

# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIX.—No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1911.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

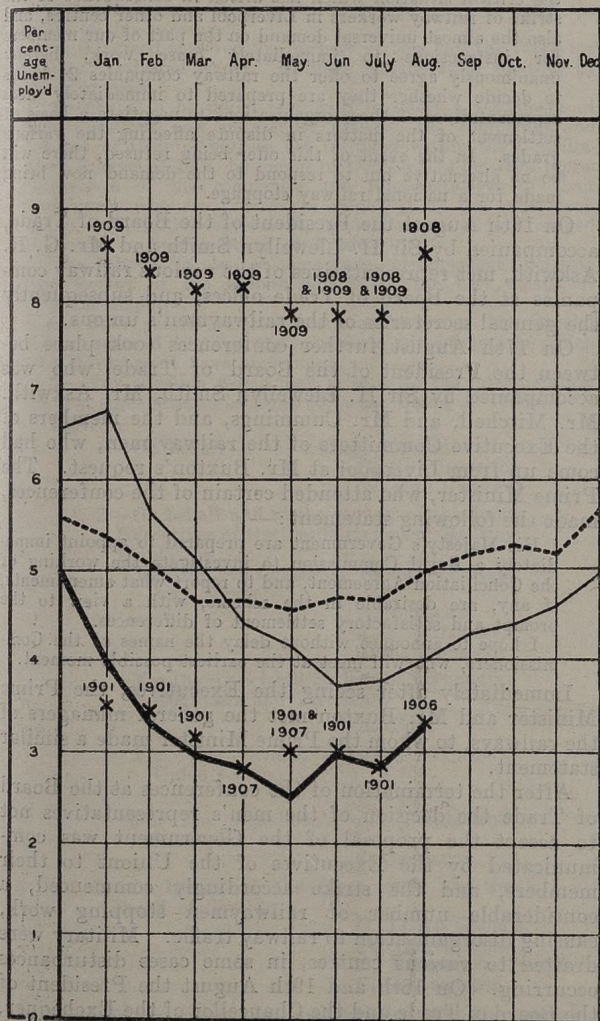
## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1911. — Thin Curve = 1910.

----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1901-1910.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1901-1910.



### 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.

## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN AUGUST.

**Employment.**—Employment in August was on the whole not quite so good as in July, and many industries were adversely affected by the disputes in the railway and other transport trades.

As compared with a year ago employment in most of the principal industries showed an improvement. There was, however, a marked decline at blast furnaces and in the jute and lace industries.

In the 394 trade unions with a net membership of 769,367, making returns, 25,075 (or 3·3 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of August, 1911, compared with 2·9 per cent. at the end of July, 1911, and 4·0 per cent. at the end of August, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 447,200 workpeople in the week ended August 26th, 1911, showed a decrease of 3·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1·8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.**—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in August affected 228,600 workpeople, who received a net increase of nearly £9,400 per week. The principal increases affected 2,700 building trade operatives in Southampton, 15,000 workpeople in engineering works at Leeds, Oldham and Leicester, and 68,000 transport workers in London. The principal decreases affected 130,000 coal miners in Durham and 4,700 blastfurnacemen in Scotland and North Lincolnshire. Amongst those whose hours of labour were reduced during the month were 39,000 carters, &c., and lightermen in London.

**Trade Disputes.**—The transport trades were much affected by disputes during August, the most important being those involving about 140,000\* railway workers, 78,000 dock labourers, carmen, and other transport workers in London, 35,000\* dock workers, seamen, &c., at Liverpool and Birkenhead, 3,000 carters at Manchester, and 2,500 and 1,000 tramwaymen at Glasgow and Leeds respectively. Other important disputes were those involving 12,000 coal miners in the Rhondda Valley, 1,400 coal miners at Wigan, 3,000 engineering apprentices at Leeds, and 1,500 cotton operatives at Skipton. The number of new disputes beginning in August was 100, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 373,615, or 184,507 more than in the previous month and 356,256 more than in August, 1910. The total number of working days lost during the month by these workpeople was 2,323,800, or 1,050,500 more than in July, 1911, and 2,183,300 more than in August, 1910.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Cases dealt with under the Conciliation Act include those affecting the railway workers of the United Kingdom, transport work-

\* Estimated number.





reference is signed. Any settlement under this reference to be final."

9.—Work to be resumed on the 24th August, 1911, and the award of the arbitrator shall operate as from the day work is resumed.

The Board of Trade having appointed His Honour Judge Austin to act as arbitrator under clause 8 of this agreement, Judge Austin met the parties on September 1st, the hearing being subsequently adjourned till September 21st.

(5) Disputes having arisen between certain coal lightermen and their employers, the following agreement was arrived at, at a conference between the parties held at the Offices of the Local Government Board on August 25th:—

- 1.—The day's work shall be any twelve consecutive hours.
- 2.—The week's work shall be six days.
- 3.—For lightermen the week's pay shall be 48s., with 1s. an hour overtime after a day of twelve hours. Any lighterman called for work between 4 a.m. on Sunday and 4 a.m. on the following Monday shall be paid 9s. for the shift or part of a shift.
- 4.—For tug captains and tug foremen an increase at the rate of 10 per cent. upon the existing wages shall be paid. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of 1s. 1d. an hour. Any tug captain or tug foreman called for work between 4 a.m. on Sunday and 4 a.m. on the following Monday shall be paid 9s. 6d. for the shift or part of a shift.
- 5.—The rate of pay to those roadmen now receiving 5s. a day shall be increased to 6s. for a day of twelve hours.
- 6.—The usual public holidays to be paid for.
- 7.—Travelling expenses actually incurred to be paid.
- 8.—Where absolutely necessary, two consecutive shifts may be worked, but these must be followed by two consecutive shifts off.
- 9.—Any question arising as to the interpretation of this agreement shall be referred to the Board of Trade for decision.

The two following agreements were also signed on the same day:—

- 1.—In consideration of the Association of Master Lightermen offering no objection to the undersigned employing their lightermen on the tidal system, we hereby severally and jointly agree that we will not undertake directly or indirectly the lighterage of or enter into any engagement or contract for the lighterage, whether such lighterage forms the whole or only part of the contract of transit of any goods, merchandise or material of any description, except such as are described in the schedule at foot hereof, except such goods as are intended solely for our own use and consumption in our own individual businesses.

#### Schedule.

Ashes; Breeze; Coal; Coke; Patent Fuel; Ballast; Excavation; Gravel and Shingle; Loam; Puddle Clay; Rough Chalk in bulk; Sand; Slag; Creosote in bulk; Gas Liquor in bulk; House Refuse; Rubbish; Tar in bulk.

For Wm. Cory and Son, Limited: I. C. HAMILTON GREIG, Managing Director; The Transport and Lighterage Co., Ltd.: C. A. MARTIN; The Steamship Owners' Coal Association, Ltd.: F. J. LEATHERS, Assistant Manager; Samuel Williams and Sons, Ltd.: J. W. STUBBINS, Secretary; JOHN BURNS, President, Local Government Board.

2.—Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in the agreement made 11th August, 1911, between the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners and the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Watchmen of the River Thames, it is hereby mutually agreed that the Association will not claim their right under Clause 8 of the said agreement in respect of the following firms and companies so long as such firms and companies observe their undertaking, dated 25th August, 1911, to restrict their lighterage operations to certain specified goods as scheduled. Excepting as herein provided, the agreement dated 11th August, 1911, above referred to—especially Clause 8—shall in no way be prejudiced or affected.

Messrs. Wm. Cory and Son, Limited.  
The Steamship Owners' Coal Association, Ltd.  
Samuel Williams and Sons, Limited.  
The Transport and Lighterage Co., Ltd.

(The Schedule above referred to included the items set forth in the Schedule to (1).)

For and on behalf of the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners (Port of London):

T. W. JACOBS, Junr.  
RICHARD LAMBERT.  
FREDERICK PHILP.  
W. J. CLARKE.

JOHN BURNS, President, Local Government Board.

#### Wharf and Warehouse Labourers, London.

About 70 men employed by a firm of rice importers in London struck work on August 4th in support of a demand for increased rates of wages and overtime rates and for other changes in working conditions, and negotia-

tions between the parties failed to result in a settlement. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Board of Trade, representatives of the firm and of the men on strike were invited to attend a conference, under the chairmanship of an officer of the Board, and on August 30th an agreement was arrived at, the firm granting certain increases in rates of wages and in overtime rates. Work was accordingly resumed on August 31st.

#### Dockers, Grangemouth.

On August 7th a number of dockers at Grangemouth ceased work in support of their demands, which included an increase in the rate of wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour for day work. Negotiations took place between the parties, but no settlement was arrived at on this point, and a conference of the parties on August 25th, under the chairmanship of Sir John Ure Primrose, late Lord Provost of Glasgow, also failed to effect a settlement. On August 26th Mr. I. H. Mitchell, of the Board of Trade, journeyed to Grangemouth with a view to assist in promoting a settlement, and on the following day, together with Sir John Primrose, he met representatives of the employers and of the men. Proposals made by the employers at this meeting were submitted to the men on August 28th and accepted by them, it being agreed that the men should resume work at the advanced rate of 7½d. per hour, and the men's demand for 8d. per hour be referred to the decision of Mr. R. Smillie, President of the Scottish Miners' Federation. Mr. Smillie's award increased the rate to 8d. per hour.

#### Coal Miners, Bristol.

A dispute having arisen between the owners and men of the Bristol coalfield upon an application by the miners for an advance, it was agreed at a conference held on August 25th between the Rt. Hon. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P., and the parties, that an inquiry should be made by the Board of Trade into all the questions in dispute between the owners and men.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., having been appointed to make the inquiry, a conference was held at Bristol on August 29th between colliery owners and representatives of the miners' association, when it was resolved to request the Board of Trade to appoint an officer to make an independent investigation of the books, accounts and balance-sheets of the collieries comprising the Bristol coalfield, and report to Mr. Alderman Smith, who would then make recommendations for the consideration of the parties as to "whether an advance of the day wage can be fairly conceded at the present time to those employed below ground." It was agreed that pending the issue of the investigator's report and the chairman's recommendations, the men should, at the expiration of their notices to cease work, continue to work on day to day contracts at present wages, and also that neither side should be pledged to accept the recommendations finally made by the chairman.

On September 1st the Board of Trade appointed Mr. H. N. Bunbury to make the desired investigation.

#### Plumbers, Glasgow.

Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., having been appointed by the Board of Trade to act as arbitrator (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1911, p. 285), heard the parties on August 20th. The employers asked that the rate of wages be reduced from 9d. to 8½d. per hour, and the operatives that the rate be increased from 9d. to 10d. per hour and certain other alterations made in the rule relating to wages. Mr. Hudson's award, dated August 30th, is as follows:—

"That the standard rate of wages be 9½d. per hour for competent workmen (payable weekly).

"When jobbing in chemical works or working in ballast tanks, bilges, engine-rooms and stokeholds of old ships, or when working on dirty—that is to say foul—materials removed from such chemical works, ballast tanks, bilges, engine-rooms and stokeholds of old ships, workmen to receive ½d. per hour extra."

#### Confectionery Workers, London, E.C.

A strike began on August 15th involving a number of girls in the employment of a firm of confectionery manufacturers in London, E.C., who demanded the reinstatement of certain discharged workpeople, increases in wages and other concessions. Application was made to the Board of Trade on August 23rd on behalf of the workpeople for the assistance of the Board in bringing about a settlement of the dispute, and Mr. D. C. Cummings, an officer of the Board, accordingly interviewed representatives of the firm, who agreed to meet a deputation of their workpeople on strike. On August 31st a settlement was arrived at, providing that all workers engaged in the dispute should be reinstated forthwith, that various concessions as to working conditions should be granted, and that the question of an increase in wages should be submitted to the decision of an arbitrator, to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

#### Warp Weavers, Skipton.

The adjourned conference in connection with this dispute (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1911, p. 285) was held on August 25th, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the conciliator appointed by the Board of Trade. At this meeting terms of settlement suggested by the chairman were accepted by the representatives of the parties present, and were subsequently ratified by the members of the employers' and workpeople's associations, work being resumed on August 28th. These terms provide that, with certain modifications to meet the special conditions of the Skipton trade, the Colne and district standard list of prices for coloured goods, less 5 per cent., shall be paid in Skipton on and after January 1st, 1912.

#### Tube Workers, Landore.

His Honour Judge Austin, the arbitrator appointed to deal with a dispute which the Conciliation Board at the works of the British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore, had been unable to settle (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1911, p. 285), issued his award on August 25th. The question referred to him was a claim by the workpeople for an advance and by the employers for a reduction in the rates payable to the men employed in one section of the rolling mills. The arbitrator decided against any alteration in the rates.

#### Card Setting Machine Tenters, Cleckheaton.

Mr. Ralph V. Bankes, K.C., the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade to deal with this dispute (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1911, p. 285), issued his award on 18th August, deciding that the rate of wages should remain as previous to the strike—viz., 40s. per week and upwards.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives, London.

The Arbitrators to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of London, being themselves unable to arrive at an agreement, referred to Mr. G. R. Askwith for his decision and award, the following proposition and amendment which had been referred to them by the Conciliation Board:—

PROPOSITION.—"That the Board at once take into consideration the advisability of piece work or quantities, statements being provided in all departments of machine sewn boot and shoe makers."

AMENDMENT.—"That in view of the fact that there is no dispute pending, the Board is of opinion that it is unnecessary to proceed to the compilation of piece work statements in all departments, and the compilation of quantities statements is not provided for under the Board of Trade Terms of Settlement. That owing to the varied classes of work produced, and the diverse conditions obtaining in the various systems of production, it would be impracticable to formulate a statement governing collectively the varied conditions of the boot trade of London, especially as the majority of the manufacturers are not in the association."

Mr. Askwith decided on 26th August as follows:—

Having heard the statements of the arbitrators, I am of opinion that the rules of the Board of Conciliation and the terms of settlement do not preclude the Board of Conciliation from considering the compilation of piece work and quantities statements, and, in fact, certain piece work statements are expressly mentioned as desirable. In view of the representations that were made to me as to the varying conditions of the boot trade of London, I am of opinion that the Board might take into consideration the question whether it may not be possible to proceed at first with the compilation of statements for one department only, such, for instance, as that of lasting.

## TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

### Paper Box Making Trade. GREAT BRITAIN.

#### Proposal to Fix Minimum Rates.

The Trade Board established in Great Britain for the trade engaged in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material, have withdrawn the notice issued on April 6th last of their proposal to fix certain minimum rates of wages for female workers (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1911, p. 125). In lieu thereof they have issued a notice, as required by the above Act, dated September 1st, 1911, proposing to fix minimum rates of wages for female workers, as follows:—

*Minimum Time Rates* for the trade of making boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material:—

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| (a) For female workers in a factory or workshop, not being a domestic factory or workshop | 3d. per hour. |
| (b) For female homeworkers, including workers in a domestic factory or workshop           | 3d. per hour. |

The above rates are to apply to all female workers in the respective classes as specified above (excepting all female learners as defined by the Trade Board) who are wholly, mainly or substantially employed in the making of boxes or parts thereof as aforesaid, or in any branch or process thereof, but shall not apply to any female workers who are merely employed in work incidental or ancillary thereto.

For Female Learners, as defined by the Trade Board, it is proposed to fix the following *minimum time rates*:—

During the first six months of employment	4s. 0d. per week
" second "	5s. 0d. "
" third "	6s. 0d. "
" fourth "	8s. 0d. "
" fifth "	9s. 0d. "
" sixth "	10s. 6d. "

The above rates are weekly rates based on a week of 52 hours, but they shall be subject to a proportionate deduction or increase, according as the number of hours actually spent in any week by the learner in the factory or workshop is less or more than 52.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the above rates which may be lodged with them within three months from the fourth day of September, 1911. Such objections should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (who should add his full name and address), and should be sent to the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

#### IRELAND.

In accordance with the Regulations of August 23rd, 1910, the Board of Trade have now established a Trade Board for that branch of the Box Trade in Ireland which is engaged in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material. The Board consists of four representatives of employers and four representatives of workers, in addition to the following "appointed members," viz.:—Mr. W. B. Yates, J.P. (Chairman), Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., and Miss Mona Wilson.

#### Lace Finishing.

In accordance with Regulations made under section 18 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, by the Board of Trade, and dated 27th April, 1910, the Trade Board established under the above Act for that branch of the lace finishing trade which is engaged in machine-made lace and net finishing other than the finishing of the product of plain net machines, gave notice on 19th August, 1911, as required by section 4 (3) of the above Act, that they have fixed a minimum time rate of 2½d. an hour covering all processes in the above trade, special rates for learners, and also general minimum piece rates for certain processes in the trade.

On application to the Trade Board, information will (if in the opinion of the Trade Board the applicant is likely to be affected by such rates) be given as to the rates fixed.



affecting 7·3 per cent. took effect under sliding scales, whilst in the case of the remaining 23·2 per cent. the changes were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. It is pointed out in the Report that in this latter group, 99 per cent. of the workpeople affected had their wages increased, a good indication of the improving conditions of the labour market which prevailed during the year. In the case of only 1·9 per cent. of the total number of workpeople affected were the changes preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

It should be observed that the figures quoted above do not include changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, or railway servants. In these occupations the numbers affected by changes are not known, but in the detailed section of the Report it is shown that, so far as could be ascertained, the wages of the workpeople engaged therein showed an upward movement in 1910.

The changes in hours of labour in 1910 affected 27,366 workpeople, of whom 8,006 had their working time increased by 7,086 hours per week, and 19,360 had reductions amounting to 54,661 hours per week, the net result being a decrease of 47,575 hours in the weekly working time of those affected.

### THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE Forty-fourth Annual Congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom was held at the Town Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday, September 4th, and the five following days. The Congress was presided over by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. W. Mullin, J.P., the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing-Room Operatives. The standing orders of the Congress provide that it shall consist only of representatives of Trade Unions who are actually working at their trades at the time of their appointment, or who are permanent paid officials of the Unions they represent. Trade Unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof, but many of the larger unions do not send the full number of delegates to which they are entitled. Voting on important questions is by card, on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented.

The analysis into groups of trades given below shows the composition of the Congress, and the trade groups represented are compared with the corresponding figures for the Congress of 1910:—

Groups of Trades.	1910.		1911.	
	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	No. of Delegates.
Building .. .. .	5	14	88,069	3
Mining and Quarrying ..	10	133	566,830	8
Engineering .. .. .	12	18	44,815	10
Shipbuilding (including Boilermakers) .. .	3	10	71,620	3
Other Metal Trades ..	7	44	70,690	4
Textiles .. .. .	14*	98	235,229	13*
Clothing .. .. .	7	18	55,930	8
Transport (Land and Water) .. .. .	14	45	143,466	16
Chemical, Gas and General Labourers ..	8	17	62,863	8
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. .. .. .	13	23	61,563	10
Pottery and Glass ..	4	5	6,441	4
Woodworking, Furnish- ing, &c. .. .. .	7	9	22,932	8
Baking and Cigar- making .. .. .	3	5	7,909	3
Enginemen .. .. .	5	24	51,834	5
Post Office Employees ..	3	5	53,969	3
Miscellaneous .. ..	21	28	95,713	21
Total .. .. .	136	496	1,639,853	127

The number of organisations accounted for in the above statement is 127, but some of these organisations are federations having members of several of their constituent Trade Unions in attendance at the Congress. Allowing for such cases, members of about 218 Trade Unions attended as delegates this year out of about 1,154 Unions in existence. The membership represented, however, comprised more than two-thirds of the total

\* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

membership of all Trade Unions. The differences in the membership represented, as compared with the previous Congress, are partly due to certain Trade Unions having been represented at only one of the Congresses. Thus the decline in the building group is due to the absence of representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, while the increase in the transport group is mainly caused by the attendance of representatives of the National Union of Sailors and Firemen, though partly also by growth in the membership of several Unions which were represented at both Congresses.

Among the principal subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were:—Restriction of the hours of labour to eight per day for workpeople generally; amendment of the Mines Regulation Act, the Factory and Workshop Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Fair Wages resolution of the House of Commons; the wages and general conditions of labour of workers employed by contractors for the Government; labour exchanges; State insurance; evictions during trade disputes; State help for blind workpeople; and secular education.

The voting by Congress for members of the Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year resulted in the election of representatives of the following organisations:—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, Card and Blowing Room Operatives, National Dock Labourers, Gasworkers and General Labourers, Amalgamated Brassworkers, Miners' Federation, General Union Carpenters and Joiners, Railway Servants, Amalgamated Weavers, Associated Shipwrights, Pattern-makers, Shop Assistants, Bakers, Machine Workers, Printers' Warehousemen, and Watermen, Lightermen and Watchmen. Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., was elected Chairman of the Committee and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Secretary, vice Mr. W. C. Steadman deceased.

### 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, &c.\*

#### Canada.

ALL emigrants to Canada must fulfil the requirements of the Canadian Government as to possession of sufficient travelling money, guarantee of employment, &c. It is getting too late in the season for emigrants other than female servants to start now, and those who go should be prepared to keep themselves during the winter if necessary. Coal mining in Nova Scotia has been very busy, but some 7,000 coal miners in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass district of British Columbia are still on strike. The building strike at Vancouver, B.C., is settled.

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

*Passages.*—Free, assisted, or nominated passages are granted—mainly to farm labourers and female servants, for whom there is a good demand everywhere—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia.

*New South Wales.*—In Sydney and suburbs the building, iron, furniture, and clothing trades have been fairly well employed, brickmakers being especially busy; but the boot and printing trades have been rather slack. The ironworkers at Lithgow have been on strike.

In *Victoria* the special demand is for farmers with capital and experienced farm labourers, and to these classes facilities are given for taking up land. There has been plenty of work for mechanics also, such as builders, carpenters, bricklayers, ironworkers, and boilermakers, and for female factory hands, especially in the boot and clothing trades; and there has been considerable scarcity of workers.

*South Australia.*—Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and there is a good demand for bricklayers, masons, cabinet makers, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, ironworkers, female servants, and, in country districts, for unskilled labourers and farm labourers.

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

*Queensland.*—There is plenty of employment for most classes of labour, such as men in the building trades, plumbers, fitters, &c. But at the same time, there have been some labour troubles, the gasworkers at Brisbane, and some railway navvies in the north having struck work. The strike of sugar workers has been settled. There is a good demand for farm labourers and female servants; but assisted passages for farm labourers have been stopped.

*Western Australia.*—There is a good opening for carpenters, coach-builders, trained mechanics for the construction of railway rolling stock, including carriage and wagon builders, and plumbers, and in farming districts for farmers, fruit growers, farm labourers, and female servants.

*Tasmania.*—There are good openings for farmers; there is little demand for more mechanics or labourers.

#### New Zealand.

There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers and female servants, and to these classes reduced passages are being offered. Emigrants starting this month will arrive in time for the busy season. The demand for mechanics is not so general, but the industries are very varied, and good men have little difficulty in finding employment; and women workers are wanted in the woolen mills.

#### Union of South Africa.

A limited number of reduced or assisted passages are now being granted to the wives, families, and female relatives of British subjects who are permanently established in the Union. All applications must be addressed to the Secretary for the Interior, Pretoria; the High Commissioner in London cannot entertain applications. There is no general demand for more labour in the Union, except that of female servants, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W. At Cape Town, however, there has been a demand for a few upholsterers, saddlers, brushmakers, cabinet makers, and hardstone banker hands. The strike of journeymen printers at Cape Town is over, but there is now an excess of labour in all sections of the trade.

### 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 properly be used with those on pp. 321-322 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908, and pp. xxv.—xxvi. of Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

#### FRANCE.\*

*Employment in July.*—In the building trades employment continued good. In the metal trades it continued satisfactory except with tin-box makers, among whom the proportion of unemployed remained high. There was no appreciable change in the situation in the textile trades, except for a revival in the Nord centres, where, however, short time was worked in the cotton industry. In the printing and allied trades there was a slight decline in employment, especially at Paris. In the skin and leather trades there was an increase in the percentage unemployed, which was very high and considerably in excess of that for the corresponding period during the last two years. Among vineyard workers in the South of France there was a seasonal decline in employment. Work in the forests came to an end, and, as only a limited number of woodmen were able to obtain work in the fields, a considerable number were unemployed. Employment continued good for gardeners in the Paris district.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in July were received by the French Labour Department from 809 trade unions, with an

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

aggregate membership of 206,408. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 5·7 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed in July, as compared with 4·7 per cent. in the previous month, and 4·4 per cent. in July, 1910.\*

*Coal Mining in July.*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 5·87 in July, as compared with 5·97 in the previous month and 5·90 in July, 1910. Taking surface and underground workers together, 76·0 per cent. worked full time (6 days or over per week) and 23·5 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 76·0 and 23·1, and in July, 1910, 80·0 and 20·0.

*Labour Disputes in July.*—One hundred and forty-three disputes (139 strikes and 4 lock-outs) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in July, as compared with 158 in the previous month, and 144† in July, 1910. In 128 of the new disputes 47,342 workpeople took part, as compared with 18,125 who took part in 140 disputes in the previous month, and 18,014 in 131 disputes in July, 1910. Of 147 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 19 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 79 wholly in favour of the employers, while 49 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in July.*—Twelve instances of recourse to the law of December 27th, 1892, on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in July. In 4 disputes conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of 3 disputes; in the fourth case, in which no settlement was reached by conciliation, both parties declined to submit their differences to arbitration. In 7 further cases mediation was declined by the employers, and in one case by both parties.

#### HOLLAND.‡

*Employment in July.*—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in July were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from 500 Trade Union and Municipal Unemployment Funds with a total membership of 46,068, of whom 44,776 were entitled to benefit. The percentage of the latter out of work in July was 2·1, as compared with 2·0 during June.\* This percentage is obtained by taking for each of the 4 (or 5) weeks in the month under consideration the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these 4 (or 5) numbers to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage. The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5·7 in July, as also in the previous month.

The following Table shows the above figures, together with corresponding particulars for certain of the larger trade groups:—

Group of Trades.	Average Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns in July, 1911.	Percentage unemployed.*		Days lost per Week.	
		July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.
All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns	44,776	2·1	2·0	5·7	5·7
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>					
Diamond Workers (Amsterdam) ..	9,658	5·38	5·18	6·08	6·08
Printing Trades (Typographers) ..	4,300	0·3	3·7	5·9	5·6
Building Trades .. .. .	8,277	2·7	2·1	4·9	4·6
Bricklayers and Masons .. .. .	953	4·4	4·7	4·6	4·7
Painters .. .. .	1,781	1·8	0·5	5·8	4·8
Carpenters .. .. .	4,139	2·3	2·1	4·8	4·5
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting .. .. .	2,090	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	4,339	0·7	0·7	5·9	5·7
Textile Trades .. .. .	1,108	0·4	0·5	5·7	5·2
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	5,315	1·5	1·6	5·7	5·7

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 321-322. See also Note above.

† Revised figure.

‡ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office).

§ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.



Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment continued good generally in North Wales, and was better than a year ago. It also continued good at Delabole (Cornwall).

Granite.—Employment was fair in the Aberdeen district; it was also fair in Leicestershire and Cornwall.

Limestone.—Employment continued moderate in the Wear and Tees districts. Employment was slack and worse than a month ago in the Buxton district, and some short time was worked. Employment continued quiet in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone.—In the Cleve Hill road-material (basalt) quarries employment was reported as fair, though slightly affected by the railway strike. At chert quarries at Bakewell employment was good, and overtime was worked. At freestone quarries in the Gateshead district employment continued fair. It was moderate and better than a month ago at whinstone quarries in Upper Wear-dale. Employment continued fair at grindstone and building-stone quarries in the Rowsley district. At the quarries in the Sheffield and Barnsley districts employment was moderate. Sandstone quarrymen were fairly well employed in North Wales, but slack in Forfarshire.

Sett-making, &c.—Employment with settmakers generally continued fair in Scotland, and good in Leicestershire; it was fairly good in North Wales and in the Cleve Hill district. Employment continued fair on the whole with monumental granite cutters in the Aberdeen district, and with masons employed about granite quarries in Cornwall.

China Clay.—Employment continued good in the St. Austell district (Cornwall), though somewhat hindered by shortage of water. It was fairly good in the Lee Moor district of Devonshire.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 117 Returns—110 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August continued moderate, and was much worse than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of August, 1911, was 283, as compared with 288 in July, 1911, and 312 in August, 1910. Three furnaces were relit during the month (one each in Cumberland, Derbyshire and Northamptonshire), while eight were either damped down or blown out (3 in Cumberland, 2 in Derbyshire, and 1 each in Staffordshire, Worcester-shire and in the Cleveland district).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of August, 1911, at the works covered by the Returns was about 21,000; a decrease of 10·3 per cent., as compared with a year ago.

Table with columns: District, Number of Furnaces, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a

The Imports of iron ore in August, 1911, amounted to 487,074 tons, or 39,015 tons less than in July, 1911, and 45,277 tons more than in August, 1910.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in August, 1911, amounted to 115,488 tons, or 44,958 tons more than in July, 1911, and 26,172 tons more than in August, 1910.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Based on 203 Returns—189 from Employers, received partly direct, and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the iron and steel industry showed a decline as compared with a month ago, and was not quite so good as a year ago. During the week to which the returns for August relate employment at a number of works was much interrupted owing to the strike on the railways. According to returns covering 90,835 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended August 26th, 1911, showed a decrease of 5·1 per cent. on a month ago and of 1·7 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended August 26th, 1911, was about 491,100, a decrease of 26,600 on a month ago and of 8,900 on a year ago. The number of workpeople employed was 90,835, or 3,052 less than a month ago.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople, Average Number of Shifts worked per man.

Table with columns: STEEL, Workpeople, Average Number of Shifts worked per man.

Table with columns: IRON or STEEL (not distinguished), Workpeople, Average Number of Shifts worked per man.

Table with columns: Districts, Workpeople, Average Number of Shifts worked per man.

Compared with a month ago, employment showed a decline in all districts except Cleveland and Scotland, where there was an improvement; the decline was most marked in Cumberland and Lancashire, and in Wales and Monmouth; the department most affected was the steel rolling mills. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 3,052 (3·3 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0·10 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a considerable improvement in Yorkshire, and a decline in Cumberland and Lancashire, and in Wales and Monmouth; the other districts showed little change. In the departments there was an improvement at iron rolling mills and steel forges and foundries; at puddling forges, iron foundries and steel rolling mills there was a decline. The average number of shifts worked decreased by 0·08 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during August, 1911, amounted to 141,414 tons, or 16,433 tons more than in July, 1911, and 26,958 tons more than in August, 1910.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during August, 1911, amounted to 196,113 tons, or 2,243 tons less than in July, 1911, and 31,624 tons less than in August, 1910.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

EMPLOYMENT during August continued very good, and was much better than a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns, 468 tinplate mills were working at the end of August, 1911, as compared with 466 a month ago and 426 a year ago. At one works four mills were idle during August owing to a breakdown. The number of steel sheet mills working at the end of August was 71, an increase of 7 on the number for July, 1911 (during which month 4 were stopped on account of a breakage), and an increase of 5 on the number for August, 1910. It is reported that there is a deficiency of skilled workmen. The output was stated to be somewhat reduced on account of the heat.

The works to which these particulars relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 26,950 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of August, 1911, together with the increase as compared with a month ago and a year ago:—

Table with columns: Tinplate Works, Steel Sheet Works, Number of Works open, Number of Mills in operation.

Exports.

Table with columns: August, 1911, July, 1911, August, 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1911, on a

Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.

Table with columns: To United States, Tons, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a

Black Plates.

Table with columns: Total, August, 1911, July, 1911, August, 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 368 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 347 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good at the principal centres, and was generally better than a year ago.

Trade Unions with a membership of 60,276 reported 4·1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 4·5 per cent. a month ago, and 9·1 per cent. a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, there was but little change in the percentage unemployed on the North-East Coast, on the South Coast, or on the Clyde; on the Humber there was an increase. Compared with a year ago, there was a marked improvement in employment on the Tyne and Wear and in the East of Scotland.

Table with columns: District, No. of Members, Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of Aug., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a

Employment continued good generally on the North-East Coast, and showed a considerable improvement on a year ago. Shipwrights were very busy, and a good deal of overtime was worked. Employment on repair work, however, though good in the Wear and Tees districts, was only moderate on the lower reaches of the Tyne, and slacker than a month ago. At Elswick employment with caulkers, rivetters and platers was fair, and better than a month ago.

On the Humber employment, on the whole, was fair, but not so good as a month ago; at Hull employment on repair work was slack generally.

In the Thames and Medway district employment was adversely affected by a dispute, but at Chatham and Sheerness employment was fairly good generally. Employment continued good on the South Coast. At Cardiff, Barry and Newport employment was disorganised owing to a lock-out.

Employment was also adversely affected by disputes on the Mersey, repair work being practically suspended during part of the month; employment was, however, reported as fair towards the end of the month. Employment continued good, with overtime, at Barrow, and was better than a year ago.

On the Clyde employment continued very good, and was better than a year ago.

On the East Coast of Scotland employment was fair, about the same as a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

At Belfast employment continued very good, except with rivetters, a number of whom were unemployed owing to a strike of rivet-heaters.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,103 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,048 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 50 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good. It showed a slight decline on the whole compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Table with columns: District, No. of Members, Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of Aug., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a

\* Exclusive of superannuated members and of members on strike or locked out. † Exclusive of supernumerary members.





per cent. in the number employed, and of 1·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1·8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford district employment, on the whole, was good, but there was a slight general decline compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago every department except weaving showed some improvement. In the Keighley district employment showed, on the whole, little change, but the spinning branch was better than a year ago. In the Halifax district employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In the Huddersfield district employment was not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Table with 6 columns: Departments, Workpeople (Week ended Aug. 26th, 1911), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago, Earnings (£, Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with 5 columns: Description, Aug., 1911, July, 1911, Aug., 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)

Table with 5 columns: Imports, 1,000 lbs., British Exports, Re-Exports of Imported Wool, 1,000 lbs., Yarn: Woolen, Worsted, Alpaca and Mohair, Total, Yarn, Piece Goods: Woolen, 1,000 yds., Worsted, Total Piece Goods.

British and Irish Manufactures Exported.

Table with 5 columns: Yarn: Woolen, Worsted, Alpaca and Mohair, Total, Yarn, Piece Goods: Woolen, 1,000 yds., Worsted, Total Piece Goods.

Prices of Wool and Tops in Bradford.

Table with 4 columns: Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs, 40's Crossbred tops, 60's Super Botany tops, Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs, 40's Crossbred tops, 60's Super Botany tops.

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 113 Returns—103 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 45,812 workpeople in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1·8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the number employed remained the same, but the amount of wages paid decreased by 2·3 per cent.

In Belfast employment continued moderate generally; flax dressers and roughers and women workers reported it as bad, and the beetlers and lappers as fair. In other

parts of Ireland there was a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Fifehire employment continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago. In England it was rather better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago.

Table with 6 columns: Departments, Workpeople (Week ended Aug. 26th, 1911), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago, Earnings (£, Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with 5 columns: Description, Aug., 1911, July, 1911, Aug., 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Table with 5 columns: Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla), 2,063, 2,962, 5,035, - 889, - 2,972; Exports: Linen Yarn 100 lbs., Linen Piece Goods 100 yds., 15,207, 13,532, 14,599, + 1,675, + 608; 136,711, 133,335, 157,480, + 3,376, - 20,769.

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 36 Returns—32 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT, though still fair generally, was not so good as a month ago. It was considerably worse than a year ago.

Table with 6 columns: Departments, Workpeople (Week ended Aug. 26th, 1911), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago, Earnings (£, Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,628 workpeople in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 0·8 per cent. in the number employed and of 1·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 6·1 per cent. in the number employed and of 8·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 16,628 workpeople reported on 14,448 (or 87 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district, where employment was still fair on the whole, though a good deal of short time was reported.

Imports and Exports.

Table with 5 columns: Description, August, 1911, July, 1911, August, 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Table with 5 columns: Imports: Jute, 2,330, 6,015, 4,316, - 3,685, - 1,986; Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs., Jute Piece Goods 100 yds., 38,905, 36,217, 40,651, + 2,688, - 1,746; 125,158, 109,128, 137,767, + 16,030, - 12,609.

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 80 Returns—71 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was quiet and about the same as a month ago. It was much worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,293 workpeople in the week ended August 26th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0·4 per cent. in the number employed and of 0·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 5·0 per cent. in the number employed and of 9·3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with 6 columns: Branches, Workpeople (Week ended August 26th, 1911), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago, Earnings (£, Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago.

Table with 6 columns: Districts, Nottingham City, Long Eaton and other outlying districts, Other English districts, Scotland, Total.

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch was bad, in the plain net branch fair, and in the curtain branch good; a good deal of short time was worked in the levers and plain net branches. On the whole there was little change compared with a month ago, but there was a decline as compared with a year ago. In the Long Eaton district much short time was worked, and, though rather better than a month ago, employment was much worse than a year ago. In the West of England there was an improvement on a month ago, but a decline on a year ago. In the curtain section in Scotland employment was fair generally and about the same as a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with 5 columns: Description, August, 1911, July, 1911, August, 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Table with 5 columns: Imports: Cotton Lace, Silk Lace; Exports: Cotton Lace, Silk Lace.

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 58 Returns—51 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair. It was not so good as either a month ago or a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,236 workpeople in the week ended August 26th, 1911, showed a decrease of 2·3 per cent. in the number employed and of 1·3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3·0 per cent. in the number employed and of 1·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Macclesfield employment with throwsters, spinners and hand loom weavers in factories was good, and better than a year ago; with power loom weavers it continued moderate, and with "outside" hand loom weavers it was bad. At Leek employment was fair with throwsters and spinners and about the same as a month ago and a year ago; with trimming weavers it was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Congleton employment continued good with throwsters and spinners and was bad with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district employment continued fairly good and was about the

same as a year ago. In the Eastern Counties employment was fair generally, but not so good as a year ago.

Table with 6 columns: Branches, Workpeople (Week ended Aug. 26th, 1911), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago, Earnings (£, Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with 5 columns: Description, Aug., 1911, July, 1911, Aug., 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Table with 5 columns: Imports: Raw Silk, Thrown Silk, Spun Silk Yarn, Silk Broad-Stuffs.

Table with 5 columns: Exports: Thrown Silk, Spun Silk Yarn, Silk Broad-Stuffs.

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 105 Returns—95 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally was good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 19,159 workpeople in the week ended August 26th showed an increase of 0·3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 2·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with 6 columns: District, Workpeople (Week ended Aug. 26th, 1911), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago, Earnings (£, Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year ago.

At Leicester employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. At Hincley employment was fair; at Loughborough it was moderate. With power frame-workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment showed a slight decline, and short time was reported; with hand-frame workers in the country districts it was fair.

In Scotland employment was good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with 5 columns: Description, August, 1911, July, 1911, August, 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Table with 5 columns: Imports: Hosiery, Woollen, Cotton.

Table with 5 columns: Exports: Hosiery, Woollen, Cotton.





Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, categorized by Branches and Districts, showing weekly and monthly employment changes and earnings.

With glass bottle makers in Yorkshire employment continued good generally, and was better than a year ago; in the Mexborough district there was, however, a decline, and employment was bad.

Imports and Exports.

Table showing Import and Export statistics for various goods like Window and German Sheet Glass, Plate, Flint, and Bottles.

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 158 Returns—144 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during August was fair but not so good as either a month ago or a year ago.

Table with columns for Workpeople and Earnings, categorized by Districts, showing weekly and monthly employment changes and earnings.

Returns from firms employing 13,773 workpeople in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 2.6

per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

In the Northern counties, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, employment was moderate generally and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 226 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.) EMPLOYMENT was generally regular throughout August, the weather being unusually dry.

Northern Counties.—Employment was but little interrupted by bad weather in these counties. There was a fair demand for extra labourers for the hay and corn harvests.

Midland Counties.—Extra labourers were generally able to find regular work in these counties until towards the end of the month, when a number of men became irregularly employed.

Eastern Counties.—The corn harvest was completed in an exceptionally short time in these counties, and the corn standing well for the "binder," less labour than usual was required.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Extra labourers were fairly well employed, and mention of any surplus was exceptional in the reports from these counties.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

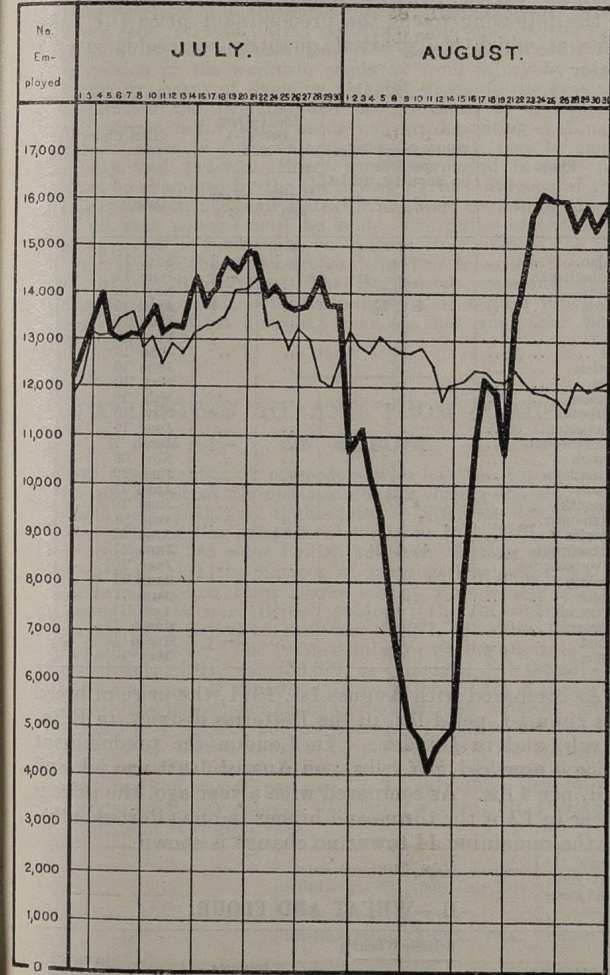
(Based on 136 Returns—115 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London and Liverpool during August was disorganised by disputes until the last week of the month.

London.\*—Employment was disorganised by disputes for the first three weeks of August; at the end of the month, when work had been generally resumed, employment was fairly good.

Table showing Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London, categorized by Period and location.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 105 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of July and August, 1911.



The following are the figures on which the chart for August, 1911, is based (Sundays and holidays are omitted):—

Table showing daily employment figures for London and Liverpool during August 1911, including day of month, number employed, and cumulative totals.

During August, 1911, the maximum number employed was on the 24th (16,158), and the minimum number on the 11th (4,045).

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,266 in August, 1911, as compared with 1,363 in the previous month, and 1,161 a year ago.

Liverpool.—Disputes caused a general stoppage of work in the transport trades at this port during the greater part of August, work not being resumed until the last week.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was affected by the railway strike; employment was described as generally bad with trimmers and teamers, but dock and quayside labourers were reported as fairly well employed towards the close of the month.

Employment was better than a month ago at Leith and Dundee; at Grangemouth the men were on strike. Employment was generally fair at Belfast.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN AUGUST.

(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 was entered and cleared) show that, during August, 45,512 seamen,\* of whom 3,964 (or 8.7 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels.

During the 8 months ended August, 1911, the total number of seamen shipped was 349,038, an increase of 18,409 on the total for the first 8 months of 1910.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Table showing Number of Seamen shipped in August and Eight months ended August, categorized by Principal Ports and region.

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

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in August, 1911, showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with August, 1910.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in August, 1911 and 1910:—

Table with columns for Quantity (Aug. 1911, Aug. 1910) and Value (£ Aug. 1911, £ Aug. 1910). Rows include Fish (other than Shell) and Shell Fish, with sub-rows for various regions like England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, etc.

Employment at the principal ports during August continued fair. It was good with all classes at Grimsby, and better than a month ago. At Yarmouth it continued good with fishermen, and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers; it was about the same as a year ago.

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in August, 1911, were valued at £537,532, as compared with £484,336 in July, 1911, and £565,910 in August, 1910.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS have been received from the principal Co-operative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on September 1st, 1911.

The figures in the following Table are based on Returns from 227 Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 132 in Scotland.

Table showing Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st Sept. 1911, 1st June 1911, and 1st Sept. 1910. Columns include District, High-est., Low-est., Mean, and three columns for the 1911 and 1910 prices.

As compared with June 1st, 1911, the mean of the prices shows little change. As compared with September 1st, 1910, a decrease of .22d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on September 1st, 1911, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources.

Table showing predominant prices of bread by District (London, N. & N.W., E. & N.E., S.E., S.W., etc.) with columns for High-est., Low-est., Mean for Sept. 1st, 1911, Aug. 1st, 1911, and Sept. 1st, 1910.

As compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices shows a slight increase.

Of the various prices at which bread was sold in each of the following towns the predominant price (i.e., the price at which the greatest quantity was sold) was as under:—

Table showing Place, Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on Sept. 1st, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Last Change, and Date.

As compared with August 1st, 1911, the price of bread has risen 1/2d. per 4 lbs. in the Potteries district, in Edinburgh, and in Dundee.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Table showing British Wheat, Imports (Wheat, Wheat-meal and Flour), Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash), and Per cwt. prices for 1910 and 1911.

The imports of wheat during the twelve months ended August, 1911, amounted to 100,783,476 cwts., or 2,498,204 cwts. less than during the corresponding period

\* Where two prices are quoted, about equal quantities were sold at each price.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for August, 1911, and for the eight months ended August, 1911.

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

Table showing Imports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise by category (I-Food, Drink, and Tobacco; II-Raw Materials; III-Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured; IV-Miscellaneous) for August 1911 and eight months ended Aug. 1911.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Table showing Exports of Produce and Manufactures by category (I-Food, Drink, and Tobacco; II-Raw Materials; III-Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured; IV-Miscellaneous) for August 1911 and eight months ended Aug. 1911.

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £6,649,000 during August, 1911, a decrease of £1,450,000 as compared with August, 1910, and of £341,000 as compared with August 1909.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(Based on information published weekly in the "Times.")

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom for the five weeks ended September 2nd, 1911, during which period the railway strike occurred, amounted to £4,974,760, a decrease of £355,199 (or 6.7 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

During the thirty-five weeks ended September 2nd, 1911, the receipts amounted to £38,253,398, an increase of £541,770 (or 1.5 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

Table showing Railway Goods and Mineral Traffic Receipts for 5 weeks ended September 2nd, 1911, and 35 weeks ended September 2nd, 1911, categorized by railway lines.

\* 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, &c., hides and skins. § Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

of 1909-10. The imports of wheatmeal and flour during the twelve months ended August, 1911, amounted to 10,069,873 cwts., or 734,827 cwts. less than in the corresponding period of 1909-10.

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Factory Acts: Dangerous and Unhealthy Industries—Lead Smelting, &c.—It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that where the Home Secretary is satisfied that any manufacture, machinery, plant, process or description of manual labour, used in factories or workshops, is dangerous or injurious to health or dangerous to life or limb, either generally or in the case of women, children, or any class of persons, he may certify the same to be dangerous, and thereupon may make such regulations as appear to him to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessity of the case.

The Home Secretary recently inquired into the processes used in the smelting of materials containing lead, the manufacture of red or orange lead, and the manufacture of flaked litharge, and after publication in draft and consideration of objections he has now made Regulations,\* dated August 12th, 1911, to apply to all factories and workshops in which the processes mentioned are carried on.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

The total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 359,022 during the seven months ended July, 1911, and of this total 270,718 were British subjects.

Table showing Passengers to and from places out of Europe, categorized by destination (British, Total) and month (July, August).

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1911. No. 752. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.

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 Workshop Act during August was 100—84 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, 1 of arsenic poisoning, and 14 of anthrax. Five deaths were reported, 1 due to lead poisoning and 4 to anthrax. In addition to the foregoing, 28 cases of lead poisoning (including 3 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-August, 1911, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 496, an increase of 136 on the total for the first eight months of 1910. The number of deaths was 32 in 1911, compared with 26 in 1910. In addition, there were 168 cases of lead poisoning (34 of which were fatal) among house painters and plumbers during January-August, 1911, compared with 149 cases (25 fatal) during the corresponding period of 1910.

No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported for any of the periods covered by the Table.

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

Analysis by Industries.

Table with columns for Industry, Cases (Aug. 1911, 1910), and Deaths (Aug. 1911, 1910). Includes sections for Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, and Anthrax.

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

\* Of the 9 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 4 were females.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN AUGUST.

(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 August, 1911, was 237, a decrease of 6 as compared with a month ago, and of 2 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for August during the five years 1906-1910 was 241, the maximum year being 1908 with 274 deaths, and the minimum year 1909 with 209 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in August, 1911, was 101, as compared with 115 a month ago and 107 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during August, 1911, was 93, as compared with 85 in July, 1911, and 96 in August, 1910. The corresponding figures for the railway service were 40, 43 and 35 respectively. The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in August, 1911, was 52, a decrease of 5 as compared with a month ago and of 15 as compared with a year ago.

During the eight months ended August, 1911, the total number of workpeople (exclusive of seamen) reported as killed in the course of their employment was 1,879, as compared with 1,964 in 1910. The total number of seamen reported as killed during the same period was 750 in 1911 and 693 in 1910.

Table with columns for Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during (August 1911, July 1911, August 1910), and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1911, on a Month ago and Year ago. Includes sections for Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Factories and Workshops, and Seamen.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN AUGUST.

The total number who received employment-relief was 648, of whom 400 were in London and "Outer London," 31 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 217 in Scotland. The average duration of employment-relief was 19.1 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 42s. 10d. per head, or about 2s. 3d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of August (after deduction, where practicable, of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 6,175\*, of whom 1,329 were in "Outer London," 4,406 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 440 in Scotland.

Returns from Croydon and Stoke-on-Trent showed that the registers of those Committees are closed for the season.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of August, 1911, was 18, as compared with 20 at the end of July, 1911, and 36 at the end of August, 1910. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of August, 1911, 3 were in "Outer London," 12 in other places in England and Wales, and 3 in Scotland.

The following Table summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in August, 1911, together with the corresponding figures for July, 1911, and August, 1910. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same Committees in the three periods.

Table with columns for Districts, No. of applicants given Employment-relief (Aug. 1911, July 1911, Aug. 1910), Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief (Days), Total Amount of Wages Paid, and Net No. of Applicants Remaining on Registers at end of month.

In addition to the employment-relief shown in the above Table, there were a small number of cases in which men were given employment by arrangement with Local Authorities or with contractors, or were engaged on piecework.

According to the particulars furnished by the various Distress Committees, of the 6,175 applicants remaining on the register at the end of August, 1911, 4,046 were labourers, porters, &c.; 975 were connected with the building trades; 187 were carters, &c.; 88 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

\* In some cases it has been necessary to take the actual number on the registers, as the Distress Committees were unable to furnish the particulars necessary for discharging persons disqualified, &c.

PAUPERISM IN AUGUST.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in August, 1911, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 197 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with July, 1911, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 2,955 (0.9 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,122 (0.7 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 1,833 (1.0 per cent.). In 18 districts there were increases, the most marked being in West Ham (24 per 10,000) and in the Dublin district (14 per 10,000). Decreases occurred in 15 districts. In the Sheffield and Birmingham districts there was no change.

Compared with August, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 26. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 7,023 (4.0 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 37,178 (17.1 per cent.), a total decrease of 44,201 (11.2 per cent.). In 32 districts there were decreases, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (67 per 10,000), Cork, Waterford and Limerick (59 per 10,000), Leicester (54 per 10,000), and Central London (53 per 10,000); in four other districts the decrease was between 40 and 50 per 10,000, and in fourteen others between 20 and 40 per 10,000. In Aberdeen there was an increase of 17 per 10,000, and in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district of 5 per 10,000.

Table with columns for Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of August, 1911 (Indoor, Outdoor, Total), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a Month ago and Year ago. Includes sections for England & Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

\* Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

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

‡ In making the comparison with a year ago the rates per 10,000 for 1910 have been re-calculated on the population in 1910 estimated from the Census figures for 1911.

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.\*

Number and Magnitude.—The most important disputes occurring in August were those involving railway workers on many of the chief railway lines in the United Kingdom, and dock labourers and other transport workers at London and Liverpool.

New Disputes in August, 1911:—

Table with 5 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly, Total). Rows include Building, Coal Mining, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Other Metal, Textile, Transport, Other Trades, and Employees of Local Authorities.

Causes.—Of the new disputes no less than 60, directly involving 44,205 workpeople, were due to demands for increased wages, and 9, directly involving 5,665 persons, to other wages questions.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 76 new disputes, directly involving 86,869 persons, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 99,635 persons.

Aggregate Duration.—The time lost in August by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 2,099,300 working days.

Summary for the First Eight Months of 1910 and 1911.†—

Table with 7 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople involved, Aggregate Duration in Working Days (Jan.—Aug., 1910, Jan.—Aug., 1911).

Principal Trade Disputes.

Table with 6 columns: Occupations, Locality, Number of Workpeople involved, Date when Dispute began, Duration in Working Days, Alleged Cause or Object, Result.

\* 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.\*

Wages.

Changes taking effect in August.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in August, 1911, was an increase of £9,375 per week, as compared with an increase of £2,085 per week in July, 1911, and one of £648 per week in August, 1910.

Two changes, affecting 22,740 workpeople, were settled by arbitration; seven changes, affecting 179,337, were arranged by conciliation or Conciliation Boards; four changes, affecting 8,102 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales, and the remaining changes, affecting 18,376 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Changes in Wages, January—August.

The following Table summarises by trades, the number of the workpeople affected by the changes and the net effect on their weekly wages:—

Table with 5 columns: Groups of Trades, January—August (1910, 1911), No., £. Rows include Building, Coal Mining, Iron, &c., Mining, Quarrying, Pig Iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel Manufacture, Engineering and Shipbuilding, Other Metal Trades, Textile Trades, Clothing Trades, Printing, &c., Trades, Glass, &c., Trades, Transport Trades, Other Trades, Employees of Local Authorities, Total.

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in August affected 40,387 workpeople, the greater portion of whom were transport workers in London.

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

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect in 1911, Occupation, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by (Increase, Decrease), Particulars of Change.

I.—RATES OF WAGES.

Table with 7 columns: Trade, Locality, Date, Occupation, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by, Particulars of Change.

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Table with 7 columns: Trade, Locality, Date, Occupation, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by, Particulars of Change.

\* Exclusive of Seamen, Railway Servants, and Agricultural Labourers. † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." ‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."



BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN AUGUST.

THE following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended August 25th. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 229\*. The period covered is 23 working days.

Certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature followed by men and women are dealt with on a separate register, described as the Casual Register, and the statistics for these employments are shown in a special Table V., Tables I. to IV. below referring only to applications and vacancies on the General Register.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of applications received during the period was 142,761 (men 87,065, women 30,902, boys 15,130, and girls 9,664), a daily average of 6,207, compared with 6,139 in July. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 216,411 (men 137,693, women 44,684, boys 20,322, and girls 13,712). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 7,263 in August, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at August 25th was 78,886 (men 52,866, women 15,391, boys 6,182, and girls 4,447), as compared with 73,650 (men 50,628, women 13,782, boys 5,192, and girls 4,048) at July 28th.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 43,715 (men 24,392, women 9,612, boys 6,210, and girls 3,501), a daily average of 1,901, compared with 2,146 in July.

The August figures include 1,587 fruit, &c., pickers placed by the Exchanges, as compared with 3,320 in July. In addition to the decline in this seasonal employment, the business of the Exchanges was seriously affected by the dislocation of trade consequent upon the unsettled state of the labour market during August. The holiday season also contributed largely to the decline in business and particularly affected the Exchanges in the textile area of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Of the vacancies filled during August, 6,381 (men 3,940, women 1,940, boys 319, girls 182) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during August include 4,956 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered. Of the total number of such transferences 1,986 were in London, being 21.5 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 79.3 per cent. (men 81.0, women 75.1, boys 77.6, girls 82.2), as compared with 78.8 per cent. during July.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—General Labourers, 16.9; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 16.8; Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16.3; and Building, 15.8 (labourers 2.7, others 13.1). Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 44.4; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 13.0; Textiles, 8.7; and Dress, 5.3.

Of the men's vacancies filled during August, the largest percentages occur in Building, 19.9 (labourers 3.1, others 16.8); General Labourers, 18.8; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 16.0; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 9.6. Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 35.5; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 22.7; Textiles, 11.0; and Dress, 5.4.

The demand for workers during the month exceeded the supply in the case of the cotton, woollen and worsted trades, and in the case of women in the clothing trade and in laundry work. In the shipbuilding trade there was also a large demand for workmen of all classes, and there was a scarcity of skilled workers in the engineering trades in some districts.

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 1,370 (men 1,134, women 236). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 7,700 (men 7,131, women 569).

BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at the end of August was 80,629, compared with 75,293 a month previously.

At 111 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more, the number of applications remaining on the register at the end of the month was 57,858, as compared with 54,722 a month ago, and 72,846 a year ago, and the number of vacancies filled during the month was 31,857, as compared with 38,143 a month ago, and 31,257 a year ago, the daily averages being 1,385, 1,589, and 1,359 respectively.

\* In addition to the 224 Exchanges included in the returns for July, the following 5 Exchanges were opened during August, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—Farnworth, 151, Market Street; Ravenshall, 18, Haslingden Road; Runcorn, 86, High Street; Sutton (Surrey), 242, High Street; Todmorden, 46 and 48, Rochdale Road.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of September, making a total of 243 Exchanges:—Aberdare, 21, Whitcombe Street; Athlone, Mardyke Street, Upper Irishtown; Burnley, corner of Elm Street and Clegg Street; Colne, 11 and 13, Exchange Street; Dumbarton, 240, High Street; Dartford, 23A, Lowfield Street; Hebden Bridge, 23, Market Street; Kingston, 64 and 66, London Road; Nelson, 71, Manchester Road; Newtown, The Mart, High Street; Pendlebury, 555, Bolton Road; Tonypanady, 5, Llwynypia Road; Wrexham, Congregational Hall, Lord Street; Wexford, South Main Street.

ADULTS—DISTRICT TABLE.\* Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended August 25th, 1911. (General Register.)

Table with columns for Districts, Applications for Employment (On Live Register at Beginning of Period, Received during Period, On Live Register at End of Period), and Vacancies (Notified during Period, Filled during Period). Rows include London, South-Eastern, Brighton, Reading, Other Exchanges, South-Western, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Other Exchanges, East Midlands & Eastern Counties, Derby, Ipswich, Leicester, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Other Exchanges, West Midlands, Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Stoke, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton, Other Exchanges, Yorkshire Division, Bradford, Grimsby, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, York, Other Exchanges, Lancashire & Cheshire, Ashton, Barrow, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Liverpool and Bootle, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford and Eccles, Stockport, Warrington, Wigan, Other Exchanges, Northern Division, Carlisle, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, S. Shields, Sunderland, W. Hartlepool, Other Exchanges, Wales, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Newport, Swansea, Other Exchanges, Scotland, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith, Glasgow, Govan, Partick, Greenock, Paisley, Other Exchanges, Ireland, Belfast, Dublin, Other Exchanges, Total, United Kingdom.

\* Exclusive of casual employments.

† Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

JUVENILES—DISTRICT TABLE.

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended August 25th, 1911.

Table II: Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended August 25th, 1911. Districts include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, East Midlands, West Midlands, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Northern Division, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

\* Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

ADULTS—TRADE TABLE.\*

Table III.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended August 25th, 1911. [General Register.]

Table III: Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended August 25th, 1911. Trades include Building, Carpentry, Painting, Textiles, etc.

\* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below.

† Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

JUVENILES—TRADE TABLE.

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the four weeks ended August 25th, 1911.

Table IV: Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the four weeks ended August 25th, 1911. Trades include Building and Works of Construction, Mining and Quarrying, etc.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table V.—Applicants registered and work given in the four weeks ended August 25th, 1911.

Table V: Applicants registered and work given in the four weeks ended August 25th, 1911. Employment categories include Men (Cotton Porters, etc.) and Women (Charwomen, etc.).

MERCHANT SHIPPING—LOSS OF LIFE.

According to a Return\* the total number of masters and seamen who lost their lives on British seagoing merchant ships during 1910 was 1,154, compared with 946 in 1909, 953 in 1906, 1,277 in 1901, 1,541 in 1896, and 1,918 in 1891.

The number of fatalities at sea numbered 807, and those in rivers and harbours 347. The proportion of lives lost to total number employed was 1 in 210 for 1910, compared with 1 in 255 for 1909.

\* Cd. 5,800. Price 1d. Wyman and Sons, Ltd.





CEMENT.—*Assoc. Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.*, 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *Peters Bros.*, 72, Victoria St., S.W.; *Wouldham Cement Co., Ltd.*, 35, Gt. St. Helens, E.C.

CRANE, TRAVELLING BREAKDOWN.—*Carrick & Ritchie, Ltd.*, Waverley Engineering Works, Easter Rd., Edinburgh.

DOORS, & C., SASHED.—*R. Rogerson & Co.*, 9 & 11, Mount St., Glasgow.

FIRE TENDER, & C.—*Merryweather & Sons, Ltd.*, Greenwich Rd., S.E.

LIGHTS, THREE HARBOUR.—*Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Glass Works, nr. Birmingham.

LOCOMOTIVE.—*Kitson & Co., Ltd.*, Airedale Foundry, Leeds.

LOCOMOTIVE, TANK.—*Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd.*, Leeds.

MANHOLE COVERS AND FRAMES.—*Wilsons, Pease & Co., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough.

OILS, LUBRICATING.—*Vacuum Oil Co.*, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

PIPES, C. I.—*Cochrane & Co., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough.

RAILS AND FISHPLATES.—*Barrow Hematite Iron & Steel Co.*, Barrow-in-Furness.

SHEETS, GALVANISED CORRUGATED.—*F. Braby & Co.*, 110, Cannon St., E.C.; *Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd.*, Mersey Ironworks, Ellesmere Port.

SPRINGS.—*Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.*, 9, Victoria St., S.W.; *J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd.*, Newburn Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

STEEL SLEEPERS AND KEYS.—*Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.

STEELWORK, & C.—*Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd.*, Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge.

STRUCTURAL WORK.—*The Horseley Co., Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.

SWITCHES, CROSSINGS, & C.—*Darlington Railway Plant & Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Bank Top, Darlington.

TANKS, C. I.—*The Horsehay Co., Ltd.*, Horsehay, S.O., Salop.

TELEPHONES, & C.—*Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, N. Woolwich, E.

UNDERFRAMES.—*Metropolitan Amal. Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd.*, Saltley, Birmingham.

VACUUM BRAKE APPARATUS.—*Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd.*, 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

WAGONS.—*Stableford & Co., Ltd.*, 38/39, Parliament St., S.W.

WAGON IRONWORK.—*Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd.*, 5, Victoria St., S.W.

WAGONS, OIL TANK.—*Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd.*, Horbury Junction, nr. Wakefield.

WAGONS, HIGH-SIDED.—*G. R. Turner, Ltd.*, Langley Mills, Notts.

WAGONS, LOW-SIDED.—*Metrop. Amal. Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd.*, Saltley, Birmingham.

WHEELS AND AXLES.—*W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd.*, Parkhead Forge Rolling Mills, Glasgow.

WIRELESS INSTALLATION.—*Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy Co., Ltd.*, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

## OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDER'S WORK—  
National Gallery of Scotland, Reinforced Concrete Roofs.—*Scott, Marshall & Co.*, 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.  
Somerset House, Repository.—*Galbraith Bros., Ltd.*, Camberwell Green, S.E.

CABLES—  
Imperial College of Science.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Caxton House, Westminster.

DRAINAGE—  
Bushy House.—*Dent & Hellyer*, 35, Red Lion Square, W.C.  
Chelsea Hospital.—*John Peattie & Son*, 3, Victoria Grove, Kensington, W.

FORCED CIRCULATION HEATING APPARATUS—  
Windsor Castle, Royal Gardens.—*Mackenzie & Moncur, Ltd.*, Balcanes St., Edinburgh.

HEATING SERVICES—  
British Museum Extension.—*The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.*, 28, Victoria St., S.W.  
National Gallery, West Wing and Patent Office Extension.—*Cannon & Hefford*, Stanbury Rd., Peckham, S.E.

HOT WATER SERVICE—  
Imperial College of Science.—*The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.*, 28, Victoria St., S.W.

HYDRAULIC LIFTS—  
Crewe S.O.—*Pickerings, Ltd.*, Stockton-on-Tees.

IRONMONGERY, LOCKS.—*J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd.*, Wolverhampton.

STEEL LANTERNS AND SASHES—  
S.E.D.P.O. Extension.—*Hart, Son, Peard & Co., Ltd.*, 139, Charing Cross Rd., W.C.

TUBULAR BOILER—  
British Museum Extension.—*Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.*, 30, Faringdon St., E.C.

WOOD BLOCK FLOORING—  
Patent Office Extension.—*Fenning & Co.*, Hammersmith, W.

## STATIONERY OFFICE.

CARDBOARDS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd.*, Apsley Mills, Hemel Hempstead.

PAPER, & C., OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS—  
Ferro-Prussiate Paper and Linen.—*J. Halden & Co., Ltd.*, Reddish, near Stockport.  
Ferro-Gallic Paper and Linen.—*S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd.*, Alliance Works, Denmark Hill, S.E.

PARCHMENTS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*H. Band & Co.*, Brentford; *Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd.*, Verney Rd., S.E.; *R. Davs*, Newport Pagnell; *H. Gibbs & Son*, Mitcham.

PRINTING, BINDING, & C.—  
Binding 10,000 copies Training Manual-Signalling; Naval Library Books.—*J. Adams*, 76-78, Grays Inn Rd., W.C.  
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