retail at a price under 7s. a pair, shall be 7½d. per dozen pairs. All other split leather work to be paid for at the rate of 8d. per dozen pairs, as under the previous award.

All extras and conditions specified in my award of June 10th to apply also to the work mentioned in this supplementary award.

The supplementary award is to continue in force so long as the original award remains in operation.

#### Iron and Steel Workers, Tredegar.

Judge Austin, the arbitrator appointed in this case (see LABOUR GAZETTE for September, p. 260), issued his award on October 12th.

The dispute had reference to the question whether, having regard to the wages and conditions of labour at the employers' works, the output of the works, and the improvements made therein since 1904, the employers ought any longer to be bound by two agreements, dated November 8th, 1904, fixing the rates of payment to the workmen for piecework; or whether the agreements should be revised as regards the rates of

Upon this question Judge Austin awarded that the employers had not shown any sufficient cause why they should not be bound by the agreements in question, and refused to revise the rate of payment for piecework fixed by those agreements.

#### Hat Makers, Stockport.

The hat makers employed by a firm at Stockport recently refused to work with non-unionist women trimmers, and gave notice to leave.

It was arranged that a Conference should be held between the Employers and the Trade Union on condition that the Board of Trade should appoint a representative to attend the meeting. It was also arranged that representatives of the non-unionist women trimmers should attend to give information respecting the differences between the Trade Union and themselves.

The Conference took place on October 14th, Mr. W. B. Yates representing the Board of Trade. A memorandum was drawn up stating that if the men resumed work all matters in dispute would be discussed at a subsequent conference.

This memorandum is to be submitted for the approval

## LABOUR DISPUTES AND CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARDS IN 1906.\*

In the January number of the GAZETTE preliminary figures were given relating to the strikes and lock-outs in the United Kingdom in 1906. The final figures for the year have recently been published in a volume, which also gives an account of the work in 1906 of the various conciliatory agencies for preventing and settling disputes.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The comparative freedom from industrial disturbance which had been experienced during the period 1903-5 did not extend to 1906, and the figures for that year show a considerable increase in the number of disputes, number of workpeople affected, and aggregate duration. The number of disputes recorded during the year was 486, affecting 217,773 workpeople, with an aggregate duration of 3,028,816 working days. This aggregate duration was somewhat higher than the average of the previous five years, but was well below the average of the period 1806-1000.

Although the number of days on which work was suspended owing to disputes appears large, it amounted to less than one-third of a day per head when spread over the whole industrial population of the United Kingdom. About one-third of the time lost in 1906 was accounted for by disputes in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, while the coal mining industry was responsible for about one-quarter.

Questions of remuneration were, as usual, the most frequent causes of disputes. The year was one of improving employment, and was accompanied, as is frequently the case, by an increase in the proportion of workpeople who struck work to obtain an increase in wages, and a considerable falling off in the number of

\* Strikes and Lock-outs and Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in 1906. Cd., 711. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 8d.; by post 101d.

workpeople who struck against proposed reductions in wages. Disputes as to hours of labour affected more than twice the number of workpeople reported in the previous year. Most of the workpeople affected under this head were seeking to obtain a decrease in working hours. The number of workpeople directly affected by disputes arising out of refusals to work with nonunionists and other questions of a similar nature was about one-third of the total directly involved in all the disputes of the year, and was the highest on record.

The results of disputes on questions of wages were in favour of the employers: only 17 per cent. of the workpeople affected obtained the whole of their demands, while 35 per cent. were unsuccessful, and 46 per cent. arranged compromises. In disputes as to hours of labour, most of the workpeople effected compromises. Disputes on questions of Trade Union principle, the majority of which were between unionists and nonunionists, were mainly settled in favour of the strikers. On all other questions the balance of success lay with the employers.

#### Conciliation and Arbitration.

Of the 486 disputes which began in 1906, 39, directly involving 7,885 workpeople, or 5 per cent. of the total affected by all disputes, were settled by conciliation or

Taking only those disputes which were settled during the year, irrespective of date of commencement, it is found that 46 disputes, directly involving 10,777 workpeople, were settled by conciliation or arbitration in 1906, as compared with 25 disputes, directly involving 6,978 workpeople, settled in 1905. Of the 46 disputes, 6 were settled under the Conciliation Act, as were also 10 disputes not involving a stoppage of work. Twelve cases were settled by permanent Boards of Conciliation and 26 by individuals.

The principal agencies for conciliation and arbitration are, however, mainly concerned with the prevention rather than the settlement of disputes. number of cases known to have been considered by 93 permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1906 was 1,561, as compared with 1,726 cases considered by 66 Boards in 1905. Of the 1,561 cases considered in 1906, 473 were settled by the Boards or their committees and 224 by arbitrators or umpires appointed by them. Only 12 of the 697 cases thus settled involved a stoppage of work, 7 of these being in the coal mining industry, 2 in the shipbuilding trades, and I each in the building. dyeing, and boot and shoe trades. In 807 cases the questions in dispute were either withdrawn or settled independently of the Boards, and 57 cases were still under consideration at the end of the year.

The cases dealt with vary greatly in importance. Thus the changes in wages arranged by the South Wales Coal Trade Board affected 150,000 workpeople, while (on the other hand) the 361 cases settled by the Joint Committees in the Durham coal trade involved in most instances only a few workpeople in each case.

The following Table shows the work done in 1906 by the various classes of Boards :-

	Number o		Number of Cases		
ATTEMPT TO THE PERSON OF THE P	Considered Cases.	Settled Cases.	Considered.	Settled.	
Trade Boards:—	1 2010 0000	N. SEC.	i i		
Building	25	70	45	33	
Mining and Quarrying	18	18	1,246	531	
Iron and Steel Manufacture	9	7	30	21	
Engineering & Shipbuilding	11	II	75	46	
Other Metal Trades	5	5	5	5	
Textile	Y	I	25	12	
Boot and Shoe	14	8	62	30	
Tailoring	3	2	3	2	
Transport	2	2	13	12	
Total, Trade Boards	88	74	1,554	692	
General Boards	2	2	3	2	
District Boards	3	2	4	3	
Grand Total	93	78	1,561	697	

As usual, the greatest number of cases falls to the mining and quarrying industries, nearly four-fifths of all the cases settled being accounted for by this group. This is due to the existence of Joint Committees to which local questions are referred, the number of such references in the case of Durham and Northumberland especially being large.

Next in order as regards number of cases come the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, which accounted for 72 cases. A number of cases in the shipbuilding section of this group related to demarcation of work between the various trades employed, ten permanent Boards being in existence to deal with questions of this nature.

During 1906 a national scheme of conciliation in the building trades, which was inaugurated in the previous year, considerably extended its operations, and local Boards of Conciliation were formed in the building trade in a large number of towns.

#### HOUSE LETTING IN SCOTLAND.

THE Report of the Committee\* appointed in 1906 to inquire into the letting of Workmen's Dwellings in Scotland has just been published, and gives detailed information as to the conditions under which working men in Scotland occupy the dwellings which they rent. The Committee was appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to inquire into and report upon alleged grievances. The inquiry into these was ultimately resolved into three main points, viz., "first, the Scotch system of letting by missives for yearly tacks—that is, the practice of letting all but the poorest class of working men's houses for a whole year to tenants whose occupation frequently requires them to shift their residences in the course of the year, as compared with the weekly or monthly lets of similar houses to similar tenants in England; second, the practice of calling upon the occupants of working - men's dwellings to contract for such yearly houses four months before the term of entry; and, third, the demand made on working men to pay their rates, both municipal and parish council, in one sum, and in winter, when work is scarcest and when household expenses are highest."

In Scotland the workman usually lives in a tenement of flats with a common stair for all occupants. In England small dwellings are usually let without any written agreement; in Scotland the "missive" is almost invariable. Workmen's tenements in Scotland are let at rents varying from about £4 a year to £20. Houses at and under £5 are generally let on weekly or monthly tenancies; between that rent and fro most are let for the year, rent being paid monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly. Above £ 10, practically all lettings are annual. "As between landlords and tenants of better class workmen's dwellings, there is practically no freedom of contract in respect to duration of tenure." If a workman in Glasgow, for instance, desires to take a house above £10 rental value for any period less than a year, he cannot do so, although there are 16,000 houses standing tenantless. The present agitation is in favour of short lettings as in England. It is stated that the favourable opinion of the English system formed by Scottish workmen who have lived in England has contributed to the agitation, which has chiefly arisen in the district about the Clyde.

Tenancies in Scotland for such dwellings must also run from one definite date for all tenants. While in England the workman can remove when and almost as often as he pleases, for the Scottish workman there is only one removal day in the year. Custom has fixed this at May 28th. House agents generally send in January to inquire if the tenants intend to retake their houses for another year, and insist upon having a reply on or before February 2nd. Tenants, therefore. although they may not enter till May 28th, become bound on February 2nd preceding, for a period, practicaly, of sixteen months. There was almost universal unanimity among the witnesses of all classes, landlords, factors, and occupiers, that this practice ought to be terminated.

\* Report of the Departmental Committee on House Letting in Scotlan Vol. I. Report. Cd. 3715. Price 3d.

With regard to rates in Scotland, generally speaking the owner pays one-third as "owner's rates," and the tenant pays the balance as "occupier's rates." These latter are equal to about 5s. in the pound. According to the present practice, payment of rates is demanded from occupiers in November, at a time when work in many occupations is slackest, and when expenses in the way of clothing, fire, and light are heaviest; and such payment is demanded in one sum. The system is condemned with practical unanimity by both landlords and occupiers. As to the means of obtaining relief, opinions are very diverse. The practice of compounding the rates, which is prevalent in England, is very unusual in Scotland, and the Scottish landlords object to its extension on grounds of increased risk of loss and enhanced cost of collection. It appears that it is this problem of the collection of rates which has hitherto impeded change; the municipalities and landlords frequently having opposite interests with regard to compounding.

The Committee heard evidence in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen, and examined 102 witnesses. Their recommendations, so far as they affect the

principal grievances alleged, are as follows:—
As to all houses in Scotland not exceeding £20 rental, they suggest that no agreements for tenancy made more than two months before entry should be valid; and that notice to leave shall be three days in the case of weekly tenancies, a week for monthlies, and in other cases a month. That, as to rates, the proper authorities shall be empowered to take payment of tenants' rates by such instalments and at such times as they shall think reasonable.

With regard to houses under £20 rental, situate in burghs, the Committee recommend that all occupiers' rates, except when charged against the owners, shall be collected by each rating authority from the occupiers quarterly, or, alternatively, compounding may be agreed upon with the owners, under conditions.

The Committee recommend that local authorities be empowered to resolve, after public intimation, that the term of let of houses within their limits, under £20 rental, shall be the same as the period between each payment of rent, or that any tenancy of such houses may be terminated by landlord or tenant on the 28th of any month or on three months' notice; such resolution to be confirmed by the Sheriff, and reconsidered, if desired, after three years.

Evidence was also heard upon grievances by the landlords concerning the cost and slowness of legal procedure in cases of eviction of undesirable and nonpaying tenants. By availing themselves of a technical legal device, defaulting tenants may obtain delay while having no real grounds for defence. The Committee are of opinion that procedure should be altered, so that a decree may be obtained within 48 hours, unless a defence is put forward which the magistrate or sheriff thinks reasonable.

The Committee also considered certain grievances of rating authorities as to the great loss of rates under the present system of direct collection once a year. It was considered that this would largely disappear if the collections of rates were made, as suggested, at more frequent intervals.

#### LABOUR STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Eleventh Abstract of Labour Statistics\* issued to-day by the Board of Trade, summarises the latest available information on the principal matters relating to the condition of the working classes. The Tables, give figures for 1906 as far as possible, and in the majority of cases comparative figures for the series of years preceding.

A general summary of some of the more important of the figures appears at the beginning of the Abstract, and references are there given to the sections and pages where detailed information may be found.

In the first section-mainly relating to employment

and production-Tables are given showing the fluctuations in employment in some of the principal trades. Information is given as to the production during the last fiftcen years of the chief minerals, and of the principal crops, the output of pig iron, steel ingots, and puddled iron bars, and the tonnage of shipping launched. Other Tables show in comparative form for a number of years the production of beer and spirits, the number and value of inhabited houses, and the exports of coal, textiles, and clothing.

Statistics as to the consumption of coal, pig iron, cotton, wool, wheat, and certain dutiable articles are

also given.

The second section relates to Wages and Hours, and shows the standard rates of wages and hours of labour recognised in the principal towns at 1st July, 1907, in many branches of the building, engineering, shipbuilding, printing, and cabinetmaking trades, together with the minimum weekly rates of wages of boot and shoe operatives. The minimum and maximum weekly rates of pay of police-constables, and the predominant monthly rates of wages of seamen are stated as at the beginning of 1907. The average wages and earnings of agricultural labourers are also dealt with. Tables are given showing changes in wages and hours for a series of years, and details of profit-sharing schemes.

In the third section—relating to Prices—changes in the prices of 45 principal commodities are shown by the method of index numbers for each year from 1871 to 1906. Prices of coal, iron and British corn are also given for a series of years, with the retail price of bread in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and at co-operative stores in certain districts.

The fourth section deals with trade disputes, conciliation and arbitration in the settlement thereof, and the work of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards. Tables are given showing the number of disputes, of workpeople affected, and of days lost, grouped by trades, for each year since 1893, together with statistics of causes, results, and methods of settlement.

In the next section appear statistics of industrial diseases and accidents, the information being classified by occupations, sex, and nature and cause of injury.

The sixth section relates to associations of employers and of workmen, and gives detailed particulars of the principal industrial associations. The number, membership, income and expenditure on chief benefits of 100 principal Trade Unions are shown, grouped according to industries, for each of the years 1896 to 1905. Under the heading of Workmen's Co-operative Societies are given summary and detailed Tables showing the progress of co-operation in the United Kingdom since 1891. Both production and distribution are dealt with in detail for each class of society. Statistics are also given respecting workmen's clubs, friendly, building, and loan

The seventh section, compiled largely from the reports of the Census of 1901, deals with population. Statistics are given relating to the growth of population, emigration and immigration, and the housing, ages, and occupations of the people. Tables are also given showing the proportion of persons employed in certain occupations in 1891 and 1901. Employment in factories and workshops is also dealt with.

In the eighth section appears information as to workmen's compensation schemes and industrial actions and prosecutions. Tables are also given in this section relating to savings banks and to pauperism for a series

#### EMIGRATION IN 1906.

FROM the Report on Emigration and Immigration during 1906, which has just been published,\* it appears that the gross number (557,737) of outgoing passengers (British and foreign) from the United Kingdom to non-European countries last year was the largest ever recorded, showing an increase of no less than 98,000, or 21 per cent., as compared with 1905, which was itself a record year. Of these passengers 97,674 were cabin

\* Emigration and Immigration: Parliamentary Paper 175 of Session 1907. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 8d.

passengers and 460,063 were steerage or intermediate passengers. Assuming that the numbers of passengers who travel for pleasure or for business reasons in each direction are about equal, it would appear that, if we deduct the number of inward passengers during the year (230,165) from the gross number of outward passengers, the "balance outward" (327,572) roughly represents the number of actual *emigrants*. The number of British and Irish passengers among this "balance outward" was 194,671, which may therefore be taken as representing the number of British and Irish emigrants properly so called. This number has been only thrice exceeded within the last thirty years, viz., in 1882, 1883, and 1887, which were all years of specially active emigration

from Ireland. The following Table, abridged from a Table in the Report, shows the number of British and Irish emigrants i.e., the balance outward of British and Irish passengers, to the principal countries during the years

Year.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To Cape Colony and Natal.	To United States.	TOTAL to all Countries.
1877 1882 1887 1892 1897 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906	2,033 34,344 25,177 13,944 5,631 14,730 45,856 51,284 62,503 91,263	25,501 30,418 23,925 5,344 4,556 4,366 3,693 5,240 7,251 9,920	5.564 1,823 3.744 6,158 28,044 28,017 8338 3,221 3,160*	603 153,435 143,183 87,341 31,689 51,617 65,392 66,790 60,997 85,941	31,305 224,055 196,012 112,262 51,239 101,547 147,036 126,854 139,365 194,671

The outstanding features of this Table are the rapid increase in emigration to British North America in recent years; the decline in emigration to Australia and New Zealand (though there has been some recovery in the last two years); the fluctuations in emigration to South Africa; and the comparative decline in emigration to the United States. Another Table in the Report shows the statistics of immigration into the United States, from which it appears that the majority of the immigrants into that country in recent years have come from Russia, Italy, and Austria-Hungary; the immigration from Germany and Scandinavia, as well as from Great Britain, having relatively declined.

The Irish emigrants, unlike the English and Scottish, proceeded almost exclusively to the United States; only about one in every eight going to other destinations. Another peculiarity of Irish emigration is the large proportion of women, the number of whom nearly equals that of the men, and in some years actually exceeds it. The low proportion of children among the Irish emigrants is also noticeable.

Of the British and Irish adult male passengers, 15 per cent. belonged to the agricultural and 10 per cent. to the commercial and professional groups. Twenty-three per cent. were described as belonging to skilled trades, and 29 per cent. as labourers. The only definite occupation to which any considerable number of the female emigrants belonged was "domestic and other service," the majority being of no stated occupation.

An appendix to the Report shows the number of emigrants from the principal European countries which publish such statistics. No information is available with regard to Russia, France, or Roumania; but of the other countries Italy and Austria-Hungary supply the largest contingent of emigrants, the total number emigrating from Italy in 1905 having been nearly 480,000. The great majority of the emigrants from Northern Europe (Norway, Sweden, Germany, &c.), and also from Austria-Hungary, go to the United States; of the Italian emigrants about two-thirds go to the United States, but large numbers also go to the Argentine Republic, and to Brazil.

The Report is illustrated by charts showing (i) the distribution of the British and Irish emigrants among British possessions and foreign countries respectively, and (ii) the distribution of British and Irish emigrants according to destination (United States, British North America, South Africa, and Australia and New Zealand).

#### EARNINGS AT CORN HARVEST IN 1907.

According to the Returns furnished to the Department, the earnings of farm labourers during the corn harvest of 1907 were, on the whole, somewhat higher than in 1906. The harvest was more prolonged this year and owing to the crops being badly laid by rain in a number of districts, self-binding machines could not be so extensively used as in 1906, and consequently there was generally a greater demand for extra men. Except in a very few instances, however, the supply was quite sufficient, and a number of correspondents state that day labourers were more plentiful than a vear ago.

The following Table shows the average cash earnings, exclusive of the value of any food and drink which may have been provided in addition, of men employed on certain farms in the Eastern, Midland, and Southern and South-Western Counties of England respectively for the corn harvest of 1007:-

District.	Number of Men employed at Harvest on Farms included in Table.	Average duration of Harvest from start to finish (including Sundays).	Average Number of Days on which Harvesting was done.	Average Cash Earnings for Harvest per Man.
Castern Countles Midland Counties Couthern and South- Western Counties	745 247 333	Days. 33 34 32	Days. 26 27 22	£ s. d. 7 13 5 5 18 7 4 18 3

It will be seen that the earnings were highest in the Eastern Counties, which comprise the great corngrowing counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. The payments in these counties ranged from about £6 10s. to £8 10s., though more was earned by some men on piecework in the Fen districts. In parts of Norfolk and in Suffolk and Essex the usual system of payment is for the labourer to contract with the farmer to perform the harvest work for a fixed sum, irrespective of the number of days occupied. A short harvest is thus a profitable one for the labourer, as he gets back to ordinary farm work at weekly wages sooner than in a year when the harvest is lengthened by unfavourable weather.

In the Midland and in the Southern and South-Western counties the systems of payment are frequently on a time-work basis, so that harvest earnings fluctuate from year to year according to the duration of the harvest.

The various methods of payment are as follows (apart from that already described for certain Eastern counties): To give the work in separate portions as piecework; to give the ordinary weekly wages, and, in addition, a bonus of a pound or two at the end of the harvest; to give extra time wages for a month certain, and then to pay the ordinary weekly wages; to pay double the ordinary weekly wages during harvest; to pay a certain rate per day as long as harvest lasts. Occasionally the ordinary weekly wage is paid and overtime money given.

The Northern Counties have been excluded from the above Table, as the majority of the farm servants in the North are hired by the year or half-year, and paid a regular wage with free board and lodging during the whole period for which they are hired, and are given no extra money for harvest, though they are often given extra food and drink. Except in Northumberland and Durham, where the system of engagement closely resembles that in the Border Counties of Scotland, the married men attached to the staff of a farm generally get from about £4 to £6 for a month at harvest, some food and drink being frequently given in addition. Extra hands, both English and Irish, in these districts sometimes get rather higher payments than the regular men, and often more food. The Irishmen are usually provided with lodging in barns or outhouses on the

Cd. 3690. Price 1s. 2d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.

<sup>\*</sup> Balance inward (excess of in-coming over out-going passenger

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.\*

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

#### Canada.

In all parts of Canada, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, work of all kind—especially that connected with railway construction—has been very plentiful this year, and has provided employment for thousands of fresh emigrants from this country. But it is too late in the year for the ordinary emigrant, especially emigrants with families, to go now.

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

New South Wales.—Assisted passages at £6 to £8 a head for persons skilled in rural industries, and at £3 to £6 a head for female servants, are now granted by the New South Wales Government on application to the Agent-General at 123, Cannon Street, London, E.C. There is a good demand for female servants everywhere, and in most country districts for farm labourers, general labourers, men on sheep and cattle stations, dairymen and carpenters. Coal miners have been busy at Newcastle, and silver miners at Broken Hill. There has been a general increase in the manufacturing industries of the State, and competent mechanics have a good chance of employment.

Victoria.—The Victorian Government contributes £6 per passenger towards the passage money of those persons to whom land in Victoria has been allotted by the Agent-General in London, and also of approved agricultural labourers and domestic servants. The chief demand is in country districts for competent farm and general labourers, for men accustomed to work in orchards and vineyards, and for men on sheep or cattle stations. The Victorian Government offers to such persons facilities for taking up land afterwards. Owing to the activity of the building trades at Melbourne good workmen have been in demand.

South Australia. — There is a demand for skilled carpenters, bricklayers, bootmakers, grooms, coachmen, and farm labourers.

Queensland. — Besides nominated passages, assisted passages at £5 a head are given to all families with a little money, whom the Agent-General thinks will make good colonists. There is a good demand for female servants, for general farm labourers and lads, especially dairy hands. There is little demand for tailors.

Western Australia.—Cheap passages are granted to suitable persons. There is little demand for mechanics, but good farm hands are wanted in several districts. Free grants of 160 acres are made to settlers.

Tasmania.—There is a demand for farm labourers from October to March.

#### New Zealand.

Reduced passages are granted to approved farmers and farm labourers with £25 capital, and to female servants. Application must be made to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W. In all parts of New Zealand there is a good demand for these classes. At Auckland all trades have been busy, and there has been a demand for carpenters, cabinet-workers, stonemasons, coachsmiths. and for females in the boot and clothing factories. At Wellington the building and other trades have been busy, and good blacksmiths and tinsmiths, and female machinists in the boot trade, have been wanted. At Napier there is a good demand for capable mechanics, such as men in the building trades, tailors, tailoresses, and moulders. At Christchurch there has been a demand for good cabinet - makers, tailoresses, and for good machinists in the shirt-making and tailoring trades. At Dunedin the only demand is for first-class clickers and female assistants in the boot trade, and for hands in the clothing factories.

#### South Africa.

There is no demand for anyone in any part of South Africa at the present time. In Cape Colony and Natal

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

the supply of labour in the building, engineering, and other trades exceeds the demand. The Town Council of Cape Town have recently passed a resolution, which they wish widely circulated, warning emigrants against the scarcity of work in Cape Town and District, and stating that there is an abundant supply of labour at hand to fill all requirements. In the *Transvaal* trades continue to be very depressed, and there is no opening whatever for emigrants from this country. In the *Orange River Colony* there are many unemployed, and no one is advised to go there.

#### 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. 289 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 unemployed statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337.)]

#### FRANCE.\*

Employment in August.-In the building and allied trades, and in the metal trades, employment on the whole continued good. In the textile trades it was satisfactory in most of the Nord and Ardennes centres, but less so in the Vosges. Short time was worked in the cotton districts of Rouen and Roanne, and there was continued unemployment among hand-loom weavers in the departments of Maine-et-Loire and Deux-Sèvres. Employment was slack for silk ribbon weavers at St. In Lyons and the surrounding district power-loom factories alone were well employed; smaller workshops in the town had little to do, and in other parts were deserted, the workpeople finding employment in the fields. Employment in the garment making trades was still slack, especially in Paris. Employment among leather dressers in Paris was worse than a month ago, and in the coachbuilding trade was still somewhat unsatisfactory. There was a slight recovery in the printing trades. Unemployment among vineyard workers in the South of France was accentuated owing to the poor demand for wine, and also to drought. In the majority of districts woodmen easily found employment in harvest work and threshing. Gardeners in Paris and the surrounding district continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed in August were received by the French Labour Department from 953 Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 224,135. Excluding returns from the Miners' Unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 8.4 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 6.0 per cent. in the previous month, and 7.5 per cent. in August, 1906.

Coal Mining in August.—The average number of days per week worked by persons employed underground in coal-mines in France during August was 5.98, as compared with 5.91 in the previous month, and 5.95 in August, 1906. Taking surface and underground workers together, 88.87 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 11.13 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 57.77 and 42.23, and in August, 1906, 81.17 and

Labour Disputes in August.—Seventy-seven disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in August, compared with 118 in the previous month, and 78 in August, 1906. In 74 of the new disputes, 7,874 workpeople took part, as compared with 16,207 workpeople who took part in 114 of the disputes in July, and 12,030 who took part in 69 of the disputes in August, 1906. The groups of trades in which the largest number of disputes occurred were the building (17), transport and warehousing (14), textile (13), and metal (13). Out of 73 new and old disputes the results of which were reported, 23 resulted in favour of the workpeople, and 21 in favour of the employers, while 29 were compromised.

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

Conciliation and Arbitration in August. — Twelve instances of recourse to the law on Conciliation and Arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department as having occurred in August.

#### GERMANY.\*

Employment in August.—Employment continued good generally, with little change from July. In the building trades, though strongly affected by disputes in certain places, it continued favourable on the whole. Coal miners continued fully employed, and rises in wages were reported. With certain exceptions employment continued favourable in the metal and engineering trades and the textile trades, and was good in the electrical and chemical trades. The bad weather caused an earlier return than usual of workpeople who had sought employment at the health resorts. There was a strong demand for agricultural labour, which could be only partially met.

#### BELGIUM.+

Employment in August.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1'3 per cent. of the 42,420 members of 137 Trade Unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of the month, as compared with 1'5 per cent. in the previous month and 1'9 per cent. in August, 1906. (These figures do not include particulars relating to miners, home workers, or agricultural labourers. See also note under "Labour Abroad" on p. 296).

Labour Disputes in August .- Thirteen strikes, 12 of which involved 1,741 workpeople (1,657 directly and 84 indirectly) were reported to the Belgian Labour Department as having begun in August. In addition to these, 6 strikes which commenced in previous months were in progress during part or the whole of the month. The bulk of the workpeople directly affected by these 19 strikes were employed in the textile trades, in collieries, or in the transport trades (see below as to Antwerp dock strike). The termination of 14 of the strikes was reported. Three of these, directly affecting 560 persons, ended in favour of the workpeople, and 8, directly affecting 1,858 persons, in favour of the employers; while 3, directly affecting 560 persons, were compromised. No lock-out began during August; but one which began in June, affecting 134 workpeople, was in progress during the whole of August, and was still unsettled at the end of the month.

Dispute of Dock Labourers at Antwerp .- A further despatch from H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp, and later newspaper reports relating to the dock labourers' dispute (see September Gazette, p. 265), state that work was partially resumed on the grain and wood cargoes on September 26th, and on general cargoes on the 28th. That a definite settlement of the dispute has been reached is regarded as doubtful, owing to the fact that in urging the men to resume work the Burgomaster had promised an increase of wages in a fortnight's time, whereas a later counter-proclamation issued by the Employers' Federation stated that no promises had been authorised, and work must be resumed unconditionally. The executive of the men's Union met on October 11th, and decided that should an increase of wages be not granted by the 15th a general strike would be declared.

#### HOLLAND.

Employment in August.—Employment in the building trades showed a decline compared with the previous month. In the larger metal and engineering establishments it continued satisfactory, and shipbuilders were busily employed. Employment in the textile, garment-making, and boot and shoe trades, and in the diamond trade of Amsterdam, continued slack. There was a decline in the woodworking, as also in the printing and allied trades. The baking and confectionery trades were slack. In the margarine, cocoa and chocolate trades employment varied greatly in the different districts.

\* Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (Journal of the German Labour Department).
† Revue du Travait (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department), September 15th and 30th.
† Mandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office.)

#### NORWAY.\*

Employment in August.—Of 17,247 members of Trade Unions forwarding Returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, 154, or 0.9 per cent., were described as unemployed at the end of August. The figures for July and August, 1907, and for August, 1906, for certain Unions which made returns for each of these months, are given for comparison. (As regards these figures, see note under "Labour Abroad," on p. 296).

gray from Trade Carona,	N	1embersh	ip.	Percentage Unemployed at end of month.		
Group of Trades.	Aug.,	July, 1907.	Aug., 1906.	Aug.,	July, 1907.	Aug., 1906.
Metal Workers and Moulders	5,968	6,072	4.817	0.2	0'5	0.7
Carpenters, etc	580	555	630	0.3	1'4	1.0
Painters and Masons	831	830	452		5.7	2.7
Bookbinders Timber Trades:—	260	261	175	5.8	3.4	4.0
Sawyers and Planers	1,387	1,350	1,006	0.0	0.8	0.2
Labourers	360	367	252			
Printers	1,272	1,259	1,002	3'9	3'0	4'I
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers	693	700+	624			
Tinned Goods (Food Preparation)	244	247	261		0.3	I,I
Total	11,595	11,650	9,259	0.0	1,3	1'2

#### DENMARK.

Strike of Joiners at Copenhagen. 1-On May 2nd last the joiners employed in the building trades at Copenhagen rejected a proposed new agreement, made by a committee of employers and their own representatives, and struck work, the number of workmen affected being 1,500. Under the agreement in question it was proposed that piece rates should be increased by 10 to 12 per cent.
The masters had agreed to this, but had stipulated that the men should bind themselves to work for members of the Employers' Organisation alone, the Organisation undertaking to employ members of the Union alone. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to settle the dispute, which at one time threatened to develop into a general lock-out. Eventually an agreement was reached on September 6th, which is to remain in force until April 1st, 1911, and work was resumed on September 9th. By the new agreement piece work rates are raised by about 51 per cent., and the stipulation as to working for members of the Employers' Organisation alone is withdrawn. It is stated that nearly all the work is piece work, but time wages are also raised (from 6d. to 61d.

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Disputes of Dock Labourers at New Orleans. —On September 6th the employers refused to accept certain provisions of a new agreement proposed by the dock labourers at New Orleans to replace the one which had expired on August 31st, and the men, who numbered 3,000, struck work. The provisions in question related to (1) a demand that the sewing and repairing of cargo packings should be given to dock labourers, (2) extra time allowance for work done at outlying parts of New Orleans, and (3) a method of referring complaints as to excessive work. On September 16th certain modifications in the agreement proposed by the employers were accepted by the Unions, and the men returned to work. The first of the three provisions referred to above was dropped, while the second and third were decided in favour of the men.

The cotton screwmen at the same port also struck work, refusing to accept a provision of a new agreement under which each gang of five men was required to stow 200 bales in place of 160 as before. These men were locked out by the employers on September 18th. On September 27th the screwmen's Unions determined to demand an increase in wages per day from 26 to 31 dollars (£5 8s. 4d. to £6 9s. 2d.) for each gang of five men, without increase in the number of bales to be

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.

of Statistics.

† Most of the 709 workpeople were out of work owing to a labour dispute.

† Based on despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador and from H.M. Consul at Copenhagen.

§ Based on despatches from H.M. Consul at New Orleans.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER.

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#### COAL MINING.

(Based on 514 Returns-450 from Employers, 50 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry continued very good during the four weeks ended September 21st. It was rather better than a month ago and much better than a year ago, especially in the Midland Counties, in West Yorkshire, and in Lancashire and Cheshire.

Returns relating to 1,372 pits employing 616,918 workpeople show that the average number of days\* worked per week during the four weeks ended September 21st, 1907, was 5.63, as compared with 5.22 in the previous month and 5.30 in September, 1906. The comparison with a month ago is affected by holidays, the average time lost per week in August, 1907, having amounted to 0.38 of a day, while work in September was practically unaffected by holidays (except in Scotland) in both 1906 and 1907.

Of the 616,918 workpeople covered by the Returns, 579,980 (or 94'0 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended September 21st, 1907, and of these 504,037 (or 81.7 per cent. of the whole) worked 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week in September was in South Wales and Monmouth shire (5.88), and the lowest in the Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire district (5.36), and in Ireland, where much time was lost owing to a dispute.

Compared with a month ago, there was a general improvement in employment, particularly in the Midland Counties, in West Yorkshire, and in Lancashire and Cheshire. Compared with a year ago the improvement in these districts was very considerable, ranging from 0.68 of a day per week in the Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire district to 1.14 days per week in the Gloucestershire and Somersetshire district. In Scotland there was a slight decline, partly due to holidays.

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

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in Sept., 1907, at the	Average worked y Collie We	by the	Increase(+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1907, as compared with		
	Collieries included in the Table.	Sept. 21st, 1907.	Aug. 24th, 1907.†	Sept. 22nd, 1906.	A m'nth ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	43,943	5'46	5'22	5'42	+ '24	+ '04
Durham	108,737	5'61	5'32	5'54	+ '29	+ '07
Cumberland	7,994	5.65	5'28	5'70	+ '37	- '05
South Yorkshire	64,805	5'73	5'57	5.20	+ .19	+ '23
West Yorkshire	23,014	5'54	5.08	4'78	+ '46	+ '76
Lancashire and Cheshire	56,026	5'49	5'04	4'71	+ '45	+ '78
Derbyshire	39.492	5 62	5'06	4.26	+ '56	+1.00
Nottingham and Leicester	31,603	5'36	4.72	4.68	+ '64	+ '68
Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and	27,935	5'64	4.87	4'62	+ '77	+ 1.03
Salop	11,789	5'79	4'90	4'98	+ .89	
Gloucester and Somerset	7,826	5.82	5'19	4.68	+ .63	
North Wales	10,898	5'82	5'42	5'55	+ '40	+ .27
South Wales and Mon	129,511	5.88	5.58	5.80	+ '60	+ .08
ENGLAND AND WALES	563,573	5-66	5-21	5.29	+ •48	+ '37
SCOTLAND.	100000	To Carlo	92 30 3			11269
West Scotland	26,836	5'26	5'20	5'27	+ '06	01
The Lothians	5,681	5.23	5'45	5.66	+ '07	14
Fife	20,218	5'55	5'50	5'59	+ '05	- '04
SCOTLAND	52,735	5.40	5.35	5.45	+ •05	06
IRELAND	610	3.82	5'14	5'28	-1'32	- 1.46
United Kingdom	616,918	5.63	5-22	5-30	+ •41	+ •33

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 employed. At pits employing 202,177 workpeople it was not found possible to state which class of coal predominated, and they are entered in the Table under the term "mixed." Compared with a month ago there was a slight decline in employment at gas coal pits, and an improvement at pits producing all other classes of coal. Compared with a year ago, there was some improvement at all classes of pits, the improvement in the case of house coal pits being no less than 0.74 of a day per week.

Description of Coal,	No. of Workpeople employed in Sept., 1907, at the	work by t	e number ked per we he Collier ir Weeks	eek	Increa or De (-) in 1907, a pared	Sept., s com-
	Collieries included in the Table.	Sept. 21st, 1907.	August 24th 1907.*	Sept. 22nd, 1906.	A m'nth ago.	A year ago.
Anthracite Coking Gas House Manufacturing and Steam Mixed	7,609 31,650 36,591 86,205 252,686 202,177	Days. 5'78 5'73 5'49 5'50 5'69 5'63	Days. 5'20 5'51 5'67 4'99 5'23 5'26	Days. 5'67 5'70 5'35 4'76 5'52 5'16	Days. + '58 + '27 - '18 + '51 + '46 + '37	+ '03 + '14 + '74 + '17
All Descriptions	616,918	5.63	5-22	5.30	+ .41	+ .33

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in September, 1907, amounted to 5,674,718 tons, or 167,284 tons less than in August, 1907, and 831,227 tons more than in September, 1906.

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

(Based on 83 Returns-68 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron mines, and fairly good in shale mines, showing little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

Employment continued good in tin, copper, and lead mines. It was fairly good on the whole in quarries, but was still slack in slate quarries.

Iron Mining .- During the four weeks ended September 21st the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.92, as compared with 5.78 a month ago and 5.89 a year ago. The average for a month ago, however, was affected by holidays, which amounted to o 10 of a day.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:-

					And the second	
Districts.	No. employed in Sept., 1907, at the		Number ed per we n 4 week	eek by	Sept.,	
	Mines included in the Returns.	Sept. 21st, 1907.	Aug. 24th, 1907.*	Sept. 22nd, 1906.	A month ago.	A year ago.
	150000000	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	7,512	5'97	5'94	5'95	+ 0.03	+ 0'02
Cumberland and Lancashire	5,240	5'94	5'77	5.83	+ 0.12	+ 0.02
Scotland	962	5'65	5'53	5.83	+ 0.13	- 0.18
Other Districts	2,452	5'80	5.20	5'75	+ 0.30	+ 0.02
All Districts	16,166	5-92	5.78	5.89	+ 0.14	+ 0.03

Of the workpeople covered by the Returns 96.6 per cent. worked 22 or more days during the four weeks ended September 21st, as compared with 90.7 per cent. a month ago, and 96.3 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining .- At the mines respecting which Returns have been received 3,145 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended September 21st, as compared with 3,173 in the previous month, and 3,103 a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the

mines included in the Returns in the four weeks ended September 21st was 5.66, as compared with 5.64 a month ago and a year ago.

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Tin and Copper Mining .- Employment continued good in Cornwall

Lead Mining. - Employment continued good in Denbighshire and Flintshire, and was fairly good in Derbyshire. It was good and better than a month ago in

#### Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment continued slack in North Wales, only four days a week being worked in some quarries in the Festiniog district.

Granite.—Employment was only fair, and worse than a month ago, in Aberdeenshire. In Leicestershire it was fair. It continued bad on Dartmoor, and some short time was worked. It was moderate but somewhat improved in the Penryn district.

Limestone.—Employment continued good in Weardale, and fair in North Wales and in the Plymouth district. It was fairly good in the Buxton district. In Cumberland, employment was slack and worse than a month ago. It was dull in the Somerset blue lias quarries.

Other Stone.-Employment was good in the Clee Hill road-material quarries, showing a further improvement on a month ago. It was also good with chert quarrymen at Bakewell. Roadstone workers in North Wales were fairly well employed. Employment was fair in the Gateshead district. In the Barnsley, Rotherham, and Normanton districts employment was good in the grindstone branch, but only moderate in other branches. Employment continued good in the Forest of Dean quarries; slack in the bath stone quarries. It continued bad, with short time, in Forfarshire.

Settmaking .- In Aberdeenshire employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago. It was slack on the whole in North Wales. In the Mount Sorrel and Stoney Stanton quarries in Leicestershire much short time was worked. Employment was regular at Airdrie, but bad, and worse than a month ago, in the Glasgow district. It was good in the Clee Hill district.

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

## TINPLATE WORKS AND STEEL SHEET MILLS.

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

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during September, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month. It was much better than in September, 1906. A slight scarcity of labour was reported.

At the works covered by the Returns, 394 tinplate mills and 55 sheet mills were working, as compared with 393 and 55 respectively in August, 1907, and 369 and 61 respectively in September, 1906

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

	September, 1907.		Augus	t, 1907.	September, 1906.		
patronian	Number of Works open.	Number of Mills in operation.	Number of Works open.	Number of Mills in operation.	Number of Works open.	Number of Mills in operation	
Tinplate Mills Sheet Mills	76 9	394 55	76 9	393 55	72 9	369 61	
Total	85	449	85	448	81	430	

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

ants material desidence of	Sept.,			Increase Decrease Sept., 1 compared	e (-) in	
de de different apposer ou g	1907.	1907.	1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
The second secon	Ti	nned Plat	es and Ti	nned Sheet	s.	
To United States , British East Indies , Germany	Tons. 2,590 3,010 3,281 16,060	Tons. 5,646 3,464 3,443 19,188	Tons. 7,403 4,003 2,745 18,329	Tons 3,056 - 454 - 162 - 3,128	Tons 4,813 - 999 + 536 - 2,269	
Total	24,941	31,741	32,486	- 6,800	- 7,545	
		Black P	lates for I	"inning.		
Total	5,502	5,919	5,772	- 417	- 270	

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 113 Returns—108 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during September continued good. It was not quite so good as in the previous month, and slightly better than in September, 1906.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters' employing about 25,000 workpeople, show that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of September was 343, as compared with 346 in August, and 341 a year ago. During September 5 furnaces were re-lit (one each in Cumberland, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire), while 8 were blown out (two in Lanarkshire, and one each in Cumberland, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Stafford-

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:-

Districts.		of Furnaces, in irns, in Blast	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1907, as compared with		
Districts	Sept., 1907.	August,	Sept., 1906.	A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES-	B - 10. 1978 1. 15	1 600 - 01		1	
Cleveland	89	89	89		
Cumberland & Lancs.	36	37	37	- I	- 1
S. and S.W. Yorks	16	16	16		
Derby & Nottingham	42	42	40	1000 LL	+ 2
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	26	26	27		- I
Stafford & Worcester	37	37	35	•••	+ 2
S.Wales & Monmouth	16	16	16		
Other districts	8	7	7	+ 1	+ 1
England & Wales	270	270	267		+ 3
Scotland	73	76	74	- 3	- 1
Total	343	346	341	- 3	+ 2

The Imports of iron ore in September, 1907, amounted to 551,508 tons, or 142,290 tons less than in August, 1907, and 22,909 tons more than in September,

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in September, 1907, amounted to 144,987 tons, or 19,107 tons less than in August, 1907, and 2,352 tons more than in September, 1906.

#### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 220 Returns—202 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 6 from Trade Unions; and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued brisk, but it was not quite so good as a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

The volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the

This period was affected by Holidays.

week ended September 21st, 1907, at the 202 iron and steel works from which Returns were received, was 1.3 per cent. less than in the week ended August 24th, 1907, and 2.5 per cent. greater than a year ago.

The aggregate number of shifts worked during the week by all the workpeople included in the Returns was about 542,700, as compared with 550,000 a month ago, and 529,200 a year ago.

Number of Workpeople

	employed by firms making Returns,			Average Number of Shifts worked per man,			
	In week ended Sept.	Increase decrease compar	e (-) as	In week ended	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with		
	21St,	A month ago.	A year ago.	Sept. 21st, 1907.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
Departments.							
IRON: Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging Cother Departments Mechanics, Labourers	10,938 4,588 476 2,136 655 1,684	+ 12 - 67 - 92 - 108 + 17 - 3	+ 507 + 41 - 5 - 87 + 7 + 150	5'13 5'00 5'12 5'95 5'85 5'69	- 0'03 - 0'03 - 0'05 + 0'05 + 0'09	- 0'02 - 0'04 - 0'48 - 0'01 - 0'08 + 0'09	
Total, Iron	20,477	- 241	+ 613	5.26		- 0.03	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	9,016 590 1,567 15,843 2,940 8,358 6,638 9,798	- 267 + 5 - 67 - 202 - 24 - 69 - 92 - 142	+ 390 + 32 58 + 60 + 183 + 61 + 549 + 449	5.84 5.67 5.21 5.39 5.64 5.89 5.85 5.92	- 0'04 + 0'22 + 0'18 - 0'01 + 0'08 + 0'01 - 0'01	- 0'03 - 0'12 + 0'05 - 0'07 + 0'04 - 0'01 + 0'03	
Total, Steel	54,750	- 858	+1,666	5.70		- 0.02	
IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished): Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	11,312 799 749 2,899 6,290	- 215 - 14 - 4 + 4 + 3	+ 50 + 30 + 26 + 151 - 69	5'33 5'77 5'93 5'88 5'81	+ 0.05 + 0.05 - 0.05	+ 0.05 + 0.49 - 0.04 + 0.04 + 0.03	
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	22,049	- 226	+ 188	3-38	+ 0.02	+ 0.06	
Grand Total	97,276	-1,325	+2,467	5-58			
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	12,225 8,037 18,486 4,553	- 204 - 150 + 37 - 21	- 1 + 76 + 279 + 196	5'57 5'61 5'66 5'53	- 0.02 - 0.05	- 0.00 - 0.00 - 0.00 - 0.00	
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	9,946 10,651 5,282 10,575	- 535 + 10 - 101 + 90	+ 369 + 397 + 67 + 649	5'49 5'48 5'62 5'66	+ 0.01 + 0.02 + 0.01	+ 0.0	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	79,755 17,521	- 874 - 451	+2,032 + 435	5°59 5°54	+ 0.01	- 0.0	
Total	97,276	-1,325	+2,467	5.58			

The total number of workpeople employed was considerably less than a month ago; in every department and in every district it was either about the same as, or less than, in August. The decline was greatest at open hearth steel melting furnaces, at rolling mills, and at iron foundries. In Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire it amounted to 5 per cent., and in Scotland to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The number employed was, however, greater than a year ago in all districts except Northumberland and Durham.

The average number of shifts worked per man per week remained the same as a month ago and a year ago, viz., 5.58, varying from as high as 5.95 at iron foundries to as low as 5.00 at iron rolling mills. No important change occurred in the average number of shifts worked in any of the larger departments, or in any district.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during September, 1907, amounted to 63,116 tons, or 15,087 tons less than in August, 1907, and 9,453 tons less than in September, 1906.

The **Exports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron, and tinned plates and black plates for tinning) during September, 1907, amounted to 225,351 tons, or 7,266 tons less than in August, 1907, and 17,491 tons more than in September, 1906.

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 993 Returns—13 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 944 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 36 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, but showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. With ironfounders, however, employment continued good.

The following Table gives a summary of Returns received from Trade Unions having a membership of 161,706, and shows that at the end of September the percentage unemployed was 4·1, as compared with 3·8 a month ago and 2·8 a year ago. As compared with a month ago all districts except Birmingham, Notts, Derby and Leicester, and Belfast and Dublin, showed some decline in employment. As compared with a year ago there was an increase in the percentage unemployed in every district except Hull and Lincolnshire, the most noticeable being in the Belfast and Dublin district and on the North-East Coast.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Sept., 1907,	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unem- ployed for Sept., 1907, as compared with a			
	included in the Returns.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Month ago.	Year ago.		
North-East Coast	15,548	7.6	6.8	5'1	+ 0.8	+ 2'5		
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,995	3.8	3'3	2'3	+ 0.2	+ 1.2		
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	13,422	2.6	2.3	1.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.4		
West Riding Towns	13,172	4'4	3.8	3.3	+ 0.6	+ 1'2		
Hull and Lincolnshire District	2,8,6	2.2	1.6	3.0	+ 0.6	- 08		
Birmingham, Wolverhamp- ton, and Coventry District	7,151	3.3	5.8	2.0	- 2.5	+ 1.3		
Notts, Derby and Leicester District	4,267	3.2	3.2	3.0		+ 0.2		
London and Neighbouring District	12,433	5.0	4.0	3.5	+ 1.0	+ 1.8		
South Coast	4.111	2'5	1'7	2'1	+ 08	+ 0.4		
South Wales and Bristol	7,068	4'1	3.9	3'3	+ 0'2	+ 0.8		
Glasgow and District	15,705	5'2	4.8	4'0	+ 0'4	+ 1.2		
East of Scotland	3,975	4.5	4.4	4'1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4		
Belfast and Dublin	3,585	8.2	8.4	3.8	- 0'2	+ 4.4		
Other Districts	6,158	2.6	2.4	2.3	+ 0'2	+ 0'4		
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	161,706	4-1	3.8	2.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.3		

On the North-East employment was moderate on the whole, and showed a further decline. It was worse than a year ago.

On the Tyne and Wear employment in marine engine works was quiet, but at Wallsend and Howdon considerable overtime was worked, as also on turbines at Jarrow and Hebburn. At Newcastle employment at ordnance works continued slack. Employment was slack at Sunderland and Hartlepool, but fairly good at Stockton, Middlesbrough and Darlington. With brassmoulders employment was quiet generally; with brassturners fair.

Employment in Lancashire continued very good with textile machinery makers, with considerable overtime. In general engineering shops it was fairly good, except at Liverpool, where a further decline was reported, and at Barrow, where employment was reported as moderate. With ironfounders employment continued good.

In the West Riding employment was fairly good on the whole, except with patternmakers, with whom it was slack. At Leeds, Huddersfield, Keighley and Dewsbury it was good; at Sheffield employment was moderate. A further decline with ironfounders was reported at Bradford, Leeds, and Sheffield. At Hull employment was fair on the whole.

In the Birmingham district employment continued fair, except in the cycle industry, which continued to decline. With ironmoulders it was good at Birmingham and Worcester.

At Derby employment was quiet in general engineering shops and good in railway shops, with much overtime and night shifts. At Nottingham employment was fairly good on the whole, except in the cycle trade, in which it was quiet. At Leicester employment with shoe

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

machinery makers was good, but in other branches a further decline was reported. Ironfounders generally were fairly well employed.

In London employment was still dull, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago.

At the Royal Dockyards employment was fairly good. At Southampton employment was good on marine engine work, and fair in boiler shops, and overtime was worked. In the South Wales and Bristol district employment was fair on the whole, but showed a further decline, and at Swindon a number of men were discharged.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good generally, with some overtime. With patternmakers, however, it continued to decline. At Greenock employment remained slack. At Edinburgh it was quiet, and not so good as a month ago. At Falkirk it continued bad with ironfounders and patternmakers, and short time was general. At Dundee it was good, but showed a falling-off in the amount of overtime worked. At Aberdeen it was good.

At Belfast employment was good with ironfounders and brassfounders, and bad with engineers. At Dublin employment continued dull. At Cork it was fairly good.

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

Description.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept., 1906.	Decreas Sept.,	se (+) or se (-) in 1907, as ed with a
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Steam Engines Other Machinery (including Electrical)	£ 6,690 367,821	£ 8,147 448,604	£ 8,947 385,481	£ - 1,457 - 80,783	- £ 2,257 - 17,660
Exports: Steam Engines Other Machinery (including Electrical)	644,260 1,935,275	524,885 1,959,032	583,594 1,531,251	+119,375	+ 60,666

#### SHIPBUILDING TRADES

(Based on 334 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 311 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Branches of Trade Unions with 57,159 members had 6,683 (or 11'7 per cent.) unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 9'3 per cent. at the end of August, and 6'5 per cent. at the end of September,

Compared with a month ago, the principal increases in the percentages unemployed were in the Tyne, Wear, and Mersey districts. Compared with a year ago, considerable increases in the percentages unemployed are shown in the Tyne, Wear, and Scottish districts. Three districts show a decrease in the percentage unemployed compared with a month ago, and two compared with a year ago.

District.			No. of Members* at end of Sept.1907, included	Une	ercenta eturned employ end of	as ed at	Decreas	tage for
ense nuclia			in the Returns.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth			9,856	13.1	8.9	5.8	+ 4'2	+ 7.3
Wear		***	5,191	14'8	10.3	2'4	+ 4.6	+ 12.4
Tees and Hartlepoo	1		4,906	11.4	9.6	9'I	+ 1.8	+ 2'3
Humber			2,520	7.2	4.3	12'3	+ 2'0	- 5'1
Thames and Medwa	у		4,465	11.2	8.4	7'9	+ 3.1	+ 3.6
South Coast			3,857	4'3	3'7	4'2	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Bristol Channel Por	ts	***	2,443	16.9	19'4	15'4	- 2'5	+ 1'5
Mersey			3,788	18.5	11'7	14'1	+ 6.8	+ 4'4
Clyde		***	12,105	11'4	9'4	3'0	+ 2'0	+ 84
Dundee, Leith and A	berdeen		2,457	16'9	19'1	5'I	- 2.2	+ 11.8
Belfast		***	2,541	4'3	5'7	6.1	- 1'4	- 1.8
Other Districts			3,030	6.1	5'0	5°I	+ 1.1	+ 1'0
Jnited Kingdom			57,159	11.7	9.3	6.5	+ 2.4	+ 5.2

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

On the Tyne and Wear employment showed a considerable decline. Overtime was still worked in the Newcastle district, and employment was still fairly good at Jarrow, but at most of the other centres employment was dull, and a considerable amount of short time was worked by drillers and hole cutters on the Wear. On the Tees, employment was fairly good at Middlesbrough, and moderate on the whole at Stockton and Hartlepool; but at the last-named port a large number of iron ship-builders were out of employment at the end of the month. On the Humber employment was only moderate, and worse than a month ago; but compared with a year ago there was a decrease in the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed.

On the Thames employment was slack. At Southampton it was good on ship work and moderate on yacht work. At the Royal Dockyards, it was fairly good. At the Bristol Channel ports it was slack. On the Mersey it was slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

On the Clyde employment with shipwrights declined and was dull, except at Greenock where an improvement was reported. Some overtime was reported by steel and iron shipbuilders. At Leith employment was dull; at Aberdeen and Dundee fair. Both on the Clyde and at the East of Scotland ports employment was considerably worse than a year ago.

At Belfast employment was fair on the whole, and much overtime was worked by steel and iron ship-builders. At Dublin employment was fair. At Barrow it was reported as bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. It remained good with shipwrights at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

#### TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

According to Lloyd's Returns for the quarter ended September, 1907, the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction at the end of September decreased by 170,231 tons gross (or 13.6 per cent.) as compared with the previous quarter, and by 184,680 (or 14.6 per cent.) as compared with a year ago. With regard to war vessels, the figures show an increase of 9,345 tons displacement as compared with June, 1907, and of 61,192 tons as compared with a year ago.

	Me	rchant Ve	ssels.	1	War Vessel	s.
District.	District.   Sept.   Jun   1907.   1907.     Tons   Gross.   Gro   Gro	June, 1907.	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1907.	June, 1907.	Sept., 1906.
AND ADDRESS		Tons Gross.	Tons Gross.	Tons Dis- placement	Tons Dis- placement	Tons Dis- placement
Belfast		451,443 193,830	515,241 132,540	52,523	51,523	50,500
Woon	211,390	214,895	232,613	82,726	74,743	48,731
Hartlepool and		64,275	190,389			
Middlesbro' and	81,400	84,278	74,843		н.	•••
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	11,100	10,270	4,040	37,120	36,680	38,560
Other Districts Royal Dockyards	64,085	68,495	58,641	7,238 84,930	10,616	8,204 57,350
Total	1,080,087	1,250,318	1,264,767	264,537	255,192	203,345

Merchant Vessels.—Compared with June, 1907, there was a slight increase in the Barrow, Maryport, and Workington district, but all the remaining districts showed a decrease. On the Clyde the decrease amounted to 85,087 tons gross. Belfast and the Wear districts also showed considerable decreases.

As compared with September, 1906, there were increases at Belfast, and in the Middlesbrough and Stockton, and Barrow, Maryport, and Workington districts; but decreases on the Clyde, on the Tyne and Wear, and at Hartlepool.

Wav Vessels.—Compared with June, 1907, each of the districts except "Other Districts" showed an increase, which was most marked on the Tyne. Compared with a year ago there were considerable increases on the Tyne and at the Royal Dockyards.

# MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES

(Based on 92 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 62 from Trade Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during September was moderate, and not so good as a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 15,631 had 557, or 3.6 per cent., out of work at the end of September, as compared with 3.2 per cent. in August, and 2.5 per cent. in September, 1906.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.-Employment with brassworkers was moderate at Birmingham, bad in London, quiet at Manchester, Wolverhampton, and Nottingham, good at Bolton, Bury, Wigan and Leeds. With bedstead makers at Birmingham it was bad.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc .- With nut and bolt makers employment was fairly good at Birmingham, good at Darlaston. At Birmingham it was quiet with wire nail and shoe rivet makers.

Wire .- Employment continued good generally.

Locks, Keys and General Hardware.—At Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment in the lock and latch trades continued bad. In the hollow-ware trade employment was good at Wolverhampton, moderate at West Bromwich.

Stoves, Grates, etc .- The slight improvement at Rotherham was maintained. At Falkirk and Glasgow employment was fair, and better than a month ago.

Cutlery, Tools, etc .- In the Sheffield district employment was moderate with cutlers generally; good with sawmakers and in the file trades. At Birmingham it was fair in the edge tool trade. At Redditch it continued good in the needle and fish-hook trades.

Tubes.- Employment was good in South Wales, fair in South Staffordshire and at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, etc.—At Cradley Heath employment was slack with cable chain makers and strikers; fair with block chain-makers. At Dudley it was fair with anvil makers; slack in some works with vice makers. It continued fair with railway spring fitters at Sheffield, and was fairly good with spring and axle makers at Birmingham and West Bromwich. Anchor smiths on the Wear were not so well employed as a month ago.

Sheet Metal, etc.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers was fair at Manchester. With sheet metal workers it was bad in London, fair in Glasgow, and good at Oldham. With iron plate workers it was quiet at Birmingham, and moderate in the Lye district. With tin-plate workers it was bad at Edinburgh, good at Aberdeen.

Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc. - In London employment was fair with goldsmiths and jewellers, and better than a month ago; it continued fair with silver workers. At Birmingham employment improved with jewellers; it was fairly good with silversmiths and electro-platers. At Sheffield it was fair with silversmiths. At Coventry it was fair with watchmakers.

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.	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Increase Decrease Sept., 1 compared	e (—) in 907, as
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware Exports:— Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools	£ 13,852 77,705 66,547 201,326 177,805	£ 9,416 86,133 74,034 209,318 191,922	£ 11,569 76,369 63,157 195,908 167,585	£ + 4,436 - 8,428 - 7,487 - 7,992 - 14,117	£ + 2,283 + 1,336 + 3,390 + 5,418 + 10,220

#### COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 439 Returns—350 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 80 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Spinning branch was good, and better than a year ago; in the Weaving branch it was good, but not quite so good as a year ago, and, by agreement, some short time was worked during the

The number of workpeople employed by the firms making Returns for the week ended September 28th was 115,968, being o'I per cent. more than a month ago, and o.8 per cent. more than a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed a decrease of o.6 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
parties for discount parties for the state of the state o	No. paid Wages on pay day in week ended	No. paid Increase (+) Wages on as compared pay day in week gate Amoun of Wages paid or pay da		Amount	or Decrease —) as compared with		
	Sept. A A ende Sep 1907. month year 28th		ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	A month ago.	A year ago.		
		Per	Per		Per	Per	
Departments.	THE SHAPE	cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.	
Preparing	13,526	+ 0'2	+ 0.8	12,638	- 1.0	+ 36	
Spinning	23,553	- 0.1	+ 0'2	23,947	- 0'2	+ 51	
Weaving	53,035	+ 0.1	+ 06	46,517	- 0'7 - 1'4	+ 16	
Other	9,918	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	17,352	- 0.3	+ 3.8	
Departments not specified	15,936	+ 0.1	+ 12	1/,334	- 03	1 30	
Total	115 968	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	111,510	- 0.6	+ 1.4	
	18880004	13600					
Districts.	7,283	+ 0.5	- 0.0	7,519	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	
Ashton District Stockport, Glossop, and	6,162	+ 0.2	+ 3'0	5,780	+ 1.1	+ 2'I	
Stockport, Glossop, and	0,101		1000		The state of the s		
Oldham District	14,186	- 0'3	- 0'2	15,083	- 2'I	+ 3'3	
Bolton and Leigh	11,612	- 0.8	+ 66	11,002	- I'2	+ 10'5	
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	8,920	- 0.3	+ 0.1	8,676	- 0.4	+ 0.8	
Walsden, & Todmorden		A GUESSIE	- 30 324		1	1	
Manchester District	9,209	- 0.3	- 0.I	7,125	+ 0°9	- 23 - 1'9	
Preston and Chorley	11,891	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	10,446		+ 04	
Blackburn, Accrington, &	16,339	+ 0.0	+ 01	10,442	700	1 04	
Burnley, Padiham, Colne,	12,207	- 0.1	- 0.3	13,719	- 1.2	- 06	
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns	5,438		- 3'3	4,493	- 2.6	- 59	
Vorkshire Towns	0-	+ 0.1	+ 1,1			+ 1.6	
Other Districts	6	+ 1.2	+ 1.3			+ 5.2	
Total		+ 0.1	+ 0.8	111,510	- 0.6	+ 1.4	

In the preparing and spinning departments employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago, the increase in wages as compared with a year ago being mainly due to the recent advance in the rates of wages. In the weaving branch the amount of wages paid showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Organised short time was worked in this branch n the Blackburn, Burnley, and Nelson districts.

Compared with a month ago, six of the districts covered by the Returns showed an increase and six a decrease in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, eight of the twelve districts covered by the Returns showed an improvement, the increase being most marked in the Bolton area (10.5 per cent.).

#### Raw Cotton.

American Cotton .- During the month of September the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 7.06d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 7.57d., and the lowest 6.6od. The price for August was 7.35d. per lb., and for September, 1906, 5.52d. per lb. For the period from October 1st to 10th, 1907, the average price of "middling American" was 6.62d. per lb.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during September averaged 9.96d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being  $10\frac{5}{16}$ d., and the lowest  $9\frac{10}{16}$ d. per lb. The price for August was 10.31d., and for September, 1906, 9.05d. per lb. For the period from 1st to 10th October, 1907, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 9.55d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on October 11th, 1907, was estimated by the

Liverpool Cotton Association to be 633,420 bales, as compared with 398,660 bales on October 12th, 1906.

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

Description of Cotton.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Decreas	e (+) or se (-) in 1907, as d with a		
		4-	300	Month ago.	Year ago.  Bales. + 2,324 + 865 + 1,998 + 2,690 + 5,035		
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous Total	Bales. 185,666 15,520 4.761 9,994 9,881	Bales. 179,003 12,032 5,409 17,207 4,535 218,186	Bales. 183,342 14,655 2,763 7,304 4,846	Bales. + 6,663 + 3,488 - 648 - 7,213 + 5,346 + 7,636	+ 2,324 + 865 + 1,998 + 2,690		

Exp	orts of	Cotton	Goods.		
Description.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Decreas Sept.,	se (+) or se (-) in 1907, as red with
				A month ago.	A year ago.
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	- 6	1,000 lbs. 19,234 2,569	1,000 lbs. 12,769 3,288	1,000 lbs. - 1,810 + 65	1,000 lbs. + 4,655 - 654
Total	20,058	21,803	16,057	<b>- 1,745</b>	+ 4,001
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of	127,334 99,036 94,423	1,000 yds, 175,877 143,539 111,881 107,540	1,000 yds. 169,842 127,770 95,081 91,694	1,000 yds. - 22,959 - 16,205 - 12,845 - 13,117	1,000 yds. - 16,924 - 436 + 3,955 + 2,729
Total	473,711	538,837	484,387	- 65,126	- 10,676

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 420 Returns—380 received from Employers, 28 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

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

#### Woollen Trade.

Employment continued good, and was better than a

Firms employing 27,806 workpeople have stated the wages paid in the periods under review. The number of workpeople employed by these firms during the week ended September 28th showed no change compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 2.5 per cent. compared with a year ago

		people c		1	Earnings.		
THE SECOND STREET	No. em- ployed on pay- day in week	Decreas	ase (+) or se (-), as pared th a	Aggregate amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week	Decreas	ase (+) or use(-), as upared ith a	
THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	sept. 28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Unspecified Total	761 5,525 11,581 7,789 2,150	Per cent 1'0 - 0'1 + 0'3 - 0'5	Per cent. + 4'8 + 1'5 + 3'5 + 3'0 - 0'4 + 2'7	£ 758 5,017 9,842 7,955 1,910	Per cent 0'3 + 0'6 - 0'4 + 1'4 + 1'9 - 0'5	Per cent. + 4'8 + 2'0 + 2'8 + 3'6 - 3'4	
Districts.  Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,537 4,964 3,912 2,436	- 1'5 - 0'7 + 1'2 + 0'4	+ 3'7 + 1'2 + 2'1 + 4'3	4,950 4,438 3,824 2,220	- 2'4 - 3'4 - 0'1 + 2'6	+ 0.0 + 2.1 + 6.2	
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	15,849 6,746 5,211	- 0.1 + 0.4 - 0.3	+ 2.6 + 1.1 + 4.9	15,432 6,181 3,869	- 1'4 + 4'4 + 2'4	+ 1°1 + 2°7 + 8°0	
Total, Woollen	27,806	- 0.0	+ 2.7	25,482	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	

Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district showed a decline, but overtime and nightwork were still being worked at several of the largest mills in the district, especially in the spinning and preparing departments. In the heavy woollen district and the Leeds district employment continued good. At Selkirk it continued good; at Hawick and Galashiels it was fairly

#### Worsted Trade.

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

Firms employing 49,076 workpeople have stated the wages paid in the periods under review. The number of workpeople employed by these firms in the week ended September 28th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 3.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Employment with woolcombers showed a slight decline, but employment generally continued good in Bradford and Keighley, and was much better than a year ago. In Huddersfield it was fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago and a year ago.

	Workpeople covered by returns.			1	Earnings.		
	No. em- ployed on pay-day in week	Decres as con	e (+) or ase (-), apared th a	Aggregate amount of Wages paid on pay-day			
	ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.	in week ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting & Cembing Spinning Weaving Unspecified Total	5,076 26,385 10,581 6,143 891 49,076	Per cent 2'0 + 0'2 + 0'5 + 0'6 + 7'5	Per cent. + 8.5 + 2.9 + 3.7 + 3.5 + 12.8 + 3.9	5,026 14,484 9,404 6,015 617	Per cent 1'0 + 0'9 + 0'8 + 2'2 + 3'7 + 0'9	Per cent. + 15'8 + 6'3 + 5'5 + 14'5 + 6'9	
Districts. Bradford District	24,800 6,760 5,029 5,898 3,312	+ 0.2 + 0.7 - 0.1 - 1.2 + 0.8	+ 4'3 + 6'7 - 2'8 - 0'9 + 6'4	17,781 5,096 3,265 5,423 2,050	+ 1'4 + 0'5 + 0'7 - 0'0 + 0'7	+ 8.2 + 12.3 + 1.1 - 1.0 + 7.6	
Total, West Riding Other Districts	45,799 3,277	+ 1.2 + 0.1	+ 3,3	33,615 1,931	+ 0.0	+ 6.4	
Total, Worsted	49,076	+ 0.3	+ 3.9	35,546	+ 0.0	+ 69	

#### Prices of Raw Material.

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

		Sept., 1907	7. Aug., 1907.	Sept., 1906.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		Pence per l	b. Pence per lb. 12½ 16½ 28	Pence per lb.  141 174 274
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	•••	12½-12¾ 16½ 28-29	121-121 161 273-28	14½-14 17½-17 27½-27
	Import	s and Exp	orts.	

	Import	s and E	xports.				
NUMBA	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	]	Increas Decreas Sept., compare	e (-	), in as
Assess of the same				180000000000000000000000000000000000000	onth ago.	Year ago.	
Import	s and Ex	ports of	Raw Woo!	I (SH	EEP OR	LAN	abs')
Imports 1,000 lbs.	22,658	22,712	23,335	11 -	54	1-	677
British Exports ,,	5,072	4,036	2,727	+	1,036	+	2,345
Re-Exports of Imported Wool ,	5,338	24,958	7,462	-	19,630	-	2,124
Imported Wood ()	The state of the s	and Iris	and the second second second	200000000000000000000000000000000000000		anta	No. of Contract of
Yarn:					STATE OF THE PARTY		
Woollen 1,000 lbs.	235	220	168	+	15	+	67
Worsted	4,535	4,888	4,147	1	353	++	388
Alpaca & Mohair ,,	1,382	1,519	1,350		137	-	32
Total, Yarn ,,	6,152	6,627	5,665	-	475	+	487
		MARINE STATE				3000	100000
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds.	6,956	9,420	6,738	8 23	2,464	+	218
XXI-make d	7,269	10,149	6,800	-	2,880	+	460
worsted "	7,209	20,149					700
Total, Piece							
Goods ,,	14,225	19,569	13,547	-	5,344	+	678

## FLAX (LINEN) TRADE.

(Based on 122 Returns—113 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a

vear ago.

Returns received from firms employing 48,593 work-people in the week ended September 28th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 5.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Compared with a month ago a slight increase in the amount of wages paid was shown in every department. Compared with a year ago the weaving department showed a slight decrease in the amount of wages paid, but the other departments showed marked increases.

In Ireland and in England a slight improvement was shown as compared with a month ago, and a more marked one as compared with a year ago. In Fifeshire there was a general slight decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

	Workp	eople cove Returns.	red by	E	arnings.		
,	Number paid Wages on pay-day in week	Decreas	e (+) or e (-), as ed with	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), as compared with		
100 miles	ended Sept. 28tb, 1907.	A month ago.	A year ago.	ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	A month ago,	A year ago.	
Departments.	How was	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Percent	Percent	
Preparing		- 0.3	+ 2'5	3,756	+ 1.7	+ 9'4	
Spinning Weaving		+ 0.3	+ 5'4	10,250	+ 0.1	+ 14.7	
Other	66.0	+ 0,I	- 0.0	5,402	+ 0'2	+ 1.8	
Not specified	65.50	+ 1.8	+ 2.3	3,928	+ 1.2	+ 10.0	
Total	. 48,593	+ 0.2	+ 5'5	29,448	+ 0.6	+ 5'2	
Districts.	(Carried)	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Percent	Per cent	
Belfast		+ 1.4	+ 2.7	10,756	+ 1.2	+ 8.4	
Other Places in Ireland	16,691	+ 0'5	+12.8	9,396	+ 0'2	+ 2.6	
Total, Ireland	. 34,069	+ 1,0	+ 7.4	20,152	+ 0.0	+ 5'6	
Fifeshire		- 1'2	- 1.6	4,089	- 0.4	- 0,3	
Other Places in Spotland	6,315	- 0.4	+ 2'3	3,996	+ 0.6	+ 7.1	
Total, Scotland	12,559	- 0.8	+ 0.3	8,085	- 0.1	+ 3'2	
England	. 1,965	+ 0'2	+ 8.3	1,211	+ 0.3	+ 12'2	
United Kingdom	48,593	+ 0.2	+ 5.5	29,448	+ 0.6	+ 5'2	

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

Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1907, as compared with a			
			Month ago.	Year ago.		
4,409	7,041	3,246	- 2,632	+ 1,163		
11,763	12,791	11,070	- 1,028	+ 693		
	1907.	1907. 1907. 4,409 7,041	1907. 1907. 1906. 4,409 7,041 3,246	Sept., Aug., Sept., 1907. Sept., 1906. Sept., 1907. Month ago.		

#### JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 36 Returns—34 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

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

gear ago.

Returns received from firms employing 19,111 workpeople in the week ended September 28th showed an
increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and
a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages
paid, compared with a month ago; compared with
a year ago there was an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the
number employed, and of 6.9 per cent. in the amount
of wages paid. Of the 19,111 workpeople covered by

the Returns, 16,669, or 87 per cent., were employed in the Dundee district.

The returns are summarised in the following Table:-

	Workp	eople cove Returns.		Earnings.				
Departments.	Number paid wages on pay-day in week	Decreas	e (+) or se (-) as red with	Aggregate amount of Wages paid on pay-day in	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with			
	ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	A month ago.	A year ago.	week ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	A month ago.	A year ago.		
Spinning Weaving Other	4,426 5,262 6,397 2,146 880	Per cent 0'3 + 0'7 + 1'3 + 0'7 + 0'6	Per cent. + 4'4 + 4'4 + 0'5 + 0'3 - 1'3	£ 2,905 3,288 4,735 2,198 660	Per cent 1'9 + 2'0 - 1'4 - 0'1 - 0'8	Per cent. + 8'9 + 11'0 + 4'2 + 5'5 + 2'6		
Total	19,111	+ 0.4	+ 2'3	13,787	- 0.2	+ 6'9		

Compared with a month ago, every department showed a slight decrease in the amount of wages paid, except the spinning branch, where there was an increase of 2°0 per cent. Compared with a year ago every department showed an increase.

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.	Sept., 1907.	Aug.,	Sept., 1906.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1907, as compared with a			
H 100 1 100 1 100 100 100 100 100 100 10				Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Tons	7,524	5,692	8,008	+ 1,832	- 48		
Exports:  Jute Yarn 100 Lbs.  Jute Plece Goods 100 Yds.	54.529 131,938	44,104	45,090 155,232	+ 10,425 - 34,733	+ 9,439 - 23,294		

#### SILK TRADE.

(Based on 52 Returns-50 from Employers and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good generally; it was rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,451 workpeople and paying £5,744 in wages on pay-day in the week ended September 28th, 1907, showed that, compared with a month ago, there was an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 7.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The returns are summarised in the following Table:—

		people co Returns		Earnings.			
March Street	No, paid wages cn pay-day in week last		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week	Decrease (-) as compared with a			
	ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Throwing	1,083 2,679 3,416 1,081 192	Per cent. + 1'9 + 1'0 + 0'2 + 0'8 + 0'5	Per cent. + 11'3 + 6'4 + 7'1 + 8'9 - 2'0	£ 475 1,988 2,291 872 118	Per cent 0'2 + 0'2 + 0'5 + 1'5 - 4'1	Per cent. + 16.7 + 10.4 + 12.0 + 5.6 - 7.1	
Total	8,451	+ 0.8	+ 7.4	5,744	+ 0.4	+ 10'3	
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macolesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	3,093 824 2,538 1,996	+ 0.4	+ 4.6 + 6.0 + 10.3 + 8.8	2,392 574 1,485 1,293	+ 0.1 + 0.8 + 1.3	+ 8'0- + 7'9- + 12'9- + 12'9-	
Total	8,451	+ 0.8	+ 7'4	5,744	+ 0'4	+10'3	

At Macclesfield employment was bad with both handloom and power-loom weavers; it was good with spinners and throwsters. At Leek it was fair with spinners and throwsters. At Congleton it continued good with spinners and throwsters; it was moderate with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district employment was

moderate. In the Eastern Counties it was fair.

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

Description.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1907, as compared with a			
				Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports:— Raw Silk Lbs Thrown Silk , Spun Silk Yarn , Silk Broad-Stuffs yards	50,215 16,056	56,213	51,860	- 40,838 - 5,998 - 6,728 - 303,384	- 1,645 - 15,058		
Exports:— Thrown Silk Lbs Spun Silk Yarn , Silk Broad-Stuffs yards	3,480 67.267 293,591	74.415	157 67,180 650,270	- 71 - 7,178 - 205,017			

#### HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 100 Returns -96 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in England was fairly good; in Scotland it continued good. It was on the whole better than a year ago.

Firms employing 18,529 workpeople, and paying £14,464 in wages in the week ended September 28th, have made Returns. From these it appears that there was an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was fairly good, but showed a decline; in the Leicester country districts it was fair, but at Hinckley and Loughborough a decline was reported in some departments. At Nottingham employment was reported as fair with power framework knitters; with hand frameworkers in the Nottingham country districts it was fairly good. In Derbyshire employment on the whole was fair. In Scotland it continued good, and was better than a year ago.

	Work						
District.	No. paid wages on pay-day in	paid wages or Decrease (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a p.		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Decrea as con	ease (+) or ease (-) mpared ith a	
	ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended Sept. 28th, 1907	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts. and Derbyshire Scotland	9 463 2,981 3,553 1,799 733	Per cent. + 1'3 + 2'0 - 0'8 - 0'2 - 1'2	Per cent. + 4.5 + 2.3 - 2.2 + 2.7 - 4.9	£ 7,761 2,326 2,651 1,266 460	Per cent 1.0 + 2.2 + 2.6 + 0.7 + 2.0	Per cent. + 4.6 + 2.6 + 0.6 + 7.7 - 4.0	
Total, United Kingdom	18,529	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	14,464	+ 0.4	+ 3'5	

The Imports of woollen and cotton hosiery in September, 1907, amounted to £29,393 and £118,456 respectively, as compared with £43,133 and £129,103 in August, 1907, and £40,907 and £90,022 in September, 1906.

The **Exports** of woollen and cotton hosiery in September, 1907, amounted to £138,304 and £44,178 respectively, as compared with £147,358 and £50,117 in August, 1907, and £109,481 and £43,932 in September, 1906.

#### LACE TRADE.

(Based on 87 Returns—80 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good in England; it showed little change compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. In Scotland it continued dull, and was worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,004 workpeople in the week ended September 28th, and paying £8,172 in wages, showed an increase of 10 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 06 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 49 per cent. in the number employed, and of 15 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Nottingham employment was good in the levers and plain net branches, and fair in the curtain branch. In the Long Eaton district it was fair on the whole; in the West of England it was good, and better than a year ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch generally was dull, and worse than a year ago; at Glasgow and Newmilns employment was, on the whole, fairly good.

and the tenangeral property		people co y Return		1	Earnings	
bewords sectionally togg street a stru edscheduly stopgists	No. paid wages on payday in week ended	Increase Decrease as con wit	ise (-)	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay day in week	Increase Decrease as community with	se (-)
	Sept. 28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches.  Levers  Curtain  Plain Net  Others	2,702 2,641 1,629 1,032	Per cent 0'7 + 1'7 + 1'8 + 2'7	Per oent, + 2'4 + 0'6 + 14'0 + 10'4	£ 3,607 2,518 1,339 708	Per cent 4'9 + 2'6 + 6'4 - 1'0	Per cent 4'3 + 2'3 + 20'0 + 0'6
Total	8,004	+ 1.0	+ 4'9	8,172	- 0.6	+ 1.2
Districts.  Nottingham City  Long Eaton and other outlying districts  Other English districts	1,849 1,715 2,611	+ 2'4 + 1'7 + 0'3	+ 8'1 + 2'1 + 10'0 - 1'8	1,868 2,340 2,351	- 0'5 - 1'5 + 0'2	+ 0.5 + 0.2 + 6.1
Scotland Total	8,004	+ 1.0	+ 4'9	8,172	- 0.4	+ 1.2

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

Description.		Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1907, as compared with a		
				19369	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Silk Lace		£ 14,147	£ 25,105	£ 27,473	- £	£ 13,326	
Exports:— Cotton Lace Silk Lace		336,433 8,727	379,685 12,142	312,735 4,546	- 43,252 - 3,415	+ 23,698 + 4,181	

#### OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.

(Based on 25 Returns - 5 from Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents).

Woollen and Worsted Dyers.—Employment in the West Riding continued moderate, and was about the same as a year ago. About half of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about one-sixth worked overtime.

Cotton Dyers.—Employment generally was quiet, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Calico Printers, &c.—Employment with machine calico printers and with calico printers' engravers was on the whole fairly good. In Glasgow it was bad with

calico printers, dull with engravers to calico printers, and fair with block printers.

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.—Employment at Leicester showed an improvement and was fair. At Hinckley and Loughborough it showed a decline and was slack. With dyers at Nottingham employment continued slack; with bleachers at Basford and Bulwell it was moderate; with hosiery trimmers at Basford it was fair; on the whole, employment in Nottinghamshire was not so good as a year ago.

Calenderers, &c.—In Glasgow employment was fair, worse than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. At Dundee it was fair with calender workers; the dispute affecting the employment of bleachfield workers

#### \_\_\_\_

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 119 Returns—90 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the bespoke branch in London showed a seasonal improvement, but was slightly worse than a year ago; in the provinces it was moderate. In the ready-made branch it was fair, and slightly worse than a year ago.

#### Bespoke Branch.

London,—Employment during September showed a seasonal improvement as compared with a month ago; it was slightly worse than a year ago.

Firms paying £9,267 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended September 28th showed an increase of 6.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the four weeks ended August 24th, and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with the four weeks ended September 29th, 1906.

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

#### Ready-made Branch.

London. — Employment on the whole was moderate. The Trade Union cutters reported it as good on contract work, fair on shipping, and dull on stock work.

Leeds.—Employment on the whole was fair, but not so good as a year ago. Firms employing 6,332 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended September 28th showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported employment as improving.

Other Centres.—Employment in Manchester was fair, and better than a year ago. In Bristol it was on the whole fair. At Norwich it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Glasgow employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in September, 1907, were valued at £279,865, as compared with £256,171 in August, 1907, and £318,234 in September, 1906; and the Exports for the same months at £477,229, £558,976, and £460,182, respectively.

#### HAT TRADE.

(Based on 13 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions and 1 from a Local Correspondent).

EMPLOYMENT during September in the Silk hat branch was slack, but slightly better than a year ago. In the Felt hat branch it was good on the whole, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

In the Silk hat trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 10.9, compared with 10.1 at the end of August, and 13.3 a year ago. Employment on the whole was slack, but slightly better than a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 2.0, compared with 1.5 at the end of August, and 1.9 a year ago. At Denton employment was fairly good; at Stockport and in Warwickshire it was good. On the whole there was little change compared with a year ago.

Ir	nports a	and Exp	orts.				
Description.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sep., 1907, as compared with a			
BW LENGTH TO THE	1907. 1907. 190			Month ago.	Year ago.		
mports	Dozens. 22,452	Dozens. 24,619	Dozens. 25,958	Dozens. - 2,167	Dozens. - 3,506		
Exports:							

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

84,870 - 22,714 + 2,954

... 87,824 110,538

(Based on 492 Returns—478 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 4 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the boot and shoe trade was moderate; on the whole it showed a decline compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago.

Firms employing 59,459 workpeople have stated the wages paid in the periods under review. The number of workpeople employed by these firms in the week ended September 28th showed a decrease of o'l per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of o'4 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 1'3 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2'2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

		the Retu		Page 183	Earning	s.		
District.	No. employed during week ended Sept.	Decrea	se (+) or se(-) as pared th a	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a			
Sing Popular in 201 Total a cline Heating	28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
England & Wales. London Leicester Country District Northampton Country District Kettering Norwich & District Norwich & District Norwich & District Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	2,176 12,239 3,180 8,038 8,168 3,964 2,546 3,311 1,800 1,679 2,193 2,549 1,014 2,563	Per cent. + 2'7 - 0'8 - 0'3 + 0'4 2'3 - 0'8 - 0'4 + 1'1 - 1'1 + 2'8	Per cent. + 2.66 + 0.4 + 0.6 + 0.4 + 1.6 + 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.8 + 5.7 - 3.8 - 0.4 + 0.5	£ 2,313 11,074 2,763 7,659 7,548 3,993 2,125 2,839 1,650 1,791 2,046 2,355 816 2,160	Per cent. + 4'0 - 4'7 - 3'0 - 0'5 - 3'5 - 0'4 + 6'5 - 1'3 + 2'0 + 1'3 - 1'6 - 2'0	Per cent. + 2'4 + 1'3 - 3'0 + 9'8 + 0'9 - 0'2 + 8'7 + 1'1 + 3'3 + 1'0 - 2'1 - 3'6 + 1'0		
ENGLAND & WALES	55,420	- 0.3	+ 0'4	51,132	- I'4	+ 2'0		
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3,743 296	+ 2.4	+ 0'2 + 4'2	3,615	+ 1.3	- 4.4 + 6.1		
United Kingdom	59,459	- 0.I	+ 0.4	54,912	<b>– 1.3</b>	+ 2.2		

Employment at Leicester was reported as moderate, but was rather better than a year ago. At Northampton, Higham, and Rushden it was fairly good. At Bristol employment was better than a month ago and a year ago, although still only moderate. In the heavy boot trade employment was good at Kingswood and moderate at Leeds. In Glasgow employment showed a further improvement; at Maybole it continued good.

Imports and Exports.

		Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	]	Increas Decreas Sept., i ompare	e (-	-) in
194-8112 Apple 142-6		1907.	2907.	1900.		fonth ago.		Year ago.
Quantity Dozen pai	irs £	13,215 55,322	13,637 50,539	15,291 60,868	-+	422 4,783		2,076 5,546
Re-Exports Quantity Dozen pai	irs £	1,068 3,458	1,942 5,167	1,133	-	874 1,709	-	65 653
Exports (British and Irish Quantity Dozen par Value		68,640 183,056	75,546 191,962	65,686 168,792	1-	6,905 8,906	++	2,95 14,26

#### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 173 Returns—168 from Employers, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed a seasonal improvement; compared with a year ago there was a slight decline in the retail branch and a decline in court dressmaking. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades in London employment was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade generally it was fairly good; in the corset trade it was moderate.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades. — Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-end, employing 869 workpeople in the week ended August 24th and 1,421 in the week ended September 28th, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with the week ended September 29th, 1906. Employment during the month was fair. Court dressmakers employing 490 workpeople in the week ended August 24th and 1,019 in the week ended September 28th, showed a decrease of 5.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

Employment with milliners in the West-end showed an improvement, and was better than a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,582 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) showed an increase of 7.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.1 per cent. compared with a year ago: employment during the month was fairly good.

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

In Manchester employment with mantle makers continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade employment during the month was slack; firms employing 1,465 workpeople in the week ended September 28th showed a decrease of 6.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, employing 6,695 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,511 in wages in the week ended September 28th, showed a decrease of 0'2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1'9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

Corset Trade.—Returns received from corset manufacturers employing 2,963 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 28th, showed an increase in the number employed of 1.1 per cent. compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

#### OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 40 Returns—25 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, but somewhat better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,747 had 4.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 5.0 per cent. in August, and 6.7 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.—Employment with skinners was better at Birmingham; fair at Leeds, bad in London. With curriers it was fair on the whole; it was bad in London and quiet at Birmingham. Employment with leather workers generally was quiet at Leeds, good at Bolton, Bury, and Wigan.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment was good generally. With saddlers it was fairly good at Glasgow, fair at Edinburgh and Dublin; at Walsall it was fair with gig saddlers, good with brown saddlers.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades. — With fancy leather workers it was fair generally, but bad on bag work. In London it was quiet with fancy and morocco leather finishers, and fair with portmanteau and trunk makers.

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.	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1907, as compared with a			
				Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: - Hides, raw, and pieces	cwts. 30,382	cwts. 37,878	cwts. 44,287	cwts. - 7,496	cwts. - 13,905		
Ditto, wet	32,042	42,337	42,595	- 10,295	- 10,353		
Total, hides, dry and wet	62,424	80,215	86,632	- 17,791	- 24,258		
Goat skins, undressed (No.) Sheep skins ,, (value) £	714,906 255,259	785,491 301,210	1,009,188	- 70,585 - 45,951	-294,282 + 56,914		
Leather*	cwts. 80,720	cwts. 84,038	cwts. 81,703	cwts. - 3,318	cwts. - 983		
Exports: - Saddlery and harness (value)	£ 51,202	£ 48,478	£ 44,826	+ £ 2,724	+ 6,376		

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

(Based on 388 Returns—136 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 233 from Trade Unions, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT remained quiet on the whole, and was rather worse than a year ago.

#### PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 20,147 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 2.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

	Number of Workpeople paid Wages in last week of September,	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in No. of Workpeople as compared with a			
The contract form of the	making Returns.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties	5 580 1,875 6,134 5,689	+ 0.5 - 4.9 + 0.3 + 0.2	+ 2'2 - 2'4 + 5'7 + 1'6 + 2'6 + 0'8		
Hand-made Paper	869		+ 0.0		
Total	20,147	- 0.3	+ 2'5		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,882 members had 1.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, compared with 2.1 per cent. in August, and 2.8 per cent. in September, 1906.

The imports of paper in September, 1907, amounted to £503,268, as compared with £441,978 in August, 1907, and £453,799 in September, 1906, and the exports for the same periods to £188,307, £196,509, and £172,958.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

Employment in these trades in London was slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In the provinces it was fair, better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. Trade Unions with a

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

cent. in August, and 5.2 per cent. a year ago.

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Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sep., 1907,		tage retu ployed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage unemployed as compared with a		
	included in the Returns.	Sept., 1907.	Aug., 1907.	Sept., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	20,062	8.2	7'1	6.6	+ 1.1	+ 1.6
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5.254	4.7	5.6	4.6	- 0.8	+ 0.1
Lancs, and Cheshire	6,573	4.6	56	4.4	- 1.0	+ 0'2
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,358	3.8	4'3	3.0	- 0.2	+ 0.8
West Midlands	2,472	50	6.8	5'3	- 1.8	- 0'3
S. & S. W. Counties and Wales	3,876	3'0	3,1	2'1	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Scotland	5 458	2'3	2.5	3.0	- 0'3	- 0.7
Ireland	2 404	8.0	6.4	9'4	+ 1.6	- 1'4
United Kingdom	48,457	5'9	5.8	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7

London.—Employment was very quiet with letterpress printers, with whom it was worse than a month ago and a year ago. With lithographic printers it was dull At the end of the month 8.2 per cent. of Trade Union members were unemployed, as compared with 7.1 per cent. at the end of August, 1907, and 6.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1906.

Other Centres .- Employment with letterpress printers was reported as good, and better than a month ago, at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. It was good at Liverpool, Bolton, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, and fair at Birmingham. At Leeds, Bradford, and Hull it was dul!, but better than a month ago. At Belfast it was slack. At Dublin, Bristol, Sheffield, Newcastle, and Dundee it was dull, and worse than a month ago. With lithographic printers employment was fair generally.

Employment continued quiet generally. In London, however, there was a decided improvement compared with a month ago, and overtime was worked in some

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed in Trade Unions in the Bookbinding Trades :-

- 100 mm	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1907 included		tage retu ployed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage unemployed as compared with a		
	in the Returns.	Sept., 1907.	Aug., 1907.	Sept., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 3,622 3,352	4.4	7°4 5°0	4.7 4.1	- 0 t - 3.0	+ 0.8
United Kingdom	 6,974	4.6	6.3	4.4	- 1.7	+ 0'2

## BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 1,833 Returns—828 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 950 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 55 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in September was dull, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Employment was dull with most branches of the building trades. Compared with both a month ago and a year ago painters and plumbers reported a decline. and masons and plasterers an improvement. Employment with carpenters and joiners was worse than a month ago, while with slaters it was better than a year

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of September was 5.9, as compared with 4.6 a month ago and 5.9 a year ago; and for plumbers, for the same dates, 8.0, 7.3, and 7.8

Returns from 770 firms employing 52,227 workpeople at the end of September are summarised below. These Returns show that compared with a month ago there was a decrease of 4.5 per cent., and compared with a year ago a decrease of 5.5 per cent., in the total number

membership of 48,457 had 5.9 per cent. unemployed of workpeople employed. In London the decrease at the end of September, as compared with 5.8 per amounted to 9.1 per cent. compared with August, and 10.9 per cent. compared with September, 1906.

mentings way a city	Number of Workpeople paid wages on the last pay-day of the month.								
District.	Skille	ed Trade	smen.	Labourers.					
23013	Sept., 1907.	Aug., 1907.	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1907.	Aug.,	Sept., 1906.			
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	10.779 2,926	12,048 2,900	11,718 2,919	6,483 2,439	7.015 2,586	7,654 2,496			
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	4,332 3,001 3,089	4.507 3,038 3,251	4,505 3,239 3,465	3,373 3,684 2,665	3,376 3,726 2,108	3,154 2,962 2,160			
England and Wales	24,127	25,744	25,846	18,047	18,811	18,426			
Scotland Ireland	2,832 886	2,798 871	3,339	1,468	1,549 955	I,832 I,033			
United Kingdom	27,845	29,413	29,890	20,445	21,315	21,291			
The same was the same	Lad	ls and Bo	oys.	Total.					
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	643 618	634 618	7 <sup>2</sup> 3 6 <sub>4</sub> 0	17,905 5,983	19,697 6,104	20,095 6,055			
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	990 389 495	984 390 500	1,005 397 480	8.695 7,074 5,652	8,867 7,154 5,859	8,664 6,598 6,105			
England and Wales	3,735	3,126	3,245	45,309	47,681	47,517			
Scotland Ireland	719	747 92	777	8.019 1,899	5,094 1,918	5,948 1,808			
United Kingdom	3,937	3,965	4,092	52,227	54,693	55,273			

London. - Employment was dull generally, and worse than a month ago and a year ago, except with painters, who continued well employed, and with plasterers, who reported an improvement compared with August. Trade Union returns relating to carpenters and joiners in the London district showed that 7.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of the month, against 5'I per cent. a month ago and 6'5 per cent, in September, 1906. The percentages for plumbers were 12.9, 7.3, and 9.2 respectively.

Northern Counties and Yorkshire. - On the Tyne and Wear employment was dull generally, and worse than a month ago, but painters were fairly well employed, and labourers in the Tyne district engaged on ferro-concrete work were well employed, and making overtime. At Leeds employment remained fair, and was rather better than a month ago, and at Hull an improvement was again reported. At Sheffield, Bradford, Middlesbrough and Hartlepool employment was moderate generally.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment was moderate on the whole, but slack at Liverpool. At Manchester an improvement was reported by plumbers, and a decline by carpenters and painters. At Oldham bricklayers and labourers were reported as busy; painters and plumbers as slack. Plasterers throughout the district were fairly well employed.

Midland and Eastern Counties .- Employment was dull at Birmingham, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton. At Leicester and Norwich it was bad, and worse than a month ago. At Nottingham it was reported as fair for the time of year. Employment was good generally at Coventry and Redditch, and good with carpenters at Stafford. In the Potteries it was moderate

Southern and South Western Counties and Wales.—Employment continued slack generally. At Cardiff it was fair, and better than a month ago, except with carpenters, who were slack. At Torquay it was fair. An improvement was reported by bricklayers and carpenters at Bristol, and by painters and plasterers at Plymouth. Masons at Plymouth reported a decline.

Scotland. - Employment was dull generally, and worse than in August; but at Edinburgh bricklayers reported employment as good, and masons and carpenters as fair. An improvement was reported by masons at Aberdeen and Dundee, and by plasterers and painters at Glasgow.

Ireland .- Employment was dull generally.

#### FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 180 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 145 from Trade Unions, and 32 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the woodworking and furnishing trades, though still fair on the whole, was rather worse than a month ago. It showed little change compared with a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,987 reported 4.6 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of September, 1907, as compared with 4:3 per cent. in the previous month, and 4:5 per cent. in September, 1906.

#### Furnishing Trades.

Employment in the furnishing trades was quiet, and worse than a month ago. Trade Unions reported 5.9 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 5.6 per cent. a month ago, and 5.5 per cent. in September, 1906. With cabinet makers in London employment continued moderate. At Glasgow, Belfast, and Liverpool it was fair, and at other centres dull. Employment with french-polishers was fair on the whole; it was dull with

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in September, 1907, were valued at £41,708, as compared with £34,097 in August, 1907, and £50,255 in September, 1906; and the Exports for the same periods were valued at £84,988, £72,306, and £81,224 respectively.

#### Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment with millsawyers and woodcutting machinists, though still fair on the whole, was worse than a month ago. Trade Unions reported 5.0 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4.3 per cent. a month ago, and 4.6 per cent. in September, 1906. Employment was dull in London and Newcastle, bad at Hull, and moderate at Birmingham.

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.	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Decreas Sept.,	e (+) or se () in 1907, as ed with a
Catalana Comme				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 107,273 793,575	Loads. 119,579 823,703	Loads. 84,309 973,360	Loads. - 12,306 - 28,128	Loads. + 22,964 - 177,785
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 20,055	£ 17,402	£ 16,235	+ £ 2,653	+ £ 3,820

Employment with coopers was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was good at Dublin and Hull, and fair at Burton, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment with coachmakers was moderate. It was worse than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4'1 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 3.5 per cent. a month ago, and 3.2 per cent. in September, 1906. At Manchester and Birmingham employment was good, at Glasgow fair, and at Dublin and Belfast

#### Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment with brushmakers, though better than a month ago, was still quiet. Trade Unions reported 3.9 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 50 in the previous month, and 5.5 per cent. a year ago.

Other Trades.-Packing-case makers were fairly well employed. Employment with basket-makers was good at Oldham, and fair at Leicester.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in September,

in August, 1907, and £29,429 in September, 1906; and the Exports for the same periods were valued at £19,849, £16,864, and £16,906 respectively.

#### POTTERY AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 29 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 8 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Pottery trade was good, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. In the Brick and Tile trades it was slack, and worse than a year ago.

Pottery Trade.—Employment was good in Staffordshire, and slightly better than a month ago; it was also good at Bristol, and fairly good in Devonshire; it continued fair at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and moderate in Scotland. With earthenware makers it was moderate in the South Yorkshire and River Aire district, and fair with makers of china at Longton. It was fair with clay tobacco-pipe makers at Glasgow.

Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment was slack at Peterborough, Ruabon, Wrexham, Bristol and Stourbridge. It was also dull in Shropshire, Devonshire, and at Nottingham. It was moderate at Birmingham, Sheffield and Ipswich, and in the Tees and Hartlepool district. In South Staffordshire it continued fair. It was good at Oldham and Bedford, and in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in September, 1907, were valued at £80,134, as compared with £85,734 in August, 1907, and £71,119 in September, 1906; and the Exports for the same periods were valued at £201,391, £243,184, and £181,116 respectively.

#### GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 88 Returns—56 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 22 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with a month ago. It was, however, better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 10,068 workpeople in the week ended September 28th, and paying £11,723 in wages, showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in numbers employed, and of 5.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago, the decreases being shared by all departments, and by all districts except Worcestershire and Warwickshire, and

Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 8.9 per cent. in numbers employed, and of 12.2\* per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The improvement was almost entirely in the glass bottle branch.

	Workp	eople cove Returns.	ered by	Earnings.			
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Number paid Wages on pay-day in week	Decre as cor	e (+) or ase (-) npared ith	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) as ed with	
	ended Sept. 28th 1907.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	ended Sept. 28th, 1907.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
Branches. Glass Bottle Plate Glass Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles)	6,981 838 1,787	Per cent 3'5 - 1'5 - 0'3	Per cent. + 14'0 - 3'0	£ 8,358 971 1,917	Per cent 6.7 - 0.9 - 2.1	Per cent. + 17'9' - 0'5 - 1'7	
Other Branches	462	- 2.3	- 1.7	477	- 2'1	+ 9.2	
Total	10,068	- 2.7	+ 8.9	11,723	- 5'3	+ 12.2	
Districts. North of England Yorkshire	933 4,523	- 6·5 - 3·7	- 1.0 + 13.1	1,056 5,309	- 8·4 - 7·9	+ 7.6	
Lancashire Worcester and Warwick	2,223 1,302	- 0.5 - 1.3	+ 6.2	2,573 1,518	- 4'3	+ 11.4	
Scotland Other parts of United Kingdom	812 275	- o'9	- 1.8 + 3.1	991 276	+ 1.3	- 1.1 + 19.2	
Total	10,068	- 2.7	+ 8.9	11,723	- 5'3	+ 12'2	

The Imports of brushes and brooms in September, 1907, were valued at £26,654, as compared with £31,516

\*The comparison with September, 1906, is affected to some extent by an advance in rates of wages in the glass bottle-making trade, which took effect in January 1907, were valued at £26,654, as compared with £31,516

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

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

Description.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1907, as compared with		
	Igo,	Igo,	19001	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Window & German Sheet Glass,including Shades,&c.	74,315	102,950	96,215	- 28,635	- 21,900	
Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	29,44I 59,50I	25,991 67,469	32,781 66,305	+ 3,450 - 7,968	- 3,340 - 6,804	
Manufactures, other sorts	505 gross	849 gross	2,448 gross	- 344 gross	- 1,943 gross	
Bottles	97,972	108,077	98,138	-10,105	- 166	
Exports:	cwts.	owts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Plate	9,869	9,577	15,330	+ 292	- 5,461 + 153	
Flint Manufactures, other sorts	6,047	6,233	5,894 34,006	+ 7,573	+ 8,654	
Manufactures, other sorts	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	
Bottles	72,660	72,220	65,637	+ 440	+ 7,023	

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 156 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

AGRICULTURAL employment was generally regular throughout September. The corn harvest caused a good demand for extra labour, while in some districts the hav harvest was still in progress at the beginning of the month; threshing, hoeing, potato-digging, &c., also afforded a good deal of employment. There was, generally speaking, a sufficient supply of day labourers for all purposes.

Northern Counties.—Agricultural employment was regular in Northumberland. It was also regular in Cumberland, where the hay and corn harvests, weeding, &c., caused a good and constant demand for extra labour. Little interruption to employment was reported from Westmorland and Lancashire; some scarcity of extra labour for harvesting was reported from the Prescot Union (Lancashire). In Yorkshire the corn harvest generally provided full employment, and the supply of and demand for labour were about equal.

Midland Counties. - Employment was generally regular in Cheshire and Derbyshire. There was little or no interruption to employment in Nottinghamshire. In Leicestershire there was full employment on the corn harvest. Similar reports as to employment come from Staffordshire and Shropshire. The supply of labour was generally equal to the demand in the four lastnamed counties, but a correspondent in the Cannock Chase district reports a scarcity of extra men for threshing. In Worcestershire and Warwickshire there was full employment on the corn harvest and extra labour was in demand, a good deal of the corn being laid by rain. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in both counties. Employment was generally regular in Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire, with the supply of and demand for labour about equal. A good deal of corn had to be cut by hand in Buckinghamshire, and labourers were fully employed. Agricultural labourers were for the most part regularly employed in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. The supply of extra labour was generally

sufficient, but in the Buntingford Union (Hertfordshire) some scarcity of day labourers was reported.

Eastern Counties. - Employment was generally regular in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, though a few day labourers lost time through rain at the beginning of the month. Work on the corn harvest, threshing, digging potatoes, etc., generally provided regular employment in *Lincolnshire*. Some difficulty was reported from certain districts of this county and of Cambridgeshire in getting a sufficient supply of extra men for work on the potato crops. Harvesting operations were somewhat interrupted by rain at the beginning of the month in Norfolk and Suffolk, but afterwards the carting of corn, threshing, manure-carting, etc., caused an uninterrupted demand for extra labour, which was fully met by the supply. Employment was generally regular in Essex, in which county, however, extra labour tended to be in excess of the demand.

Southern and South-Western Counties .- In Kent the corn harvest, hop-picking, hoeing, etc., caused a good and regular demand for labour, but there was a sufficient supply. Employment was generally regular in Surrey. Employment was regular in Sussex, except in the first part of the month, when a little time was lost by day labourers on account of wet weather. The hop-picking provided a good deal of work, but the supply of extra labour was amply sufficient. Regularity of employment with an evenly-balanced supply of, and demand for, labour was reported from Hampshire and Berkshire. Employment was regular, on the whole, in Wiltshire, but a few day labourers were not able to obtain regular work towards the end of the month. Employment was generally regular in Dorsetshire, but in the Wareham and Purbeck Union, where the supply was in excess of the demand, several day labourers were reported to be in irregular work. No interruption to employment was reported from Somersetshire, where harvesting caused a good demand for labour. According to reports from Herefordshire employment was plentiful, owing to the corn harvest and the hop-picking. The corn crop was a good deal laid by rain, and consequently there was an increased demand for labour, which was not fully met by the supply. In Gloucestershire the hay and corn harvests, threshing, hoeing, etc., generally provided regular employment, and the supply of extra labour was not always sufficient. A scarcity of men for milking is reported from the Dursley Union. There was full employment at harvesting and hoeing in Devonshire and Cornwall.

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

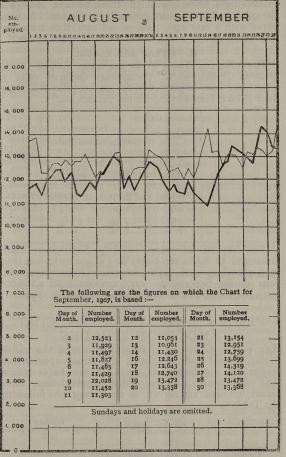
(Based on 141 Returns-116 from Employers' Associations, 12 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was moderate generally in London, and about the same as a month ago. It remained fairly good at the other ports.

London.\*—Employment generally continued moderate, but showed some improvement towards the end of the month on account of the wool sales. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended September 28th was 12,411, an increase of 2.8 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 4.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.								
TENNESS OF THE STATE OF THE STA		In Docks*							
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At III Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.				
Week ended Sept. 7th '' '' 14th '' '' 21st '' '' 28th	3,491 3,642 3,921 4,871	2,451 2,121 2,942 2,485	5,942 5,763 6,863 7,356	5,839 5,609 6,073 6,197	11,781 11,372 12,936 13,553				
Average for 4 weeks ended Sept. 28th, 1907	} 3,981	2,500	6,481	5,930	12,411				
Average for Aug, 1907	3,907	2,598	6,505	5,570	12,075				
Average for Sept., 1906	4,551†	2,331+	6,882†	6,054†	12,936+				

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

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



The daily numbers in September ranged from 10,961 on the 13th to 14,319 on the 26th. During the corresponding month of 1906 the numbers ranged from 12,021 on the 8th to 14,281 on the 14th.

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,105 in September, 1907, as compared with 1,104 in the previous month, and 1,029 in September, 1906.

At Liverpool employment at the South Docks was moderate, and declined towards the end of the month; at the North Docks it was fair. Quay and railway carters reported employment as moderate.

Other Ports.—Employment on the whole was fairly good on the Tyne and Wear. It was good at Middlesbrough and the Hartlepools. Dock labourers were well employed at Hull and Grimsby, where an improvement was reported as compared with a month ago; at Goole employment continued moderate; overtime was worked by coal workers at these ports. Employment was good at Manchester; at Southampton it was reported as fair. Employment was generally fair at Plymouth and at Bristol, showing some improvement compared with a month ago. At the South Wales ports employment with dock labourers was slack on the whole, though good at Llanelly; coal workers were generally well employed. At Leith employment continued fairly good. There was some decline in employment compared with the previous month at Dundee; at Aberdeen it continued fair. Employment was fair at Dublin and Belfast.

#### SEAMEN SHIPPED IN SEPTEMBER.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is

entered and cleared) show that during September 43,102\* seamen, of whom 4,129 (or 9.6 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. In ten cases there were increases, and in seven cases there were decreases, as compared with September, 1906. The largest increases were at Southampton and Liverpool.

For the nine months ended September, 1907, the total number of seamen shipped was 371,655,\* or 18,048 more than during the corresponding period of 1906, chiefly accounted for by large increases at Southampton, Liverpool, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Middlesbrough. The Tyne Ports showed a considerable decrease.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

The following Table shows the number of persons\* shipped as crews of foreign-going vessels at the selected ports during the periods mentioned :-

	Septem					pped in		
Principal Ports.		5	eptembe	er,	September,			
AND THE PARTY OF THE SECOND	1906.	1907.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1907.	1906.	1907.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1907.		
ENGLAND AND WALE	ES.							
East Coast.		300 12 38			All Marian	1		
Tyne Ports		2,778	2,096	- 682	25,686	23,478	- 2,20	
Sunderland		394	467	+ 73	3,890	3,637	- 25	
Middlesbrough		303	344	+ 41	2,557	3,684	+ 1,12	
Hull		1,269	986	- 283	11,617	11,402	- 21 - 10	
Grimsby		71	64	- 7	1,264	1,150	- 10	
Bristol Channel.								
Bristol†		533	575	+ 42	5,745	5,607	- 13	
Newport, Mon		944	856	- 88	8,624	8,249	- 37	
Cardifft		4,652	4,479	- 173	43.521	45,881	+ 2,36	
Swansea		449	331	- 118	4,023	4,554	+ 53	
Other Ports.						1		
Liverpool		15,556	16.943	+1,287	132,548	138,379	+ 5,83	
London		6,160	6,638	+ 478	54,496	54,835	+ 33	
Southampton		2,487	4,803	+2,316	19,147	29.575	+ 10,42	
SCOTLAND.								
Leith		261	330	+ 69	4,241	4,136	- 10	
	and	216	283	+ 67	2,190	2,161	- 2	
Grangemouth		210	203	1 0,	-,-9-			
Glasgow		3,438	3,731	+ 293	31,102	32,498	+ 1,39	
IRELAND.	6999						The state of	
	9	50	57	+ 7	100	503	- 39	
Belfast		316	119	- 197	2,055	1,920	- 13	
Total		39,977	43,102	+3,125	353,607	371,655	+ 18,04	

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

(Based on 19 Returns—2 from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10 from the Collectors of Fishery Statistics for England and Wales and the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

THE fish landed in September, 1907, showed a decrease in both quantity and value as compared with September,

Employment at the principal ports on the whole continued good. At Yarmouth employment was good with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and curers; there was an all-round improvement compared with a month ago. Employment was fair on the whole at Lowestoft, and better than a month ago with fishermen. At Hull employment was reported as good with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and curers. Employment was generally good, and better than a month ago, at Grimsby. At Aberdeen employment was fair, and not so good as a month ago. It continued good at Peterhead. At Fraserburgh it was fair, and not so good as a month ago, with fishermen; it was good with other classes. It was moderate, and worse than in the previous month, at Macduff. Employment was reported as fair and improving off the south-west coast of England. It was generally bad, and worse than a month ago, off the south-west coast of Ireland.

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

<sup>\*</sup> It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate agagements, and not of separate individuals. † Including Avonmouth and Portishead. 

† Including Barry and Penarth.

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				Qua	ntity.	Value.			
	101 120			Sept., 1907.	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1907.	Sept., 1906.		
Fish (other England Scotland Ireland				Cwts. 1,264,564 557,332 42,231	Cwts. 1,239,028 645,044 50,555	£ 693,953 171,777 20,769	£ 669,467 247,757 19,718		
Shell Fish	Total			1,864,127	1,934,627	886,499 38,876	936,942 36,985		
	Total V	alue .	0013	NAME OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS	ALCO TION	925,375	973 927		

The Exports of herrings, cured or salted, in September, 1907, were valued at £760,440, as compared with £692,891 in August, 1907, and £663,777 in September,

#### PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

#### I.-BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of bread on October 1st, 1907, have been received from the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and from other sources, and the returns are summarised in the following Tables:-

,	ıst	Oct.,	907.	2nd	Sept.,	1907.	ıst	Oct.,	1906.
	Pre	edomir Prices		Predominant Prices.			Predominant Prices.		
	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High est.	Low- est.	Mean.
London:-	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d,	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W E. & N.E	6	51 41 42	5·6 5·4	5½ 5½	5 4	5.2	5 5	4 4	4.8
S.E S.W	6	5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1	5·5 5·7	5½ 5½ 5½	5 5 5	5·1 5·3	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4 4 4 2	4.9
W. & W.C N. Counties & Yorks,	6	52	5.8	52	5	5.3	52	5	5.1
Lancs, & Cheshire	61	5	5 6 5 5	6	5,	5-3	6	42	8.0
Eastern Counties	6	5 5	5.5	52	49 49	5.1	51	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4.9
Southern Counties	61	52	6.0	61	5	B.7	552 6 6	5	B.8
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5.6	6	41/2	5.3	6	42	8.0
Scotland	7	51/2	6.0	61/2	5	5.7	6	41	5.3
Great Britain	7	43	5.7	63	4	5.3	6	4	5.0

It will be seen that, compared with a month ago, a rise in the price of the 4 lb. loaf occurred in each of the districts. The mean of the prices for October 1st was '4d. higher than that for September 1st. As compared with a year ago, an increase of '7d. is shown.

#### PRICE OF BREAD IN 29 LARGE TOWNS.

Plac	e.		Predominant Price	Increas Decreas compar		Last Change.		
	n 5\frac{d}{3} & 6 gham 5\frac{1}{2} & 6 5\frac{1}{2} & 6 5 ead 5 rsfield 5 5\frac{1}{2} 5\frac{1}{2} 5 err 5\frac{1}{2}	at Oct. 1st, 1907	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs		
London	1			d.	d	Cont lab	Acres -	
Birminghan	***			+ 1/2	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 1/2	
Bolton				+ ½	+ 3 + 3	Sept. '07 June '07	+ 3	
Bristol					NORTH SERVICE	Sept. '07	+ 1/2	
Cardiff				+ 1	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 1/2	
Derby				+ 1/2	+ 1		+ 1/2	
Gateshead					+ 3	June '07	+ 3	
Huddersfiel				***				
Hull						Sept. '07	1000	
Ipswich				+ 1/2	+ 3	June '07	+ 1	
Leeds					+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 1	
Leicester				+ 1	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 1	
Liverpool				+ 1/2	+ 1	ACCURATE STATE OF THE STATE OF	+ 3	
Manchester	•••	***	5월	+ 3	+ 1	Sept '07	+ 3	
Middlesbro'	***	***	5	+ 3	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 4	
Newcastle		***	6	+ 1/2	+ 1	Sept. '07	+	
Norwich	***	***	5	•••				
Nottingham	•••	***	5		+ 1/2	June '07	+ 1	
Oldham		144	52	+ 1/2	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 1	
Control of the Contro	***	***	42	***		June '07	- 1	
Plymouth	***		6	+ 1	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 1	
Portsmouth			6	+ 1/2	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 1	
Potteries			5	+ 3	+ 3	Sept. '07	+ 1	
Woverhamp	oton	***	51	+ 1/2	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 1	
Aberdeen	***	***	58		+ 3	Aug. '07	+ 3	
Dundee	***		62	**	+ 1	Aug. '07	+ 1	
Edinburgh	-	***	68	+ 1/2	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 3	
Glasgow	***		6	+ 1	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 3	
Belfast			6	+ 1	+ 1	Sept. '07	+ 1	
Dublin			58			Dec. '05	- 3	

From the above Table it will be seen that, compared with a month ago, the predominant price of the 4 lb. loaf has risen 3d. in London and in 16 other towns. At Leeds a rise of id. per 4 lbs. occurred. At Derby, although there has been a rise of ½d. per 4 lbs., the predominant price is still 5d., there being a change in the quality of bread most generally purchased. As compared with a year ago, rises of 1d. are shown in 12 of the towns, and of id. in London and ii other towns.

#### II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

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

Month.	British Whea  Mean  London  Gazette  Price	_ In	nports.	Average Monthly Price of Flour(Town Households) ex Mill for
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour,	each.
rgo6. September rgo7. August September	Per cwt. s. d. 6 0 7 10 7 4	Per cwt. s. d. 6 10 7 91 8 12	Per cwt. s. d. 9 5 9 81 10 32	Per cwt. s. d. 9 11 10 53 11 6

The imports of wheat during September, 1907, amounted to 8,662,200 cwts., or 330,400 cwts. less than in September, 1906. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1907, amounted to 1,127,600 cwts., or 128,300 cwts. less than in September, 1906.

## PRICES AND WAGES IN COAL AND IRON TRADES

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

	Price acco	rding to udit.	Increase of last Audit as compared with					
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Ascertained average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.				
Coal.	1907.	s. d,	s. d.	s. d.				
Northumberland:— (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	June-Aug.	9 3.89	0 10.1%	2 4'59				
Pig Iron.			SERVICE PROPERTY.					
Cleveland Cumberland	July-Sept. July-Sept.	57 3.00 77 3.895	o 8:55 o 8:686	6 7.58 11 7.895				
Manufact'r'd Iron.								
North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars, and angles)	1	145 11'25	3 1.08	13 3'33				
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, hoops, sheets, plates, strips, etc.)	July-Aug.	148 6.92	I 0.62	12 4'32				
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods)		147 7.23	3 0.06	19 0'43				

Coal.—The average price of Northumberland coal for the three months, June-August, 1907, was 9s. 3.89d. per ton, which showed an advance of nearly 10th, as compared with the previous audit, and of 2s. 4½d. on that of a year ago. In connection with this ascertainment it was decided at a meeting of the Northumberland Conciliation Board, on October 5th, to advance the wages of underground workers and banksmen by 83 per cent., and of other surface workers by 7 per cent.

Pig Iron.—The net average invoice price of No. 3. Cleveland pig iron for the three months, July-September, 1907, was 57s. 3d. per ton. This shows an advance of 81d. on the price of the previous three months, and of 6s. 7½d. on that of the three months, July-September, 1906. The price of Cumberland pig iron in the same

period of 1907 was 77s. 3.895d. per ton, being about  $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. higher than in the previous quarter, and about 11s. 8d. higher than a year ago. As a result of these ascertainments, the wages of the blastfurnacemen were advanced by I per cent. in the Cleveland district, and by per cent. in West Cumberland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the ascertained average selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in July and August, 1907, was 145s. 11'25d. per ton, which was 3s. 1d. higher than in the previous audit, and 13s. 34d. higher than a year ago. In the Midlands the selling price for the same period of 1907 was 148s. 6.92d. per ton, which was 1s. 01d. higher than in the previous two months, and 12s. 41 d. higher than in the corresponding period of 1906. In the West of Scotland the selling price in July and August, 1907, was 147s. 7.23d. per ton, being 3s. higher than in the previous audit, and about 19s. old. higher than a year As a result of these ascertainments the wages of puddlers and millmen in the North of England and the Midlands remain unaltered, but in the West of Scotland the wages of these workpeople have been advanced by 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent. respectively.

#### SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

THE seventh International Co-operative Congress was opened on September 23rd at Cremona, Italy, under the presidency of Signor Luigi Luzzatti, who was supported by the Prime Minister of Italy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry. Official representatives were present from the Governments of Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. There were also present 250 delegates from co-operative societies representing sixteen nationalities, together with nearly 700 individual co-operators who attended as visitors

The Congress was opened by an address of welcome from the Mayor of Cremona, tollowed by an inaugural address by the President, Signor Luzzatti, after which an adjournment took place to enable the delegates to visit various co-operative institutions in the district.

On the following day, papers on the National Organisation of Agricultural Co-operation were read by Herr Svend Hogsbro, the Danish Minister of Public Works; Prof. Dr. G. Raineri, Member of the Italian Parliament; and Dr. M. Casalini. A paper was then read by M. Louis Bertrand, member of the Belgian Chamber, on "What can Co-operation do to help working men and small cultivators in their daily life."

On the next day (Wednesday) a paper was read by Mr. William Maxwell (President of the Scottish Wholesale Society) upon the importance of Wholesale Co-operative Societies, in favour of which a long resolution was adopted, and also the following resolution, moved by Dr. H. Müller, on behalf of the Swiss delegates: "That the International Co-operative Alliance Congress in Cremona suggests that the Wholesale Societies in the different countries should form a committee to study the question of international joint buying in the world's markets, and to practise it whenever and wherever possible.'

A paper on "Women's Part in the Co-operative Movement" was then read by Madame Treub (Holland), the following resolution being unanimously adopted: "That the action of women, organised in Women's Guilds, and adopting the aims by the pursuit of which the Women's Co-operative Guild of England has shown that most valuable services may be rendered to co-operation for the benefit of the poorer classes, is to be welcomed and heartily encouraged, with a view to the organisation of Women's Co-operative Guilds of the same type in

The discussion upon agricultural co-operation was then re-opened, a lengthy resolution being submitted, but the sitting ended without a vote being taken, the subjects being adjourned to the next congress. On Thursday, the 26th, the Congress migrated to Milan, where on Thursday and Friday numerous co-operative institutions

were visited. On Saturday the Congress visited Reggio Emilia to inspect the railway construction works undertaken by the co-operative navvies of that district.

# CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

#### Quarterly Returns of Sales.

RETURNS received from three Co-operative Wholesale Societies in the United Kingdom, for the second quarter of 1907, show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £7,834,722, an increase of 5.9 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1906, and of 32.2 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1902 (i.e., five years ago).

The sales and transfers from the manufacturing to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £2,072,018, an increase of 170 per cent. on the second quarter of 1906, and of 68.3 per cent. on that of 1902.

The following Table gives details for the three

Societies:-

LET WARE FIGURE		8	lales.		
Names of Societies	In sec	ond quarts	er of	Percent crease in compare	1907 2
Nature of Business.	1907.	1906.	1902.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
English Wholesale	£	£	£	12000	
Distributive Departments Manufacturing ,,	5,940,597 1,384,284*	5,592,691 1,14 <b>9,2</b> 41*†	4,442,408 719,345*	6'2 20'5	33 <b>'7</b> 92'4
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Manufacturing ,,	1,873,379 626,168*	1,786,698 586,877*	1,461,543 460,816*	4'9 6'7	28'2 35'9
English and Scottish Wholesale Societies's Joint Committee:— Manufacturing Departments	<b>6</b> 1,566*	34,603*†	51,171*	77'9	20.3
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments	20,746	16,623	20,492	24.8	1'2
Totals—Distributive Depts , Manufacturing ,	7,834,722 2,072,018*	7.396,012 1,770,721*+	5,921,413 1,231,332*	5'9	32'2 68'3
Grand Total	9,806,740	9,166,733+	7,155,775	8.1	38.4

# HOME OFFICE ORDER.1

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901: Fruit Preserving: Conditions to Special Exception. - The provisions of the Act as to period of employment, times for meals and holidays, do not apply to young persons and women engaged in the process of cleaning and preparing fruit so far as is necessary to prevent the spoiling of the fruit immediately on its arrival at a factory or workshop during the months of June, July, August and September; but this exception is subject to such conditions as the Home Secretary may by special Order prescribe. Also, where it appears to the Home Secretary that, for the protection of the health of women, young persons or children employed in pursuance of such exception, either for a longer period than is otherwise allowed or at night, the adoption of special means or provision for cleanliness and ventilation is required; or that the adoption of a special provision as to the total number of hours of employment in each week, the periods of employment, and the intervals between such periods is required in the case of women and young persons employed at night; he may, by special Order, direct that the adoption of the means or provision shall be a condition of such employment. In pursuance of these powers a special Order, dated June 17th, 1902, was made. This Order has now been repealed, and a new Order‡, dated September 11th, 1907, has been substituted for it; the provisions, however, which are new are not in general to come into force until June 1st, 1908. This Order reproduces, with some amendments, the provisions of the repealed Order, and adds fresh provisions for the supply of suitable sanitary accommodation and washing accommodation for the use of persons employed in cleaning or preparing fruit. The Order also enacts that no woman or young person shall be employed in pursuance of the special exception, unless and until the occupier of the factory or workshop holds a certificate from the Inspector of the district to the effect that provision has been made to his satisfaction for compliance with the requirements of the Order as to sanitary and washing accommodation, ventilation, temperature, and other such matters.

- \* Sales and transfers from productive to distributive departments.
- † Revised figures. ‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1907. No. 728. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price of

# TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.\*

Number and Magnitude.—Twenty-nine new disputes began in September, 1907, as compared with 27 in August, 1907, and 23 in September, 1906. By the 29 that been resumed pending further negotiations. disputes, 8,425 workpeople were directly and 797 indirectly affected, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople affected by old disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 10,833 workpeople involved in trade disputes during September 10,833 workpeople involved in trade disputes during September, 1907, compared with 13,912 in August, 1907, and 21,377 in September, 1906.

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

	No. of	No. of Workpeople affected.				
Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying		618	263	881		
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	6	635	478	1,113		
Textile	4	5,556		5,556 750		
Clothing		739 877	45	922		
Other frades			43	9-4		
Total, September, 1907	29	8,425	797	9,222		
Total, August, 1907	27	4,829	3,587	8,416		
Total, September, 1906	23	15,263	2,296	17,559		

Causes.—Of the 29 new disputes, 11 arose on demands for increased wages, 2 on objections to reduction in wages, and 3 on other wages questions, 7 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of Trade Union principle, and 2 on details of working arrangements.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 19 new disputes, directly affecting 2,436 persons, and 5 old disputes, directly affecting 2,430 persons, and 24 new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 1,189 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 1,210 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; favour of the employers; and 7, directly involving

Aggregate Duration. - The aggregate duration in September of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 50,600 working days. In addition, 21,500 working days were lost during September owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in September of all disputes, new and old, was 72,100 working days, as compared with 185,400 in the previous month, and 147,400 in the corresponding month

Summary for the First Nine Months of 1906 and 1907†.—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople affected, and the aggregate duration in working days for the nine months, January to September, 1906 and 1907 respectively, were as

	Janua	ry—Septer	mber, 1906.	January—September, 1907.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people affected,	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people affected.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days,	
Building	13	1,137	45,900	18	968	21,900	
Mining and Quarrying	65	55,720	700,800	83	41,351	426,100	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding		16,937	255,600	80	14,341	384,900	
Textile	93	65,953	697,700	118	35,258	503,300	
Clothing	31	7,037	86,500	39	7,320	98,400	
Transport	13	1,201	8,000	22	7,161	88,100	
Other Trades	38	2,895	34,500	59	4,419	73,300	
Total	333	150,880	1,829,000	419	110,818	1,596,000	

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

# Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.‡	Locality.	Work Affe	ber of people cted.  Indirectly.;	Date when Dispute began in 1907.	Dura- tion in Work- ing Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result.‡
Engineering— Cupola men, Moulders, Dressers, Patternmakers, &c.	Falkirk	6	464	2 Sept.	2	For advance in wages	One man returned at old rates; the others were replaced.
Textile— Mill Workers (Thread Manufacture)	Paisley	4,580§	5,120§	23 Sept.	11	Strike of wood turners against alterations of piece rates consequent on introduction of new machinery	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Overlookers, Weavers, Winders, &c.	Wigan	906	-	18 Sept.		Strike of overlookers for increase of poundage rate, with a minimum standing rate of 37s. a week; followed by lock-out of weavers	No settlement reported.
Bleachfield Workers	Dundee	450		1 July	74	For advance in wages	Work resumed unconditionally.
Dock Labour— Timber Porters	Bristol and Portishead	400	10. MES	23 Sept.	4	For advance in wages of 6d. a day to men employed at Portishead	Work resumed on old conditions.
Woodworking— Coopers	Aberdeen	250	45	26 Sept.	6	For advance in wages	Work generally resumed on old conditions for barrel making; some increase to be granted during fishing season.

<sup>\*</sup> Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.

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

October, 1907. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Changes reported in September .- The net effect of all the changes reported in September was an increase of £2,471 per week, as compared with an increase of £48,180 per week in August, 1907, and one of £675 per week in September, 1906. The number of workpeople affected was 28,912, all of whom received advances. The total number affected by changes in the preceding month was 748,996, and in September, 1906, 17,116.

Two changes, affecting 4,100 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards; and five changes, affecting 10,576 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 14,236 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives; two of these, affecting 80 workpeople, being preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the Nine completed Months of 1907 .- The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose wages were changed, so far as reported, during the nine months ended September 30th, 1907, was 1,180,638, as compared with 902,106 for the corresponding period of 1906. The changes arranged gave 1,180,075 workpeople a net increase of £171,901 per week, and 563 workpeople a net decrease of £75 per week. The net effect of the changes was thus an increase of £171,826 per week, as compared with an increase of £41,413 per week in the corresponding period of 1906.

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

scentipologop years laye		January-September.						
Groups of Trades.	19	o6.	1907.					
A STATE OF THE STA		No.	£	No.	£			
Building		3,047	- 167	2,523	+ 173			
Coal Mining		314,488	+17,075	780,078	+147,742			
Iron, &c., Mining		8,511	+ 648	15.540	+ 2,29			
Quarrying	20	4,090	- 59	2,751	+ 104			
Pig Iron Manufacture		16,299	+ 938	16,477	+ 1,659			
Iron and Steel Manufacture		52,756	+ 4,164	52,584	+ 4,777			
Engineering and Shipbuilding		105,227	+ 5,964	35,515	+ 1,88			
Other Metal Trades		548	+ 36	733	+ 4			
Textile Trades		386,817	+12,193	250,820	+ 11,47			
Printing, &c Trades		1,258	+ 161	7,952	+ 40			
Glass, &c., Trades		760	+ 66	4,112	+ 34			
Other Trades		1,849	+ 179	7,198	+ 67			
Employees of Local Authorities		5.456	+ 215	4,355	+ 26			
Total		902,106	+ 41,413	1,180,638	+ 171,82			

#### Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported during September, 1907, affected 103 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by 206 hours per week. The total number of workpeople reported as affected by changes in hours of labour in the nine months ended September 30th, 1907, was 12,776, the net decrease in their working hours being 20,815 per week.

#### Principal Changes in Wages in September.

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

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change	Occupation.	Num Work	ximate ber of people ted by	Particulars of Change.
		takes effect in 1907.	See of the fact with the fact of the control of the	In- crease.	De- crease.	
	Forest of Dean {	2 Sept. 30 Sept.	Hewers, other Underground and Surface Workers (including Enginemen and Mechanics)	5,500		Advance of 5 per cent. Further advance of 5 per cent., making wages 45 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
a Angliand	Bristol District	20 Sept. }	Hewers and other Underground Workers and Banksmen	2,500	{	Advance of 5 per cent. Further advance of 22 per cent.
Coal Mining	Somerset (Rad-	20 Sept. } 27 Sept. }	Hewers and other Underground Workers, Banksmen and Screen- men	4,000		Advance of 5 per cent.  Further advance of 2½ per cent., making wages 45 per cent.  above the standard of 1879.
	stock District)	20 Sept. } 27 Sept. }	Enginemen and Stokers	100	{	Advance of 5 per cent.  Further advance of 2½ per cent., making wages 30 per cent.  above the standard of 1870.
Shale Mining	Scotland	29 Aug. {	Miners ) Oncostmen, Boys and Enginemen	4,000	{	Advance of 12½ per cent.  Advance of 1d, to 3d, per day.
Pig Iron Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	ı Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	1,250		Advance, under sliding scale, of 13 per cent., making wages 283 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
(	Consett, Jarrow and Newburn	ı Oct.	Steel Millmen	1,184		Advance, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages
Iron & Steel Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	ı Oct.	Iron and Steel Workers and Mechanics	5,000		Advance, under sliding scale, of 13 per cent., making wages 283 per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland	30 Sept.	Puddlers }	3,000		Advance, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (9s. 9d. to 10s.).  Advance, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
(	Leigh and District (Lancs.)	ist pay Aug.	Fitters, Turners, Smiths & Planers	176		Advance of 2s. per week (32s. to 34s.).
Engineering	Derby	1st pay Aug.	Engineers	250		Advance of 2½ per cent. on piece rates, and of 1s. per week on time rates.
2 mg/mooring	Leicester	1st pay Aug.	Engineers	500		Advance of 2½ per cent. on piece rates, and of is. per week on time rates.
	Llanelly	1st pay Aug.	Fitters, Turners, Smiths and Iron- founders'	146		Advance of is. per week (35s. to 36s.).
Textile	Oldham & District	28 Aug.	Fustian Weavers	450		Advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates.

Note.-Coal Mining.-Early in October it was arranged that the wages of Northumberland miners should be advanced by 82 per cent., making their wages 47% per cent. above the standard of 1879.

Pig Iron Trade.—Early in October it was arranged that the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham should be advanced by 1 per cent., and in West Cumberland by \(^3\_4\) per cent. Full particulars will appear in the November GAZETTE.

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

+ At a few of the collieries wages are stated to be 40 per cent. above the standard.

<sup>+</sup> 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.

<sup>†</sup> The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected," 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.

<sup>§</sup> The number directly affected is composed mainly of workpeople who came out in sympathy with the original strikers; the indirectly affected are the workers at another mill under the same ownership who were thrown out of work on October 3rd.

rate per 10,000
of Population as
compared
with

A year ago.

A month ago.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

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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 September, 1907, was 276, an increase of 30 as compared with the previous month, and of 39 as compared with September, 1906.

The mean number for September in the years 1902-1906 was 232, the maximum year being 1905 with 254 deaths, and the minimum year 1903, with 202 deaths.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during September, 1907, was 103, as compared with 158 in August, 1907, and 58 in September, 1906. The mean for the five years 1902-1906 was 89, the highest number being 116 in 1905, and the lowest 58 in 1906.

In the following Table the fatal accidents reported in September, 1907, are classified by the trades in which they occurred, and comparative figures are given for the preceding month and for the corresponding month of last year :-

Trade.	Numb	per of Work killed durin	people	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1907, as compared with a		
	Sept., 1907.	August,	Sept., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago	
Railway Service -	100.000	L manual	it feets	lund.		
Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers	3	4 3	2 2	- 3	- I + I	
Firemen	ī	3 5	2	- 4	- I	
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	9	8	9	- 1 + 1	- 2	
including Labourers)		MARINE		1989		
Porters Shunters	7	5 5	6	+ 2	+ 7	
Miscellaneous	28	14	16	+ 14	+ 12	
Contractors' Servants			I	***	_ I	
Total, Railway Service	50	45	40	+ 8	+ 10	
Mines-	0	-6		1	2000	
Underground Surface	108	76	79	+ 32 + 2	+ 29	
Matal Missa	119	83	89	+ 34	+ 30	
Quarries over 20 feet deep	10	1	10	+ 9		
			1000			
Factories (including Workshops)						
Cotton	4	2	3	+ 2	+ 1	
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	3	5 1	2	- 2	+ 1	
Non-Tex'ile -						
Extraction of Metals	1 13	3 17	4 9	- 2	- 3 + 4	
Founding and Conversion of Metals	-3	1				
Marine and Locomotive	I	5	I	- 4		
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	8	9	20	- 1	- 12	
Wood	3 6	3		-"1	+ 3 + 1	
Chemicals Other Non-Textile Indus-	23	7 30	5 25	- 7	+ 1 - 2	
tries	-					
Total, Factories	63	82	70	- 19	- 7	
Accidents reported under		to alto				
Factory Act, Ss. 103-5-	12	15	9	- 3	+ 3	
Docks, Wharves and Quays Warehouses	3	2	2	+ 1	+ 1	
Buildings to which Act applies	15	14	14	+ 1	+ 1	
Laundries						
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 103-5	30	31	25	- 1	+ 5	
Accidents reported under	4	2	3	+ 2	+ 1	
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894						
Total, exclusive of Seamen	276	246	237	+ 30	+39	
A STATE OF THE LOCK THE WAY		=======================================				
Seamen— On Trading Vessels—		12/1/201		F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Sailing	7	21	7	- 14		
	92	124	45	- 32	+ 47	
Steam	Company of the last of the las			- T	+ 1	
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	I	2				
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	3	2 11	6	- 8	- 3	
On Fishing Vessels— Sailing	A PARTIE OF					

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

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

# DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during September was 56, there being 49 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning and 3 of arsenic poisoning, and 3 of anthrax. There were also 5 deaths, 3 due to lead poisoning, 1 to poisoning by arseniuretted hydrogen gas, and I to anthrax. In addition to the above, 18 cases of lead poisoning (including 4 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the nine months ended September, 1907, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 432, as compared with 531 in the corresponding period of 1906. The number of deaths during the same period of 1907 was 33, as against 44 in 1906. In addition there were 122 cases of lead poisoning (including 30 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first nine months of 1907, as compared with 131 cases (including 28 deaths) in the first nine months of 1906.

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

	THOU STORY	A Delay	Indu	DULIC	3.	1		
			Moni	CASES		E	EATHS	
Industry.			Month of Sept.	Mo	ne nths ded ember,	Month of Sept.,	Mo	ine ntbs ded ember
	EVAD			1907.	1906.		1907.	1906
				L	ead P	oisonin	g.	
Smelting of Metals			2	16	23	ı	2	I
Brass Works	•••		I	4	11		I	-
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering			2	3	13		2	1
Printing			5	20	II	I	2	4
File Cutting			3	6	II	-	10000	-
Tinning and Enamelling	of	Iron	I	17	15	-	- FE 10	1
Hollow-ware White Lead Works		N. Call	2	47	76	_	1	
Red and Yellow Lead Works			ī	5	5	-	-	5 3 1 - 7
China and Earthenware*			12	65	82	I	8 -	3
Litho-Transfer Works			I	6	3	-	-	-
Glass Cutting and Polishing Enamelling of Iron Plates			1	3	4 4			1
Electrical Accumulator Works			I	10	24		_	
Paint and Colour Works			4	19	31	-	1	-
Coach Making			6	51	61	-	I	7
Shipbuilding			2	17	21	-	1	
Paint used in other Industries			2 2	31	27		1 2	3 2
Other Industries			11000	36	51			-
Total in Factories and M		lops	49	369	478	3	21	29
House Painting and Plumbing	3		18	122	131	4	30	28
			0	ther l	forms	of Poi	soning	g.
Mercurial Poisoning-	- 34-1	130	7 6			1		
Barometer and Thermometer		1735000	100	-	10000	1	-	1
Furriers' Processes Other Industries		***	I	4	3	_	_	_
	A CONTRACTOR	384				-		1000
Total			1	5	3		-	
Phosphorus Poisoning—			6 5 5 5		1	909884	1.00	
Lucifer Match Works			100	I	-	-	I	-
Other Industries	***	•••						
Total				1	-	-	1	-
irsenic Polsoning—						200		
Paints, Colours, and Extra	raction	of	-	4	2	-		
Other Industries	***		3	4		1	2	
Total			3	8	2	1	2	-
		ng"	4	14	5	1	3	-
Total, "Other Forms of Po	oisonii							
	oisoni				Anth	79.X.	Nack	
Total, "Other Forms of Po	oisoni				1	PB.X.	1	
Total, "Other Forms of Po	oisoni		2	20	17	- 1	3	7
Total, "Other Forms of Po			2 1	15	17 5	-   -	4	3
Total, "Other Forms of Po	 lides	and	400,000		17	- 1		

\* Of the 12 ersons affected in the china and earthenware industry 5 were

Total, Anthrax ... ... 3 49 48

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for September.

October, 1907. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Month	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907, as compared with					
	1905.	1905. 1906. 1			1906.	1905.	
The second secon	£	£	£		£		£
IFood, Drink, and	M. Oct. A. S. Son St.	The second second second					
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured*	12,869,754	13,148,322	13,211,302	+	62,980	+	341,548
III.—Articles wholly or	104099 S.B. 3504	Carlo Control Control	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR			10000	310,316
IV.—Miscellaneous and Un- classified (including Parcel Post)	203,381	155,559	196,431	+	40,872	-	6,950
Total value of Imports	48,726,729	45,089,835	45,341,276	+	281,441	-	385,453

#### EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

The Author Control	Month	ended Se	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907 as compared with			
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1905.	
	£	£	£	+ 188,214	£	
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,127,432	2,139,199	2,327,413	+ 188,214	+ 199,981	
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured?	3,137,456	3,638,625	4,851,831	+1,213,206	+ 1,714,375	
	23,641,553	24,282,220	27,509,761	+3,227,541	+ 3,868,208	
IV.—Miscellaneous and Un- classified (including Parcel Post)	444,019	465,109	467,315	+ 2,206	+ 23,296	
Total value of Exports of British produce.	29,350,460	30,525,153	35,156,320	+4,631,167	+ 5,805,860	

The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £5,521,237 in September, 1905; £5.520,763 in September, 1906; and £5,942,312 in September, 1907.

# RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways during the four weeks ended September 28th amounted to £4.555.341, an increase of £215,859 (or 5.0 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1906.

During the 39 weeks ended September 28th, 1907, the amount was £41,702,388, an increase of £1.703,332 (or 4.3 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1906.

		r 28th, 1907.		ks ended er 28th, 1907.			
The total state of the state of	Amount.	Increase(+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1906.	Amount.	Increase(+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1906.			
English Lines :—	t	1	1	1			
L. & N. W., Midland, Gt. Central, N. London and N. Staffs.	1,722,337	+100,989	15,750,053	+ 789,074			
Gt. Northern, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	485,221	+ 9,033	4,434,114	+ 162,007			
Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	845,547	+ 70,085	7,844,601	+ 429,709			
L. & S.W., and Gt. Western	667,900	+ 19,400	6,091,300	+ 211,100			
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C. Scottish Lines:—	165,380	+ 2,723	1,469,085	- 18,372			
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian	547,212	+ 10,190	4,989,077	+ 92,156			
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	121,744	+ 3,439	1,124,158	+ 37,658			
Total	4.555.341	+215,859	41,702,388	+1,703,332			

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

‡ Coal, wool, oil seeds, hides and skins, § Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

#### PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in September, 1907, in the 35 selected urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 209 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with August, 1907, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 2,300 (0.6 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of indoor paupers showed an increase of 740 (0.5 per cent.), and the outdoor paupers an increase of 1,560 (0.8 per cent.). In 24 districts there were increases, in 6 there were decreases, and in the remaining 5 there was no change.

Compared with September, 1906, the rate per 10,000 shows a decrease of 2. There was an increase of 2,126 (1.3 per cent.) in the number of indoor paupers, while outdoor paupers decreased by 3,123 (1.5 per cent.). Decreases occurred in 23 districts, increases in 11, and in the Paisley and Greenock district there was no change. The most marked decreases were shown in Leicester district (42 per 10,000), North Staffordshire district (21 per 10,000), and Leeds district (16 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Districts.

**ENGLAND & WALES.\*** 

Paupers on one day in second week of Sept., 1907.

Out-door.

TOTAL. per 10,000 of Esti-

mated Popula tion.

н	metropons.	The state of the s			THE REAL PROPERTY.	NO. 100 100	
н	West District	11,094	3,537	14,631	173	+ 1	- 6
н	North District	15,531	9,668	25,199	233	Mary 1983 Street	DE LA STRUCTURA DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA C
н	0 . 10	6,657	NO DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	STATE OF STATE	+ 4
1	Central District	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	2,579	9 236	489	- 10	- 6
н	East District	14,770	7.418	22,188	307	+ 1	+ 10
н	South District	24,897	18,398	43,295	230	+ 2	+ 8
1				151-55	PAGE NAME OF A	AND MINES	The State of
1	Total, Metropolis	72,949	41,600	114,549	243	+ 2	+ 4
۱	West Ham	3,669	11,736	15,405	217	+ 1	- 9
1	Other Districts.				THE RESIDENCE TOWN	SHARE WAS	THE REAL PROPERTY.
1	37 .1 D						
1	Newcastle District	2,314	5,623	7,937	178	+ 1	+ 8
1	Stockton & Tees District	1,216	4,156	5,372	244	+ 4	- 6
н	Bolton, Oldham, &c	3 943	5.850	9.793	127		- 12
п	Wigan District	2.074	6,119	8,193	903	+ 1	- 9
1		9,488	8,309	THE COURSE OF STREET		The state of the s	
н		N. S. Contraction		17,797	185	+ 2	- 4
1	Liverpool District	11,652	10,581	12,233	212	+ 4	+ 2
1	Bradford District	1.778	2,591	4,369	118		- 3
п	Halifax & Huddersfield	1,171	4 057	5,228	143	+ 2	- 3
1		2,701	5 222	17.75 17.75 17.75 17.75 17.75	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY.	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	Maria de la compansión
-1		THE PROPERTY OF	SHEET STREET,	7.923	162	+ 1	
1	Barnsley District	710	2 946	3.656	148	- I	- 7
я	Sheffield District	3,041	3.474	6,515	145	+ 1	- 7
н	Hull District	1,468	5,303	6,771	241	+ 2	- 5
1	North Staffordshire	2,197	7,731	The state of the s		+ 1	- 21
4		The State of the S		9 928	260	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	
81	Nottingham District	2,085	6.033	8.118	193	+ 1	- 9
1	Leicester District	1,450	4,566	6 016	257	+ 11	- 42
-1	Wolverhampton District	3,431	11,700	15,131	229	- 3	- 10
81	Birmingham District	4,824	3.589	8,413	143	+ 2	+ 5
1	n		Marine Control of the	Lan Long Control of the Control	Mary Control of the last	THE RESIDENCE OF THE	
1		2,929	6,408	9.337	236	+ 3	- 8
1	Cardiff & Swansea	2,067	7.542	9,609	250	+ 2	+ 4
	Total, "Other Districts"	60,539	111,800	172,339	189	+ 2	- 6
	SCOTLAND.*				PERMITS.	last mire	953
	Glasgow District	5,193	16,582	21,775	218	- 2	- 2
7	Paisley & Greenock District	742	2,358	3,100	173	+ 1	
1	Edinburgh & Leith District	1,751			171	ROSS STREET	PRODUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
1		The second secon	5.293	7.044			- 15
	Dundee & Dunfermline	861	2,552	3.413	170		- 13
	Aberdeen	635	3,123	3,758	219	- I	- 14
1	Coatbridge & Airdrie	381	1,513	1,894	195	+ 5	- 5
				-1094		-	
	Total for the above Scottish Districts	9,563	31,421	40,984	199	- I	- 6
	IRELAND.				7000		
	Dublin District	*0	15 100	0	644	The same	
	D M . Di . I .	7,028	5,354	12,382	311	+ 4	+ 3
	Belfast District	3,379	584	3,963	98		+ 1
	Cork, Waterford & Limerick				000		
	District	4,415	4,994	9,409	385	+ 8	+ 15
175	Galway District	358	354	712	203	- 2	+ 6
100	Total for the above Irish	15,180	11,286	26,466	242	+ 3	+ 4
	Districts	-5,103	12,200	20,400	214	1 3	
	Total for above 35 Dis-	161,900	207,843	369,743	209	+ 1	- 2
		Charles Brown		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE			
	* Exclusive of Vagrants; o	f Patient	s in the	Fever an	nd Small	Pox Hos	pitals of

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

<sup>†</sup> 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 SEPTEMBER.

Bureaux during September\*; of these Bureaux 29 were in London (including West Ham) and 21 in the provinces. Of the 29 London Bureaux, 26 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 14,002, of which 11,787 were in London, and 2,215 in the provinces. The number of situations offered by employers was 4,308, and the number of situations filled through the Bureaux was 2,978, or 21 per cent. of the applications received, and 69 per cent. of the situations offered. The London Bureaux affiliated to the Central Exchange do not distinguish between permanent and temporary situations found; but the remaining 24 Bureaux give 604 (or 37 per cent.) permanent to 1,030 (or 63 per cent.) temporary situations. The majority of the situations found were in unskilled occupations. The persons for whom situations were found through the desired and the situations were found through the desired and the situations. tions were found through the London Bureaux affiliated to the Central Exchange were divided by trades as | 8,756 in September, 1906.

RETURNS were received relating to the work of 50 Labour | follows: building trades (artisans and labourers) 182; wood-working trades, 59; metal and engineering trades, 72; other skilled trades, 41; "transport and general," 240; other trades, men and boys, 335; women and girls, 415. The figures for the non-affiliated Bureaux are as follows: building trades, 48; metal and engineering trades, 63; carters and stablemen, clerks and warehousemen, porters and messengers, 562; general labourers, 86; bill distributors, 258; employees of local authorities, 63; charwomen and domestic servants, 245; other occupations, 144. In addition, the Salvation Army authorities found work for 165 men.

The number of applicants registered at the 18 Bureaux for which figures for both 1907 and 1906 can be given was 3,572 in September, 1907, as compared with 3,107 in September, 1906. Employers offered 2,011 situations during September, 1907, of which 1,451 were filled. In September, 1906, 1,372 situations were offered, and 1,338 filled. The number of workpeople on the Registers at the end of September, 1907, was 7,623, as compared with

TABLE SHOWING WORK DONE BY EACH BUREAU DURING SEPTEMBER, 1907.\*

12 ( 1 ) mentalistic ( 12 ) 10 miles ( 12 )					Si	tuation	s Filled.				Applic	ants Re	emainin	g on th	e Regis	ters.
Name of Bureau.	New Appli- cants	Situa- tions offered.	Build- ing Trades.	Metal and En- gineer- ing Trades.	and	Other Occu- pations. Men & Boys.	Women and Girls.	All Perma- nent.	Situation Temporary.	Total	Build- ing Trades.	Metal and En- gineer- ing Trades.	and	Other Occu- pations. Men & Boys.		Total.
London Bureaux affiliated to		1			1		370000		19 99	A STEEL			13 14 4	P. O. E. F.		
the Central Exchange. City of London Battersea (332, Park Rd., S.W.) Bermondsey (3, Fort Buildings,	448 229	17 69 50	2		I II	8 23 6	3 16 23	]		52 30	16 22	20 10	74 50	46 41	64 32	220 155
Southwark Park Rd.) Bethnal Green (11, Green St., E.) Camberwell(131 PeckhamRd.S.E)	685 754 212	62 49 96		 4 1	3 15 10	9 22	29 10 19	1 1000	34	54 38 54	23 80 19	10 47 7	110 222 50	152 114 30	95 43 23	390 506 129
Chelsea (91, Church St., S.W.) Deptford (13, Deptford Bridge) Finsbury and Holborn (48, Myddelton St.)		73	26 3	4 8	4 21	20 44	75		20.2	55	18 16	49 24 36	84 144 150	32 105	70	197 360 394
Fulham(Effie Rd., Walham Green) Greenwich (12, Stockwell Rd.). Hackney & Stoke Newington (24 Amburst Rd.)	544 234 647	136 58 91	7 2 3	35 2 2	38 44 5	38 1 27	13 5 30		Sant	131 54 67	44 56	53 32	56 152	42 127	25 53	220 420
Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Hampstead (210, West End Lane) Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.) Kensington (155, Clarendon Rd.)	380	39 49 80 61	12 8 18	3 1 	5 3 33 1	4 12 4 14	15 5 9 22	- n	nation ot lable	39 29 64 37 15	78 53 127 48 26	21 3 37 11 20	45 48 159 68	42 25 79 38 39	29 17 22 26 20	215 146 424 191 178
Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) Lewisham (17, Brownhill Rd.) Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) Poplar (1, Follett St., E.)	322 440 453 382	28 142 85 47	4 34 1 28	2 2	6 9 6 2	3 54 10 2 15	2 6 18 13		LIA	105 35 47 32	55 44 102 59	11 10 59 18	73 65 94 112 153	59 85 87 77	22 111 37 58	344 397 365
St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) St. Marylebone (25, Paddington St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.)	521 168 283	42 57 145	2	2	2	10	15	100	10.00	72	13	2 22	39	71	22 21 28	98 213 166
Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.) Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.) Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd.)	335 286	43 60 62 49	28	 4 1	6 8 4 2	13 13 3 7	23 13 8 8			43 34 19 46	26 30 15	12 13 19 56	58 114 42 66	54 56 30 20	39 15 9	248 136 166
Central Exchange																6,490
Total of above	9,807	2,013	182	72	250	425	415	*****		1,344	1,071	602	2,302	1,576	939	0,490
Other London Bureaux. Salvation Army (20-22, White- chapel Rd., E.)		833			2	831		193	640	833	27 - 1,359	27 542	174	197	270	425 5,045
West Ham (29, Broadway, Strat- ford) Westminster (Caxton Hall, S.W.)	21 245	19	6	2	5	70	22	52	49	101	30	21	218	334	258	861
Total, "Other London"	1,980	1,026	6	2	16	904	22	249	701	950	1,416	590	1,562	2,235	528	6,331
Provincial Bureaux. Birkenhead (6, Duncan St.)	33	9			8		I		9	9 6	55	98	317 88	128 66	97	695
Birmingham (144, Gt. Charles St.) Coventry (3, Market Hall Arcade) Croydon (Town Hall) Dudley (Stone St.)	133 254 136 1	7 73 48 8	4 9	2I 2	6 4	37 19 7	4	64 23 3	4 4 15 5	68 38 8	12 17 309 16	344 24 49	46 132 109	54 241 36	21	461 730 210
Halifax (1, Regent Place) Hull (St. Mary's Chambers, Lowgate)	3 3	10		-	9	1		3	7	10	86	6 17 8	941	38 48	5	1,092
Ipswich (135, Fore St.) Leicester (7, Belgrave Gate) Manchester (King St., West Deansgate)	70 41 283	29 40 172	22 3	2	39 29	4 1 20	58	69	23 40 43	26 40 112	7 100 46	26 75	25 344 177	14 443 102	149	59 913 549
Newcastle-on-Tyne (22, Royal Arcade)	165	29			2	1	13	5	11	16	II	33	219	28	41	332
Nottingham (Shakespeare Villas) Reading (Abattoirs Rd.) Salford (Town Hall) Sunderland (I, Fawcett St.)	51 90 23 113	26 26 3	I 22  13		9 3 1	  2	3  2 12	10 25  10	3 36	14 25 3 46	5 14 5 20	3 4 30	58 49 11 267	37 10 3 49	7	126 76 30 457
Warrington (Bank House, San- key St.) Aberdeen (41A, Castle St.)	218 68	33 84 21		5	18		26 6	45	15	21	7	49	33 53	37	12	96
Edinburgh (25, North Bridge St.) Glasgow (15-17, Duke St.) Govan (Town Hall) Dundee (Dudhope Park or Town	109 409 1	24 627 	4 		" " "	1 17 	10 124 	83	23 75 	158	224 21 97	150 28 2	207 50 10 17	255 61  4	66 130  26	902 290 12 144
Hall) Total, Provincial Bureaux	2,215	1,269	80	42	177	126	259	355	329	684	1,078	1,083	3,273	1,665	743	7,842
Grand Total	14,092	4,308	268	116	443	1.455	696			2,978	3,565	2,275	7,137	5 476	2,910	20.663

The figures for the Central Employment Exchange and the 26 affiliated London Bureaux relate to the four weeks ended September 27th; the other figures

## WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER.

During September 939 fresh applications (412 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 8 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 714 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 238 persons, of whom 118 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 238 situations found for applicants, 188 were of a more or less permanent character, while 50 were temporary only.

The work done by the Bureaux during September is shown in the following Table :-

and and law in the own was	Applications by Work- people during		Situa	Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers					
Sugari Total			Emple		Peri		Tem- porarily.		
Address College Co.	Sept.,	Sept.,	Sept.,	Sept., 1906.	Sept.,	Sept., 1906.	Sept.,	Sept., 1906.	
sed searen ber			Sum	mary	by Bu	reaux.			
Central Bureau g, Southampton St., W.C.	94	99	45	52	18	23	3	2	
26, George Street (1) Hanover Sq., W. (2) Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Watford,	182	407 135	428 110	453 88	67 54	41 38	<b>27</b> 9	34 5	
Edinburgh and Dublin)	222	211	131	160	49	42	II	10	
Total of 8 Bureaux	939	852	714	753	188	144	50	51	
			Summ	ary b	y Occu	pation	15.		
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants, &c Miscellaneous Total	14 127 92 10 412 215	62 15 90 70 5 409 201	13 1 90 17 21 479 93	37 3 71 16 21 548 57	8 3 50 6 8 85 28	12 2 31 8 6 71 14	33 3 50	5 3 37 6	

# SHIPPING CASUALTIES.\*

DURING the 25 years ended June 30th, 1906, 6,146 wrecks and casualties to ships belonging to the United Kingdom have been attended with fatal results to 37,221 persons, of whom 31,319 were members of the crews, and 5,902 were passengers, pilots, or other persons not on articles of agreement.

The average annual loss during the 25 years was 1,489 persons, consisting of 1,253 members of crews and 236 passengers. Although the loss of life in 1905-6 was swollen by the loss of 131 lives (27 crew and 104 passengers) by the wreck of the "Hilda," the figures for that year show a decrease of 739 as compared with the annual average for the previous 24 years, the number of seamen lost being less by 618 and the number of passengers by 121 than the averages for those years. As regards seamen, the number lost was less than in any of the previous years, except three.

# INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

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

THE total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in September was as follows:-Under the Trade Union Acts, 1; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 12; under the Friendly Societies Act, 40, including 24 Branches,; under the Building Societies Acts, nil: in all, 53.

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

Trade Unions.—England.—Nil. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—I, viz., United Corporation Workmen of Dublin Trades Union, 24, Winetavern Street, Dublin,

24, Winetavern Street, Dublin.
Industrial and Provident Societies.— England.— 8, viz., Cooperative Productive Society: (1) Eastern Chronicle Co-op. Printing and Publishing Soc., Ltd., 74, Coleridge Avenue, Manor Park, Essex. Co-operative Distributive Societies: (2) Farnham and Dist. Industrial Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 66, Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey; Didsbury Garden Suburb Provident Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 118, Atwood Street, Didsbury, Manchester. Miscellaneous: (3). Working Men's Clubs: (2) East Ham Constitutional Club, Ltd., 257, Katherine Road, East Ham; Garswood Conservative and Unionist Working Men's Club, Ltd., 14, Station

Road, Garswood, Wigan. Scotland.—1, viz., Miscellaneous: (1). Ireland.—3, viz., Co-operative Agricultural Society. Moylough Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Gortloney, Oldcastle, Co. Meath. Co-operative Productive Society, Irish Ireland Publishing and Printing Works Soc., Ltd., 1, Crow Street, Dublin. Co-operative Distributive Society, Donacloney Industrial Soc., Ltd., Stores, Donacloney, Co. Meath.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—12, viz., Tasso Tabernacle Church of Christ Sick and Provident Club, Fulham; Waverley Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; Abergele, Pensarn and Dist. Tontine Sick and Burial Soc., Abergele, Pensarn and Dist. Tontine Sick and Burial Soc., Abergele, S.O. Denbighshire; Vron Colliery Workmen's Friendly Soc., Vron, near Wrexham; British National Friendly Collecting Soc., Birmingham; Leader Collecting Soc., Swindon; United Social Club, Derby: Hertford Liberal Reform Inst., Hertford; Waterhead Reform Working Men's Club, Oldham; Wightman Working Men's Club, Hornsey, N.; East End Park Working Men's Club and Inst. Leeds; New Wortley Labour Representation Committee Club and Inst., Leeds. Scotland.—2, viz., Scotligh Commercial Friendly Collecting Soc. Glasgow; Sir Men's Club and Inst. Leeds; New Wortley Labour Representation Committee Club and Inst., Leeds. Scotland.—2, viz., Scottish Commercial Friendly Collecting Soc., Glasgow; Sir William Wallace Lodge of Juvenile Friendly Soc., Johnstone. Ireland.—2, viz., City of Dublin Juvenile Burial Soc., Dublin; Banagher Trade and Labour Friendly Soc., Banagher, King's Co. King's Co.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Notices Receiv		
Commence- ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.
	<sub>4</sub>	···i
-	6	2
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Railway Accidents. Returns of Accidents and Casualties during the Three Months ending 31st March, 1907, with Reports of the Inspecting Officers upon certain accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 3746: pp. 172: price 1s. 5d.]

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Report by the Board of Trade respecting their Proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, during the Year ended 27th July, 1907. [H.C. 352: pp. 40: price 4½d.]

Home Work. Report from Select Committee, with Proceedings, Evidence and Appendix. Committee appointed to consider and report upon the conditions of Labour in Trades in which Home Work is prevalent, and the proposals, including those for the establishment of Wages Boards, and the licensing of Work Places, which have been made for the remedying of existing abuses. [H.C. 290: pp. x. + 247: price 2s. 1d.]

Report of Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the Supply and Training of Boy Seamen for the Mercantile Marine.

I. Report. Committee to consider and report upon the most practicable scheme for the supply and training of Boy Seamen of British Nationality for the Mercantile Marine. [Cd. 3722: pp. 7:

British Nationality for the Mercantile Marine. [Cd. 3722: pp. 7: price 2d.]

Select Committee on Post Office Servants. Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence. [H.C. 380: pp. 100: price 10d.]

Fifty-third Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office. Staff, health, mortality, &c. [Cd. 3624: pp. iv. + 102: price 5\frac{1}{2}d.]

Emigration and Immigration. Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1906. Board of Trade. [H.C. 175: pp. xi. + 26: price 8d.]

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late to the calendar month.
† For Bureaux exclusively concerned with women, see next page.

<sup>\*</sup> Shipping Casualties, Cd. 3666. Price 4s. 6d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd,

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[Cd. 3688: pp. xxxvi. + 242: 18. 3d.]

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1907. [Cd. 3700: pp. 18: price 5½d.]

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45th Report of the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Ireland, 1906. Industrial training, discharges to occupations, &c.

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