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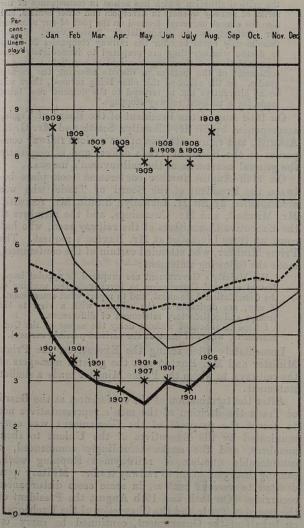
EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Thick Curve=1911. —— Thin Curve=1910.

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

imes 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.

ers at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, and Grangemouth, coal miners at Bristol, plumbers at Glasgow, confectionery workers in London, warp weavers at Skipton, tube workers at Landore, machine tenters at Cleckheaton, and boot and shoe operatives in London.

EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR AUGUST.

(This Summary is based on 3,049 Returns from Employers, covering 1,223,841 workpeople, and 3,078 from Trade Unions, covering 769,367 workpeople.)

I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as com- pared with a		
	reporting.	August, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
4.30	400000				
Building	57,808	4.0		- 1.7	
Coal Mining*	156,971	1.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	
Engineering	179,052	3.8	+ 0.5	- 0.6	
Shipbuilding	60,276	4.1	- 0.4	- 5.0	
Other Metal	45,924	4.6	+ 1.9	+ 0.2	
Textiles*	120,943	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.7	
Paper, Printing and	61,490	5.9	+ 1.6	+ 0.4	
Bookbinding. Furnishing and Wood-	35,973	3.7	+ 0.4	- 0.4	
working. Miscellaneous	50,930	3.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	
Total	769,367	3.3	+ 0.4	- 0.7	

* In addition to the ordinary short time which occurs in all trades, it should be noted that in the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is more generally met by a reduction in the time worked per week by a large number of work-people than by the discharge of a smaller number.

II.—EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the	August	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Trade.	Returns for Aug., 1911.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Coal Mining 617,7 Iron , 16,7 Shale ,, 3,3		Days worked per week by Mines. 4.65 4.70 5.74	Days 0.17 - 1.00 + 0.41	Days 0.45 - 1.19 + 0.16		
Pig Iron	21,000	No. of Furnaces in Blast. 283	No 5	No29		
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,950	Mills Working. 539	+ 9	+47		
Iron and Steel	90,835	Shifts Worked (One Week). 491,100	Per cent 5·1	Per cent 1.7		
HEREN AND STREET AND	2.40 00	Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Cotton Woollen Woosted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Pottery Glass Brick	124,400 28,411 43,470 45,812 16,628 19,159 7,293 16,387 31,425 64,560 6,105 21,168 8,599 13,773	113,834 26,993 32,884 27,233 11,921 14,777 6,488 12,575 33,169 61,767 3,947 18,892 10,110 15,181	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 8.6 + 0.7 + 2.5 - 2.3 - 8.9 + 2.6 - 9.3 + 1.9 - 3.5 + 1.2 + 2.5 - 2.7 + 4.3 - 5.7		
Total	447,200	389,771	- 3.7	+ 1.8		

Note. - For further details see Articles on pp. 333-345.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Railway Workers, United Kingdom.

On 5th August about 1,000 railwaymen employed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at Liverpool in connection with the goods traffic ceased work in support of a demand for increased wages and a reduction in the hours of labour, the men alleging inability to get their grievances dealt with by the Conciliation Board established under the Agreement of 6th November, 1907, The strike spread rapidly among other transport workers in Liverpool, and serious disturbances occurred, necessitating the calling in of extra police and military assistance. On 14th August a general lock-out of all men engaged in cargo work was declared by the Liverpool shipowners, and subsequently a general strike of the whole of the transport workers of Liverpool and district was declared by the workpeople.

Meanwhile strikes of railwaymen had also occurred at various other centres, and on 15th August a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the railwaymen's societies, held at Liverpool, passed the following resolu-tion, copies being despatched to the general managers of all the railway companies in the United Kingdom:-

all the railway companies in the United Kingdom:—
"That this joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, General Railway Workers' Union, and General Secretary of the Signalmen's and Pointsmen's Society, summoned to consider the critical situation which has arisen in consequence of the strike of railway workers in Liverpool and other centres, and also the almost universal demand on the part of our members for instructions to immediately cease work, hereby unanimously agree to offer the railway companies 24 hours to decide whether they are prepared to immediately meet representatives of these organisations to negotiate a basis of settlement of the matters in dispute affecting the various grades. In the event of this offer being refused, there will be no alternative but to respond to the demand now being made for a national railway stoppage."

On 16th August the President of the Board of Trade.

On 16th August the President of the Board of Trade, accompanied by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith and Mr. G. R. Askwith, met representatives of the various railway companies at the Board of Trade offices, and subsequently the general secretaries of the railwaymen's unions.

On 17th August further conferences took place between the President of the Board of Trade, who was accompanied by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Mr. Askwith, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Cummings, and the members of the Executive Committees of the railway men, who had come up from Liverpool at Mr. Buxton's request. The Prime Minister, who attended certain of the conferences, made the following statement: -

His Majesty's Government are prepared to appoint immediately a Royal Commission to investigate the working of the Conciliation Agreement, and to report what amendments, if any, are desirable in the scheme, with a view to the prompt and satisfactory settlement of differences.

I hope to announce without delay the names of the Commissioners, who will meet at the earliest possible moment.

Immediately after seeing the Executives, the Prime Minister and Mr. Buxton met the general managers of the railways, to whom the Prime Minister made a similar statement.

After the termination of the conferences at the Board of Trade the decision of the men's representatives not to accept the proposal of the Government was com-municated by the Executives of the Unions to their members, and the strike accordingly commenced, a considerable number of railwaymen stopping work, causing disorganisation to railway traffic. Military were drafted to various centres, in some cases disturbances occurring. On 18th and 19th August the President of the Board of Trade and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Government, continued to carry on negotiations with the parties.

The Conference met at the Board of Trade offices at 3 p.m., on August 19th, there being present Mr. Claughton and Sir Guy Granet, on behalf of the companies, Messrs. Bellamy, Williams, Thomas, M.P., Fox, Lowth, and Chorlton, on behalf of the men, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, and Mr. G. R. Askwith, on

behalf of the Government and the Board of Trade. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., was also present.

During the course of the Conference Mr. Claughton stated that upon certain representations of the Government Sir Guy Granet and himself had authority from the companies to meet the representatives of the men under the special circumstances and with a view of dis cussing the suggested terms of agreement. Mr. Claughton and Sir Guy Granet further stated that the recommendations of the Commission would be loyally accepted by the railway companies, even though they be adverse to the contention of the companies on any question of representation, and should a settlement be effected any trace of illwill which might have arisen during the strike would certainly be effaced.

After prolonged discussion the following settlement was unanimously arrived at and signed at 11 p.m.:—

1.—The strike to be terminated forthwith and the men's leaders to use their best endeavours to induce the men to

leaders to use their best endeavours to induce the men to return to work at once.

2.—All the men involved in the present dispute, either by strike or lock-out, including casuals, who present themselves for work within a reasonable time, to be reinstated by the companies at the earliest practicable moment, and no one to be subjected to proceedings for breach of contract or otherwise penalised.

3.—The Conciliation Boards to be convened for the purpose of artifuc forthwith the questions at present in dispute so

of settling forthwith the questions at present in dispute so far as they are within the scope of such Boards, provided notice of such questions be given not later than fourteen days from the date of this agreement. If the Sectional Boards fail to arrive at a settlement the Central Board to meet at

Any decisions arrived at to be retrospective as from the

date of this agreement.

It is agreed that for the purpose of this and the following clause "rates of wages" includes remuneration whether by

4.—Steps to be taken forthwith to effect a settlement of 4.—Steps to be taken forthwith to effect a settlement of the questions now in dispute between the companies and classes of their employees not included within the Conciliation Scheme of 1907, by means of Conferences between representatives of the companies and representatives of their employees who are themselves employed by the same company, and, failing agreement, by arbitration to be arranged mutually or by the Board of Trade.

The above to be a temporary arrangement pending the Report of the Commission as to the best means of eattling disputes.

settling disputes.

5.—Both parties to give every assistance to the Special Commission of Inquiry, the immediate appointment of which the Government have announced.

6.—Any question which may arise as to the interpretation of this agreement to be referred to the Board of Trade.

Signed :

ed:
1.—On behalf of the railway companies:
G. H. CLAUGHTON.
W. GUY GRANET.

2.—On behalf and at the request of the Joint Executives of the Trade Unions of Railway Employees:

For the Amalgamated Society of Rail-

way Servants:

A. Bellamy.
J. E. Williams.
J. H. Thomas.

For the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen:

A. Fox. For the General Railway Workers' Union:

T. LOWTH. For the Signalmen's and Pointsmen's Society: S. CHORLTON.

3.—On behalf of the Government and the Board of Trade:

D. LLOYD GEORGE. SYDNEY BUXTON.
H. LLEWELLYN SMITH. G. R. ASKWITH.

Assurances were given by both parties that they would accept the findings of the Commission of Inquiry, the terms of reference to which are as follows:-

"To investigate the working of the Railway Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme signed on behalf of the principal railway companies and of three Trade Unions of Railway Employees, at the Board of Trade, on November 6th, 1907, and to report what changes (if any) are desirable with a view to the prompt and satisfactory settlement of differ-ences."

On behalf of the Government an assurance was given

to the railway companies that they will propose to Parliament next session legislation providing that an increase in the cost of labour due to the improvement of conditions for the staff would be a valid justification for a reasonable general increase of charges within the legal maxima if challenged under the Act of 1894.

It was also stated on behalf of the Government that the Commission would consist of five members, including members representing employers and workmen in equal numbers, with an impartial chairman, the Commission to proceed with its inquiries as expeditiously as possible, and to report with the least possible delay.

Work was fairly generally resumed on 21st August, the chief exception being the men employed on the North-Eastern Railway. Later the company announced that they were willing to allow all men on strike to resume work on the terms of reinstatement agreed to on behalf of other railway companies, subject to certain conditions, but this offer was also rejected by the men. On 22nd August a deputation from the railwaymen's Executives, after visiting the Board of Trade, journeyed to York and conferred with the company's representatives on the matter. Later it was announced that the parties had agreed upon the conditions of reinstatement, which were as follows:-

Men to return to work without delay.

Men to work amicably with, and not annoy such of the company's employees as have not joined the strike.

The company desire it to be understood that they will hold themselves free to adopt whatever procedure may be recommended by the proposed Commission in their report as to the best means of settling disputes.

Work was resumed on the North-Eastern Railway on 23rd August.

On 22nd August the names of the members of the Commission were announced as the Right Hon. Sir Dayid Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Chairman, Sir T. Ratcliffe Ellis, Mr. Charles G. Beale, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., and Mr. John Burnett. The Commission held its first sitting on 23rd August.

Transport Workers, Liverpool.

At Liverpool, where the strike of railwaymen on 5th August had been followed by a general stoppage of work in the transport trades (see above), the settlement of the railway dispute did not lead to an immediate resumption of work. Difficulties arose in connection with the reinstatement of a number of men employed on the Liverpool Corporation tramways, who had ceased work in sympathy with the railwaymen, the transport workers refusing to return to work unless these men were reinstated, and also in connection with final settlements of other transport workers' claims. In view of the seriousness of the position at Liverpool the Home Secretary had sent a Committee consisting of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Colonel Kyffin - Taylor, M.P., and Mr. D. J. Shackleton, of the Home Office, with reference to the dispute, the state of the food supply, and the general position in the city. On 23rd August Mr. G. R. Askwith journeyed to Liverpool for the purpose of assisting in a settlement. On 24th August the Tramways Committee passed a resolution to reinstate the men "as and when required," and thus dealt with the tramway question, and on 25th August the strike at the Garston Docks was brought to a close, after interviews between Mr. Askwith and the docks manager. On the same day the following agreement was signed by representatives of the Liverpool Cartowners' Association, Ltd., and the Mersey Quay and Railway Carters' Union, and countersigned by Mr. Askwith on behalf of the Board of Trade:-

CARTERS TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The same to come into operation as and from 25th August, 1911.

Time.—First five days: Work to commence at 6 a.m. in the stable, 7 a.m. in gears, with half-hour for breakfast before leaving. Day's work to end at 6 p.m. in gears, with not exceeding one hour afterwards for stable duty, and beyond which overtime commences. One hour for dinner from 12 to 1, or be paid for.

Saturdays: Day's work to commence in stable at 6 a.m., leaving stable at 7 a.m., with half hour for breakfast before leaving. Day's work to end at 4 p.m. in gears, with not ex-

ceeding one hour after for stable duty, as above, with one hour between 12 and 1 for dinner, or be paid for.

Carters finishing in gears between 5 and 6 p.m. during the first five working days of the week, or between 2 and 4 p.m. on Saturdays, stable duty not to exceed one hour beyond the time of their arrival in stable; if detained beyond this period overtime to be charged. period overtime to be charged.

Overtime.—First five days from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., 6d. per hour, and from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 9d. per hour. All overtime to be counted by minutes, and carried forward from day to day to end of week, and paid half hourly, and balance of minutes, if any, to be carried forward to following week.

Saturdays: From 4 p.m. to 9 p.m., 6d. per hour; from 9 p.m. to midnight, 9d. per hour. All overtime to be counted by minutes, carried forward, and paid for half hourly, as before mentioned.

Sundays: Work, if required, to commence in gears one minute after midnight on Saturday, and to end on Sunday midnight, and to be paid for at the rate of 1s. per hour, with a minimum of 4s.; all time to be counted by minutes, payable half hourly, as before mentioned.

Sunday stable duty to be on the basis of one man to not

more than eight horses.

Bank Holiday duty in stable: Same as Sunday, and if required to work in gears to be paid at the rate of a day and a half's wages.

Christmas Day and Good Friday: Stable duty to be as Sunday, and if called upon to work in gears to be paid at the rate of two days' pay.

Wages.—For teamsmen, 30s. per week; for one-horse men, 27s. per week. Casual men, 5s. per day, and to be paid each night if not required following day, and not to be called upon to do Sunday stable duty.

Junior Drivers.—Minimum wage, 14s. per week to any driver in charge of a four-wheel vehicle and overtime at the rate of 3d. per hour up to and including 16s. per week. Drivers in receipt of 17s. to 20s. per week to be paid 4d. per hour overtime, and those in receipt of 20s. per week and upwards 6d. per hour overtime.

Casual steering and traffic youths to be paid 3s. per day and overtime as junior drivers. All overtime for junior drivers, steering and traffic youths, to be counted by minutes, and to commence as other drivers, payable half hourly, as before mentioned.

Junior drivers not to load beyond three tons.

Steering lads loading stand wagons or casually filling the place of one-horse man, or teamsman, to be paid 5s. per day.

All regular drivers of full one-horse wagons and loading beyond three tons to be paid usual rate of 27s. per week and overtime, to be counted by minutes, payable half hourly. as before mentioned.

Wages of regular drivers to be paid on Friday nights. Reasonable time to be allowed for refreshments when drivers are engaged on night work.

Each association will use their best endeavours to cause their members to carry out the terms of this agreement.

Transport Workers, Manchester.

(1) CARTERS.

Under the agreement dated July 9th, between the Manchester Team Owners' Association and the United Carters' Association of England (see LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1911, p. 243), it was provided that "the other questions contained in the men's demand dated July 3rd, 1911, be referred to a joint conference of representatives of the parties, to be held within one week of work being resumed. In the event of no agreement being reached within one month of the parties meeting, there shall be no stoppage of work, but the matter shall be referred to the Board of Trade." Difficulties having arisen with regard to a settlement, on August 9th representatives of the parties met Mr. Askwith at the Board of Trade offices, and as a result of the meeting Mr. Askwith decided to go to Manchester to examine into the question. Owing to conferences in connection with the railway and other disputes, Mr. Askwith was unable to leave London immediately, and meanwhile large numbers of the carters ceased work in sympathy with the railwaymen on strike at Manchester.

On August 21st Mr. Askwith journeyed to Manchester, and on that day presided over a joint conference of the parties. The conference was continued on the two following days, and after prolonged discussion the following agreement was arrived at: -

Agreement was arrived at:

Agreement made this twenty-third day of August, 1911, between the Manchester Team Owners' Association and other Carriers and the United Carters' Association of England, incorporating an Agreement made 9th July, 1911, and subsequent terms arranged between the same parties as follows:—

1.—Both parties recognise each other's Associations.

2.—The Manchester Team Owners' Association agree to pay as rates for qualified carters 25s. per week to drivers of one horse and 27s. per week to drivers of teams of two Firms paying more than these rates to continue as

at present.

3.—All carters to commence duty at 6.30 a.m., and to turn out in gears at 7.30 a.m. All carters called upon to load after 6.30 p.m. shall be paid at the rate of 6d. per hour overtime from 6.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.; from 10 p.m. till 6 a.m. 9d. per hour overtime. All carters who have collected goods previous to 6.30 p.m. and not arrived at stable by 7.30 p.m. to be paid overtime at 6d. per hour until 10 p.m., and 9d. per hour from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m.

per hour from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m.

Saturdays.—All carters to commence duty at 6.30 a.m., and to turn out in gears at 7.30 a.m. and finish at 3 p.m. All time worked after 3 p.m. to be paid at the rate of 6d. per hour overtime up to 10 p.m., and 9d. per hour overtime from 10 p.m. till Saturday midnight. Carters called upon to work between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight shall be paid at the rate of 1s. per hour overtime, with a minimum of 3s. 6d., with the exception of scenery shifting, and payment for scenery shifting to be left until a meeting of those concerned takes place.

4.—That all carters shall take their dinner-hour as nearly

4.—That all carters shall take their dinner-hour as nearly as possible at mid-day, and if any dinner hour is not completed by four o'clock it shall then be considered that the same has been worked, and shall be booked accordingly, viz., one hour at 6d. per hour.

5.—All carters called upon to turn out before 7.30 a.m. to be paid at the rate of 6d. per hour overtime for all time worked.

6.—That all horses shall be ostled three times from time of finish on Saturday up till last ostle on Sunday night. The times for ostling shall be Saturday evening, Sunday morning, and Sunday evening, and that ten horses shall be the maximum number of horses that one man shall be called upon to ostle, the times for ostling to be fixed by the employer, and instead of payment for ostling, as stated in the men's demands, the employers agree to pay for six Bank Holidays, namely, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Monday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. Should it occur that on any particular holiday a carter is due to ostle he may arrange with a deputy (who must be an employee of the same firm) to take his place.

HOLIDAYS.

7.—Carters called upon to work Bank Holidays shall be paid at the rate of an ordinary day's pay, with an additional 3d. per hour for every hour worked, with a minimum of 6d.

Notwithstanding the partial stoppage in Whit-week owing to holidays, no deduction shall be made by employers from men's wages if such men fulfil whatever duties (ordinary duties) may be required of them.

JUNIOR DRIVERS.

8.—That the minimum wage 14s. per week shall be paid to junior drivers in charge of a four-wheeled vehicle, and overtime at the rate of 3d. per hour up to and including 16s. per week. Drivers in receipt of 17s. to 20s. per week to be paid at the rate of 4d. per hour overtime, and those in receipt of 20s. per week and upwards 6d. per hour overtime. That no firm shall regularly employ junior carters to do the work that qualified carters should do.

CHAIN-HORSE BOYS.

9.—That all chain-horse boys shall be paid a minimum wage of 9s. per week, and shall receive an advance of 1s. per week every six months until the maximum of 12s. per week

10.—That with reference to the stands instituted by the United Carters' Association of England, the employers agree to recognise such stands appointed, but reserve the right to employ carters otherwise than from the stands.

CASUAL LABOUR.

11.—All carters employed at or before 9 a.m. shall be paid a day's pay at the rate stipulated, viz., 25s. per week for drivers of one horse, and 27s. per week for drivers of two horses. All casual men to be paid at the termination of their

day's employment.

12.—The Team Owners' Association undertake to use their best endeavours (1) to induce the railway companies, as soon as it may be practicable, and also as far as possible, to make it a general rule with other customers to cease to collect at 5.30 p.m., 1.30 p.m. on Saturdays; (2) to arrange at the earliest possible moment for the setting up of lurries at the railway stations at 7 p.m.

13.—In order to avoid in future excessive hours of labour the Associations agree that all carters shall cease to load or collect goods for the railway companies or the docks at 6.30 p.m.

14.—Regulations embodying the rates, hours and conditions of this agreement shall be printed and hung up in the stalles of all general carriers (Manchester and Salford).

(2) DOCK WORKERS.

The agreement arrived at in settlement of the strike occurring in July last involving the men employed at the Manchester docks (see LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1911, p. 243) provided that, with regard to piece workers, the question of fixing tonnage rates, with payment for overtime, should be discussed between the Manchester Ship Canal Company and their workpeople, and, failing a settlement, Mr. G. R. Askwith should be asked to appoint an arbitrator to decide the matter. The parties, having failed to effect an agreement, made joint application on July 27th for the appointment of an arbitrator. Mr. John Burnett, having been appointed to act in the desired capacity, and having heard the parties, issued his award on August 10th, deciding that tonnage rates should remain as at present, save that 1d. per ton in addition should be paid for work done in overtime.

Dock Workers, Cardiff.

A strike of men in the employment of the Cardiff Railway Co. at the Bute Docks having occurred, difficulties arose as to the position of the men under the terms of settlement arrived at through the mediation of the Lord Mayor in connection with the recent strike of seamen and other transport workers at Cardiff, and their position under the terms of settlement of the railway dispute (see above). Communications passed between the Board of Trade and representatives of the parties on this point, and on August 29th Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the Board of Trade, went to Cardiff. Having interviewed the Lord Mayor, Mr. Cummings immediately entered into negotiations with the parties, and on August 30th a settlement was arrived at whereby the whole of the men in the employment of the company and their contractors agreed to return to work on the following day on the old conditions, the railway company undertaking to inquire into the claims and grievances of the workmen affected. Failing a settlement before November 30th, 1911, between the company and their workmen upon the differences existing between them, the points in dispute are to be referred to the decision of Mr. Askwith.

Dock Workers, London.

In connection with the Agreements (see Labour GAZETTE, August, 1911, p. 282) arrived at in settlement of the dispute affecting transport workers in London, certain difficulties arose or remained to be settled, which prevented the resumption of work by a considerable number of men, and of which the following may be mentioned.

(1) On August 18th, at a conference of shipowners and representatives of the Transport Workers Federation, held at the Home Office, the following agreement was signed by the representatives of the parties present and by Mr. Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, and countersigned by Mr. Churchill on behalf of the Home Office, and Mr. G. R. Askwith on behalf of the Board of Trade: -

1.—Settlement to be final, and no fresh points to be raised after this agreement has been signed.

2.—Settlement to be as per agreement signed by Lord Devonport, Harry Gosling, and others on 27th July, 1911, and the award made thereunder by Sir A. Rollit, which agreement is hereby confirmed, except as modified by this

-Any question affecting members of a Stevedores' Union

3.—Any question affecting members of a Stevedores' Union to be dealt with under and as provided for by the existing award, dated 13th March, 1908.

4.—Men employed by shipowners or contractors in connection with discharge of vessels engaged in oversea trade to be engaged outside the dock premises. Any question arising under this head shall be referred to the Right Hon. John Burns, or, failing him, an arbitrator appointed by the President of the Local Government Board for the time being, whose decision shall be final.

This head not to affect Port of London Authority in regard to places of taking on, which are to remain as at present.

5.—The members of National Transport Federation will not demand or request that either foremen or tally clerks shall be members of the Federation.

This Disputes Committee of the men having heard and accepted the conditions of agreement, hereby pledge ourselves to enforce the same.

(2) Differences having arisen as to the interpretation of certain clauses of the agreement made at the Board of Trade on August 11th, 1911, between the Association of

Master Lightermen and Barge Owners and the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Watchmen of the River Thames, a conference was held on August 19th, and the parties agreed to refer the following questions to the Board of Trade for their decision and settle-

1.—Is a workman who has concluded his day's work, whether such day's work includes overtime after 4 p.m. or not, and who is called upon to do night work after 8 p.m. on that day, entitled to claim payment for the hours intervening between the time he ceased work and 8 p.m.?

2.—Does a man who has been at work for a long night automatically become a 6 o'clock hand if required for work the ensuing day, or has the employer the option of taking the man on at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., or 8 a.m.?

The Board of Trade issued their decision upon these questions on August 23rd, as follows:-

1.—That a workman who has concluded his day's work, whether such day's work includes overtime after 4 p.m. or not, and who is called upon to do night work after 8 p.m. on that day, is not entitled to claim payment for the hours intervening between the time he ceased work and 8 p.m.

2.—That a man who has been at work for a long night does not automatically become a 6 o'clock hand if required for work the ensuing day, and that the employer has the option of taking the man on at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., or 8 a.m.

(3) The following agreement, dated August 21st, was signed by representatives of the parties and by Mr. Burns, relating to the Morocco Wharf, Oversea Trade: -

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company on the one hand and the National Transport Workers' Federation on the other hand agree that the July 27th agreement and the Rollit award stipulate the hours of labour for which payment shall be made at day rate are from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. If work continues from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. without an hour for tea double time at overtime rates shall be paid for this hour.

(4) On August 23rd, at a conference held at the Local Government Board Offices, an agreement was signed by representatives of the Short Sea Traders and of the National Transport Workers' Federation, and also by Mr. Burns on behalf of the Local Government Board, and Mr. I. H. Mitchell on behalf of the Board of

1.—No man to be engaged for less than four hours.

2.—The men employed in loading and discharging vessels to be put on board and taken ashore free.

3.—Seamen's and firemen's weekly wages to be 32s. 6d. Seamen's monthly wages to be £4 15s. Firemen's monthly wages to be £5.

Firemen's monthly wages to be £5.

4.—Any complaints of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union against the principle of the "Shipping Federation ticket," or the system under which "shipping tickets" are issued to be submitted to an arbitrator to be nominated by the London Conciliation Board, who shall decide whether such complaints are well founded, and, if so, what change in the system should in consequence be adopted. If the Federation are not prepared to adopt any recommendation which the arbitrator may make, the issue of "Federation tickets" is to be discontinued.

5.—In all cases of disputes or difficulties no man shall

5.—In all cases of disputes or difficulties no man shall knock off work, but shall continue his employment and report to his Society as soon as possible.

The matter shall then be dealt with forthwith by the Masters' Association and the Men's Society, and in the event of their not coming to an agreement the question in dispute shall be referred to the Board of Trade.

6.—The members of the National Transport Federation will not demand or request that either foremen or tally clerks shall be members of the Federation.

7.—All other arrangements and conditions in regard to hip and wharf labour and seamen are to remain as existing

8.—An arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade to decide and settle the questions contained in the following

ference:—

"Taking into consideration the pre-existing conditions and circumstances governing the working of the short sea trades, viz., those traders between London and ports in the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and ports between Hamburg and Bordeaux, both inclusive, and bearing in mind the rates of pay ashore and afloat before July 1st, 1911, and the increases of pay agreed and paid by the Port of London Authority and the wharfingers after that date and the award of Sir Albert Rollit of August 5th, 1911, 'as regards the discharge of vessels engaged in the oversea trade,' what increases, if any, over the rates of pay existing on July 1st, 1911, should be granted for employment ashore and afloat by the short sea traders. The case of each owner or employer to be dealt with on its merits. Nothing in this reference shall be deemed to apply to matters already settled by the Devonport Agreement of July 27th, 1911. No fresh point to be raised after the

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

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

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

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 roadsmen 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.

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

9.—Any question arising as to the interpretation of this agreement shall be referred to the Board of Trade for

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

1.-In consideration of the Association of Master Lighter-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.

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 71d. 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 balancesheets 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 the rate of wages be reduced from 9d. to 81d. 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 91d. per hour for

"That the standard rate of wages be 9½u, 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 be stored for the period of the stored for t receive ½d. per hour extra."

Confectionery Workers, London, E.C.

A strike began on August 15th involving a number of

ment 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 disoute (see Labour Gazette, August, 1911, p. 285) was neld 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

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:-

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
 (b) For female homeworkers, including workers in 3d. per hour. a domestic factory or workshop

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:

Elling	THE HIST SIY	Inonons o	1 chipioy mone	100	ou.	bor un
"	second ,,	,,	"		Od.	,,
,,	third "	,,	,,	6s.		,,
"	fourth "	,,	,,		0d.	1)
,,	fifth ,,	,,	25	9s.		,,
	sixth ,,	33	39	10s.	od.	"

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 $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. 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

EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

THE Board of Trade have recently published the sixth volume* of the report of the enquiry into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople in the United Kingdom. The previous volumes (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1909, September, 1909, April, 1910, July, 1910, and December, 1910) related respectively to the textile, clothing, and building and woodworking trades, to certain public utility services, and to agriculture. The present volume deals with workpeople in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades in 1906.

The total number of workpeople covered by the returns was 744,557, or nearly one-half of all employed. The great bulk of these workpeople were men of or over 20 years of age, though in some trades a considerable number of apprentices and lads and boys were employed; few women and girls were returned except in certain of the less extensive trades such as the manufacture of needles, fish-hooks and fishing tackle, of nails, screws, nuts, &c., of gold, silver, electroplate, &c., wares, and of jewellery.

Of the total number of workpeople included in the returns, 67.5 per cent. were time workers and 32.5 per cent. were piece workers.

The particulars obtained as to earnings were as follows: -(1) A return showing the number of workpeople employed and the total amount of wages paid in the last pay-week or other ordinary week in each month of 1906, together with the total wages bill for the year; and (2) a return showing the individual earnings of all workpeople employed in one week of 1906 (the last pay-week of September), distinguishing those who worked full time from those who worked less or more than full time.

Weekly Earnings in 1906.

The following Table shows the average earnings of men returned as working full time, in the last pay-week of September, 1906, in each of the different industries, together with the percentage numbers of such men whose earnings fell within certain specified limit

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All the above 7.6 33.4 36.2 13.9 4.8 4.1 3	3 11	

Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into the Earnings and Hours of our of Workpeople of the United Kingdom. VI. Metal, Engineering, and pbuilding Trades in 1906. Cd 5814. Price 2s. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. For Chain, Anchor, &c. manufacture, the returns received came chiefly from larger factories, and related, in the case of chain manufacture, mainly to the

The most striking among these figures are the high percentages of men earning £3 and upwards in iron and steel and tinplate manufacture. The 12.3 per cent. of men employed in the manufacture of iron and steel who earned £3 and upwards was composed of 6.4 per cent. earning £3 and under £4, 2.6 per cent. earning £4 and under £5, and 3.3 per cent. earning £5 and upwards. In the tinplate industry the 13 per cent. earning £3 and upwards consisted of 12.3 per cent. earning £3 and upwards consisted of 12.3 per cent. earning £3 and under £4, and of 0.7 per cent. earning £4 and upwards. There were also in this industry 17.8 per cent. whose full-time earnings fell between 50s. and 60s., making in all a total of 30.8 per cent. earning 50s. or more.

On the other hand, in engineering and boilermaking and railway carriage and wagon building, over 9 per cent. of the men earned less than 20s.

In the following Table are shown the average earnings for full time of men, lads and boys, women (of and above 18 years of age) and girls, and of all workpeople in each of the trades dealt with: -

- (3 %) branks from control	work	ge Earninged Full veek of 8	Time in	the las	t Pay-
Industry.	Men.	Lads & Boys.	Wo- men.	Girls.	All Work- people.
Pig Iron Iron and Steel Tinplate Engineering and Boilermaking Ship and Boat Building and Repairing Railway Carriage and Wagon Building Light Iron Castings, Stoves, Grates, &c. Electrical, Telegraph, &c., Apparatus Wire Drawing and Working. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Gold, Silver, Electro-Plate, &c., Wares Jewellery Edge Tools, Spades, Files, &c. Smelting, Rolling, &c., of Metals other than Iron	s. d. 34 4 39 1 42 0 32 5 35 11 30 9 31 4 34 7 35 7 31 9 36 6 38 0 31 2 31 5	s. d. 12 11 13 0 12 4 9 7* 11 10 11 3 10 8 10 7 11 5 10 8 9 8 9 8	s. d. ——————————————————————————————————	s. d. 	s. d. 4 33 4 36 00 32 1 25 11 30 7 27 23 7 26 4 20 10 22 8 22 7 24 11 29 0
Unan Iron Cycle Making and Repairing. Tubes Nails, Screws, Nuts, &c. Bedsteads. Farriery and General Smiths' Work Scientific Instruments. Needles, Fish-Hooks and Fishing Tackle Chains, Anchors, &c. Locks, Latches, Keys, &c. Watch and Clock Making and Repairing Typefounding Other Metal	34 4 28 3 31 0 36 3 27 9 36 10 31 9 35 4 28 0 32 7 33 3 32 5	10 0 10 8 10 8* 12 5 8 2 9 6 9 6 11 11 9 7 7 6 9 3 10 1	14 4 11 0 11 2 15 11 	9 1 7 1 7 6 7 4 6 9 7 1 6 0 6 4 6 2 7 7 6 11	28 8 22 11 26 7 17 6 32 8 18 9 24 6 22 6
All the above	33 11	10 4	12 8	7 4	27 4

The highest averages for men, it will be seen, were in tinplate manufacture (42s.), iron and steel manufacture (39s. 1d.), and jewellery (38s.). In six other industries the average was more than 35s., in fourteen between 30s. and 35s., and in three under 30s.

The wages given in the foregoing Tables relate to workpeople employed for a full week. In the following Table details are given for all employed, whether working full time or less or more than full time.

Industry.	Average Earnings of All Workper (including those who worked Les More than Full Time) in the Pay-week of September, 1906.				
see the other and the self eat	Men.	Lads and Boys.	Wo- men.	Girls.	All Work- peonle.
Pig Iron Iron and Steel Tinplate Engineering and Boilermaking Ship and Boat Building and Repairing Railway Carriage and Wagon Building Light Iron Castings, Stoves, Grates, &c. Electrical, Telegraph, &c., Apparatus Wire Drawing and Working Brass and Alliel Metal Wares Gold, Silver, Electro-Plate, &c., Wares Jewellery Edge Tools, Spades, Files, &c. Smelting, Rolling, &c. of Metals other than Iron	s. d. 33 1 35 4 40 1 31 11 32 10 29 6 29 0 33 6 30 11 30 10 30 6 30 6 30 2	s. d. 12 9 12 6 11 1 10 1* 12 0 11 10 10 5 10 6 11 5 10 2 8 10 9 8 9 7 11 6	s. d. 	s. d. — 8 6 7 11 7 4 4 7 11 6 8 8 1 7 2 6 10 5 9 6 8 6 9 8 3	s. d. 32 3 33 0 30 10 27 3 28 11 26 11 24 3 23 11 24 9 20 11 22 8 23 5 24 8 28 0
Chemistron Cycle Making and Repairing Tubes Nails, Screws, Nuts, &c. Bedsteads Farriery and General Smiths Work Scientific Instruments Needles, Fish-Hooks and Fishing Tackle Chains, Anchors &c. Locks, Latches, Keys &c. Watch and Clock Making and Repairing Typefounding Other Metat	34 8 27 10 29 7 33 8 27 10 35 9 30 2 33 11 25 6 30 1 29 8 31 7	10 9 10 4 10 3* 11 7 8 2 9 0 9 6 11 9 9 4 7 8 8 11 10 2	13 8 10 2 10 7 14 2 11 8 12 11 7 6 9 1 8 11 10 10 11 3	9 6 6 11 7 3* 6 10 6 6 6 11 6 0 5 9 5 11 7 0 6 11*	26 4 22 11 26 6 17 4 31 7 17 7 21 5 21 8
All the above	32 3	10 7	12 2	7 2	27 5

^{*} Including the earnings of a few half-timers

Annual Earnings in 1906.

By applying the average number of workpeople employed in the twelve specified weeks of 1906 by firms furnishing returns, to the total amount of wages paid by such firms in the year, it has been possible to obtain an indication of the average annual earnings per head in each industry. The Report points out, however, that especially in those metal trades in which a considerable amount of casual labour is employed, and in which accordingly the same workman may appear in more than one return and so be counted more than once in the number of persons employed, it is possible that the average annual earnings arrived at in this way may liffer more or less materially from the average earnings which would result if the actual earnings of each individual for the whole year were available.

Subject to this qualification, the average annual earnings in the trades dealt with were as shown in the Table

Industry.	Ani Earn per	rage nual nings* Head 1906.	Industry.	Earn per	rage nual nings* Head 906.
Pig Iron Iron and Steel	279 822 744 69 70 66 59 60 62 52 55 56 61 71	0 0 10 0 10 10 10 0 10 0 10	Cycle Making and Repairing Tubes Nails, Screws, Nuts, &c. Bedsteads Farriery and General Smiths Work Scientific Instruments Needles, Fish-Hooks and Fishing Tackle Chains, Anchors, &c. Locks, Latches, Keys, &c. Watch and Clock Making and Repairing Typefounding Other Metal All the above	£ 67 61 44 62 58 65 42 83 45 53 51 58	s. 10 10 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 10

Changes in Average Wages, 1886-1906.

In regard to industries employing between them some 850,000 operatives, a comparison is instituted between the results of the present Enquiry and those obtained in connection with the Enquiry of 1886. The average earnings of adult workmen in these industries, for a full week in each of the two years, were as follows. (The figures for pig iron manufacture are based on the earnings at the Durham and Cleveland blast furnaces

Industry.	Average E	Percentage Increase.	
A D. R. Thumanna M. pa.	1886.	1906.	22070450
Pig Iron	Per Week. s. d. 26 6 33 5 25 9 29 3	Per week. s. d. 34 7 42 0 32 5 35 11 30 9	30·5 25·7 25·9 22·8 22·2
All the above	26 7	33 5	25.7

Taking together all the workpeople (of all ages and oth sexes) engaged in these industries and included in the returns received, there has been, comparing 1886 with 1906, an increase in full-time earnings equivalent about 21 per cent. This result is due not only to hanges in the level of wages in the various occupations, out also to other factors, such as changes in the proportions of men employed in those occupations and changes n methods of remuneration. It is also remarked in he Report that whereas, for these trades generally, 1886 was a year of depression, 1906 was one of considerable prosperity.

Hours of Labour and Holidays in 1906.

The average number of hours constituting a full week exclusive of mealtimes and overtime) in most of the ndustries dealt with in the Report fell between 52 and

* Calculated to the nearest ten shillings

55 hours. For all the industries taken together the average was 53.2 hours.

The number of holidays (including public holidays) allowed in 1906 in the different trades ranged from 7.3 days in farriery and general smiths' work and in the smelting, rolling, founding, &c., of metals other than iron to 15.9 days in lock, latch, key, &c., manufacture. Apart from foremen and certain other classes in receipt of standing wages, payment was not, as a rule, made for

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1910.

THE Eighteenth Annual Report* of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom, dealing with the year 1910 and containing comparative statistics for the years 1901-1909, has recently been

The changes in wages dealt with in the Report are those which occurred in recognised rates of wages for the same kind of work performed under the same conditions. No account is taken of changes in earnings resulting from variations in the quantity or quality of the work done, or of changes in the pay of individuals due to promotion or increments under a fixed scale. The changes thus recorded afford a good indication of the direction of the movement in the market rate for labour, especially as it was found possible to obtain particulars of changes covering in most industries a large proportion of the workpeople employed therein.

In the years 1896-1909 there were seven years of rising wages, 1896-1900, 1906 and 1907, and seven years of falling wages, 1901-5, 1908 and 1909. In 1910 the movement was again upwards, although, largely owing to the slowness of the rise in the prices of coal and pig iron, the amount of the changes was not so great as in previous years of improving trade. The net amount of the changes recorded for 1910 was an increase of £14,500 per week, whilst in previous years the increases ranged from £26,500 in 1896 to £208,600 in 1900. Over the whole period, 1896-1910, the net amount of the changes was an increase of nearly £354,000 per week.

The net result of the changes reported in 1910 was, as already stated, an increase of £14,500 per week. The number of workpeople affected was 548,900, of whom 391,200 received increases amounting to £16,400 per week, and 137,400 sustained decreases amounting to £1,900 per week, whilst the remaining 20,300 had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. In every group of trades the changes resulted in net increases. This will be seen from the following Table, in which the number of workpeople affected and the amount of change are classified by groups of

Groups of Trades.	202	No. of Work- people affected.	Net Amount of Increase per week.
Building Trades Coal Mining Other Mining (Iron, &c.) Quarrying Eig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufac Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Iextile Trades Othing Trades Printing, &c., Trades Hass, Brick, &c., Trades Other Trades Samployees of Public Authorities	ture	4,970 383,586 10,512 5,806 43,866 151,314 1-2,163 29,220 3,838 2,979 1,066 6,815 3,813	£ 377 5,488 414 289 1,864 2,646 222 1,948 200 275 53 573
Total	000	548,938	14,534

The coal mining industry, as in previous years, accounted for a large proportion of the total number of workpeople affected, and also of the total amount of the change, the proportions for 1910 being 70 per cent. and 38 per cent. respectively.

Of the 548,900 workpeople whose wages were changed in 1910, 69.5 per cent. had their changes arranged by Conciliation Boards, mediation or arbitration. Changes

* Cd. 5849. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 6d.

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

		1910.		1911.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Organi- sations.	No. of Dele- gates.	No. of Members	No. of Organi- sations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	
Building	5	14	88,059	3 .	6	39,907	
Mining and Quarrying Engineering	10 12	133 18	566,830 44,815	8 10	154 16	565,513 43,835	
Boilermakers)	3 7	10 44	71,620 70,690	3 4	10 35	76,346 66,750	
Textiles	14*	98 18	235,229 55,930	13*	101	234,846 60,517	
Fransport (Land and Water)	14	45	143,466	16	58	171,064	
General Labourers Printing, Bookbinding,	8	17	62,863	8	18	67,922	
etc	13 4	23 5	61,553 6,441	10 4	21 5	58,893 6,446	
ing, &c	7	9	22,932	8	10	28,639	
making	3 5 3 21	5 24 5	7,909 51,834 53,969	3 5 3	7 23 5	8,317 53,093 56,290	
Total	136	496	95,713	21	520	1,645,507	

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

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, Patternmakers, 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

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 asses 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.

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 contruction 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 woollen 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*

FRANCE.*

Employment in July.-In the building trades employment continued good. In the metal trades it consinued 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

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,

Labour Disputes in July .- One hundred and fortythree 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

Group of Trades.	Average Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemploy- ment. Funds	Perce unempl	entage loyed.*		s lost Veek.
A STATE STATE STATE OF STATE S	making Returns in July, 1911.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1911.	June 1911.
All Unions and Municipal Un- employment Funds making } returns	44,776	2.1	2.0	5.7	5.7
PRINCIPAL TRADES: Diamond Workers (Amsterdam) Printing Trades (Typographers) Building Trades Bricklayers and Masons Painters Carpenters Myning (Metal and Coal) and	9,958 4,900 8,277 953 1,781 4,139 2,090	5·3§ 0·3 2·7 4·4 1·8 2·3 0·0	5·1§ 3·7 2·1 4·7 0·5 2·1 0·0	6·08 5·9 4·9 4·6 5·3 4·8	6·0§ 5·5 4·6 4·7 4·8 4·5 0·0
Peat-getting Metal, Engineering and Ship-	4,339	0.7	0.7	5.9	5.7
building Textile Trades Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	1,108 5,315	0·4 1·5	0.5 1.6	5·7 5·7	5·2 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.

^{*} In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations repre-ented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate elegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate reganisations.

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

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

[†] Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the outch Central Statistical Office).

[§] Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

Labour Disputes in July.—Twenty-two disputes, 13 of which directly affected 778 workpeople, were reported as having begun in July. Eighteen, including 12 of the above, terminated during the month. Two of these ended in favour of the workpeople and 7 in favour of the employers, while 8 were compromised; the remaining dispute was a sympathetic strike, which came to an end with the termination of the primary dispute.

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GERMANY.

Employment in July .- According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), employment during July was generally the same as in the previous month; certain large industries, however, showed a seasonal decline. In the coal mining industry in the Ruhr district there was a decline in employment, and in the Silesian coal fields employment left much to be desired. The lignite mining industry in Central Germany was adversely affected by a dispute. In the cotton spinning industry employment was bad, as was also the case in certain centres of the woollen cloth and linen industries. The engineering, building, electrical and chemical trades were well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the end of July were received by the Imperial Statistical Office from 51 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 1,951,678. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,766,444, of whom 28,735, or 1.6 per cent., were stated to be unemployed, as compared with the same percentage at the end of June, and 1.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1910.* The following table shows, for the whole body of trade unionists reporting, and separately for each of the principal unions for which statistics of unemployment are available for all three periods, the membership reported on at the end of July, 1911, and the percentage of members returned as unemployed, compared with a month and a year ago:-

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.*			
	July, 1911.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	
All Unions making Returns	1,766,444	1.6	1.6	1.9	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Miners Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and Metal Workers. (Hirsch-Duncker) Metal Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Boot and Shoe Makers Transport Workers Printers Bookbinders. Wood Workers Brewery and Mill Workers Factory Workers (trades not specified) State and Municipal Workers	47,445 500,787 36,795 41,528 113,918 43,554 40,391 174,815 62,457 28,739 171,067 41,291 152,144 33,131	0·1 1·3 1·2 0·7 0·9 1·4 1·6 0·9 3·4 3·1 1·9 1·2 0·3	0·1 1·3 1·0 0·6 0·8 0·7 1·5 0·9 4·3 2·9 2·1 1·1 1·1 0·3	0·1 1·7 1·0 + 0·9 8·0 2·9 2·8 + 0·7 0·5	

Labour Disputes in Second Quarter of 1911.—Seven hundred and sixty-five disputes involving stoppages of work were reported as having begun in the second quarter of 1911. The number of new and old disputes which terminated in that period was 920, affecting 86,378 workpeople (83,409 directly and 2,969 indirectly). The groups of trades in which the greatest number of workpeople were involved were the metal and engineering (28,015 directly and 428 indirectly), textile (12,155 directly and 944 indirectly), building (11,492 directly and 969 indirectly), and woodworking (7,283 directly and 131 indirectly). Of the 920 disputes terminating during the quarter 153 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 278 wholly in favour of the employers, while 489 were

Disputes in the Metal Trades.—H.M. Consul at Dresden, in a despatch dated August 28th, reports that after a fruitless conference between representatives of the employers and workmen with a view to terminating the

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

† No report,

dispute in the metal industry (see LABOUR GAZETTE for August, p. 291), a large number of the latter employed in the district were locked out on August 26th.

[According to estimates published in the German press the total number of metal workers on strike or ocked out in the Leipzig, Chemnitz and Dresden districts at the end of August was about 22,000.]

German Insurance Code.—The German Imperial Insurance Code, dated July 19th, 1911, consolidating and amending the various laws previously in force in regard to workpeople's insurance against accidents, sickness and old age and infirmity, was published in the Reichsgesetzblatt for August 1st. It is composed of 1,805 sections, grouped into six "books," as follows:—(1) General provisions, (2) sickness insurance, (3) accident insurance, (4) infirmity insurance and allowances to widows, orphans, &c., (5) relations of the various funds to those in other branches of insurance and to other bodies having obligations in regard to insured

persons and their dependents, (6) procedure.

An introductory Act containing regulations of a temporary nature was published in the Reichsgesetzblatt of the same date (August 1st). This measure states that. so far as regards preliminary steps necessary for its execution, the Insurance Code is to enter into operation at once. The provisions of Book IV. and the other provisions of the Code necessary for their execution enter into force on January 1st, 1912. The dates upon which the remaining sections of the Code are to enter into force will be determined by Imperial Decree with consent of the Feneral Council.

BELGIUM*.

Employment in July.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.4 per cent. of the 51,464 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of July, as compared with 8 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.0 per cent.

NORWAY.

Lock-out in Mining, &c. Industries.—H.M. Consul at Christiania, in a despatch dated August 24th, reports that the disputes referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August (p. 291) may be considered to have terminated. The mediators have issued a statement to the effect that complete agreement has been reached with the masons at Stavanger, the workpeople employed at the Christiania nail works and the electric light fitters in Christiania—who were among those affected—and that a modus vivendi had been arranged with the miners, in whose case the question of wages was to be decided later by arbitration. The agreement has been accepted by the majority of the men, and the Employers' Association has accordingly terminated the lock-out in the cellulose, timber and other trades. It was thought that normal conditions would be re-established in the course of a few days.

Employment in June.—According to returns made to the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions, out of 77,430 members of affiliated unions 5.3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 7.6 per cent. at the end of May.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY††.

Labour Disputes in Austria in July.—Eighty-eight strikes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as being in progress during July, 44 of which directly affected 5,861 workpeople. Of 51 strikes which were reported as having come to an end 15 terminated wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 8 wholly in favour of the employers, while 12 were compromised; in the remaining 16 cases the results were not known. No lock-outs were reported during the month.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT

IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING AUGUST.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 507 Returns—445 from Employers, 45 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August, after due allowance has been made for the adverse effect of the railway dispute, continued fair generally, and showed little change as compared with a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,280 pits employing 617,755 work-

people, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended August 26th, 1911, was 4.65, compared with 4.82 days a month ago and 5.10 days a year ago. For August, 1911, the average is somewhat reduced on account of stoppage of work due to the railway dispute, and in July, 1911, nearly a quarter of a day per week was lost on account of holidays.

Of the 617,755 workpeople covered by the Returns

323,247 (or 52.3 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended August 26th, 1911, and of these 196,583 (or 31.8 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 or more days.

The highest average number of days was in Fifeshire, 5.49, and the lowest in Lancashire and Cheshire, 3.84.

The following Table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended August 26th, 1911, ogether with the figures for similar periods in July, 1911, and August, 1910. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in August, 1911, at the	worke	number d per we Collieries night en	ek by	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1911, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	August 26th, 1911.†	July 22nd, 1911.‡	August 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire. Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester and Salop Gloucester and Somerset. North Wales South Wales	15,766 127,110 6,820 70,622 22,390 56,949 46,757 37,590 28,942 10,834 7,542 11,196 119,669	Days. 4:40 4:74 5:15 4:68 4:16 3:84 3:97 4:14 4:28 4:23 4:05 3:98 5:39	Days. 5·20 5·19 5·12 5·19 4·71 4·41 4·33 4·29 4·09 4·31 4·16 4·96 5·33	Days. 4-97 5-34 5-47 5-18 4-56 4-41 4-53 4-77 4-91 5-07 4-27 5-20 5-71	Days 0.80 - 0.45 + 0.03 - 0.51 - 0.55 - 0.57 - 0.36 - 0.15 + 0.19 - 0.08 - 0.11 - 0.98 + 0.06	Days 0.57 - 0.60 - 0.32 - 0.50 - 0.40 - 0.67 - 0.56 - 0.63 - 0.63 - 0.84 - 0.22 - 0.22 - 0.32	
ENGLAND AND WALES	562,187	4.59	4.91	5.12	- 0.32	- 0.23	
SCOTLAND.				About to			
West Scotland The Lothians Fife	23,124 3,636 28,247	4·96 4·98 5·49	3·95 4·52 3·51	4·89 4·63 4·90	+ 1.01 + 0.46 + 1.98	+ 0.07 + 0.35 + 0.59	
SCOTLAND	55,007	5.24	3.77	4.87	+ 1.47	+ 0.37	
IRELAND	561	4.81	5.45	4.84	- 0.64	- 0.03	
United Kingdom	617,755	4.65	4.82	5.10	- 0.17	- 0.45	

In the following statements allowance has been made as far as possible for time lost on account of the railway dispute in August, 1911.

In Northumberland and Durham employment was good, and about the same as a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In Cumberland employment was fair, and not so good as a year ago. In Yorkshire it was moderate, and worse than a year ago. In the Oldham, Bolton, and Wigan districts employment was fair generally. In the Midland Counties it was moderate generally, and worse than a year ago; it was bad in the Cannock Chase district. In South Wales employment was good on the whole. In West Scotland it was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Employment was also fair in the Lothians and in Fifeshire.

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

•	1 1		0	O		
Description of Coal.			by the	Inc. (Dec. (Aug., on	-) in	
CALLERY A. LEGISLAN	included in the Table.	Aug. 26th, 1911.*	July 22nd, 1911.†	Aug. 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	8,194 35,117 47,251 75,342 219,955 231,896	Days. 5.00 4.76 4.95 3.98 4.92 4.53	Days. 5.08 4.99 5.21 4.23 5.11 4.59	Days. 5.86 5.26 5.24 4.58 5.31 4.97	Days 0.08 - 0.23 - 0.26 - 0.25 - 0.16 - 0.06	Days 0.86; - 0.50 - 0.29 - 0.60 - 0.39 - 0.44

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in August, 1911, amounted to 5,666,296 tons, or 574,860 tons more than in July, 1911, and 84,487 tons less than in August, 1910.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 71 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in iron mines, apart from the adverse effect of the railway strike, continued good. It was also good in shale mines, and better than a month ago and a year

Employment was fair in tin mines, and showed some improvement on a month ago. In lead mines employment on the whole was moderate. It continued fair in and about quarries other than limestone quarries, in which it was dull.

Mining.

Iron Mining .- During the fortnight ended August 26th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 4.70, as compared with 5.70 a month ago, and 5.89 a year ago. The average for August, 1911, however, was reduced by the railway strike, more particularly in Cleveland, where some mines were closed for 5 days; the average for July was also slightly reduced on account of holidays

the initial state	Work-	worke	Number ed per we	ek by	Dec. (-	+) or in Aug.
Districts.	people employed in Aug., 1911.	Aug. 26th, 1911.*	July 22nd, 1911.†	Aug. 27th 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca- shire	8,057 4,889	Days. 4.03 5.36	Days. 5.69 6.00	Days. 5.95 5.89	Days. - 1.66 - 0.64	Days. - 1.92 - 0.53
Scotland Other Districts	1,119 2,679	5·32 5·63	4·37 5·83	5.65 5.81	+ 0.95	- 0.33 - 0.18
All Districts	16,744	4.70	5.70	5.89	- 1.00	- 1.19

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns only 35.2 per cent. worked 11 or more days during the fortnight ended August 26th; the corresponding percentage for a month ago was 93.1 per cent., and for a year ago 97.5 per cent.

Shale Mining.—According to the Returns received there were 3,357 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended August 26th, who worked on an average 5.74 days per week, as compared with 3,249 workpeople in July, who worked 5.33 days, and 3,137 workpeople in August, 1910, who worked 5.58 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall was fairly good on the whole; it showed some improvement on July, and was better than a year ago.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in North Wales, and fair at Darley Dale (Derbyshire); in both districts it was about the same as a year ago. In Weardale employment was bad.

* These averages are reduced on account of the railway dispute,
† These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

^{*}Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

†Arbejderen (Journal of the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions).

† These figures are not comparablewith the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 321-322. See also Note above.

†† Soziale Rundschau (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department).

^{*} The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being ade in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days. † These averages are reduced on account of the railway dispute, † These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

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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 Weardale district. 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 Clee 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 Weardale. 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.

Settmaking, &c.—Employment with settmakers generally continued fair in Scotland, and good in Leicestershire; it was fairly good in North Wales and in the Clee 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 Augst, 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, Worcestershire 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.

		f Furnaces, rns, in Blast		Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Aug., 1911, on a			
District.	August, 1911.	July, 1911.	August, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND & WALES- Cleveland	77 24 9 34 27 33 4 5	78 26 9 35 26 35 4 5	82 32 13 34 28 34 13 5	- 1 - 2 - 1 + 1 - 2 	- 5 - 8 - 4 - 1 - 1 - 9		
England & Wales	213	218	241	- 5	-28		
Scotland	70	70	71		- 1		
Total	283	288	312	- 5	- 29		

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

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.

Secretary and the second	w	orkpeopl	e.		Average Number of Shifts worked per man.			
	Week ended August		(+) or -) on a	Week ended August	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
and the shape the con-	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments.								
Puddling Forges	8,993 3,474 385 1,525 676 1,728	+ 162 + 100 - 19 - 101 - 56	- 282 + 216 - 37 - 281 + 73 + 21	4.79 4.65 4.69 5.83 5.47 5.54	- 0·10 - 0·33 - 0·17 + 0·07 - 0·25 + 0·15	- 0·11 - 0·03 + 0·01 - 0·22 + 0·05		
Total, Iron	16,781	+ 86	- 290	4-96	- 0.12	- 0.04		
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	8,362	- 443	- 450	5.61	- 0:19	- 0.18		
Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	532 1,549 13,942 3,193 8,105 7,580 8,325	- 23 + 18 -1,620 - 98 - 107 - 833 - 70	+ 14 - 44 -1,281 + 400 + 663 - 60 + 142	4·90 4·57 5·19 5·45 5·79 5·79 5·96	- 0·39 - 0·45 - 0·15 - 0·05 - 0·05 - 0·03	- 0.47 - 0.45 - 0.26 - 0.05 - 0.08 - 0.04 + 0.05		
Total, Steel	51,588	- 3,176	- 616	5.56	- 0.10	- 0.12		
IRON or STEEL (not distinguished): Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	10,948 626 740 3,741 6,411	- 250 - 24 + 28 - 29 + 313	+ 15 + 29 + 54 + 347 + 304	5·07 5·36 5·70 5·82 5·66	- 0·13 - 0·34 - 0·24 + 0·01 - 0·10	- 0.07 + 0.18 - 0.16 + 0.09 - 0.09		
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	22,466	+ 38	+ 749	5.39	- 0.10	- 0.04		
Grand Total	90,835	- 3,052	- 157	5.41	- 0.10	- 0.08		
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	10,936 8,467 18,089 4,411	- 7 + 76 - 121 - 108	+ 69 - 40 +1,639 + 340	5·57 5·61 5·46 5·39	- 0.08 + 0.26 - 0.19 + 0.06	- 0.02 + 0.04 - 0.17 + 0.11		
Yorkshire Towns Cumberland, Lancs, & Ches. Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	6,433 9,428 4,969 10,268	- 768 + 85 - 335 - 2,099	- 791 + 240 - 213 -1,297	4·28 5·42 5·37 5·40	- 1.09 - 0.07 - 0.14 - 0.16	- 0.78 - 0.02 - 0.01 - 0.22		
Total, England and Wales	73,001	-3,277	- 53	5.37	- 0.14	- 0.13		
Scotland	17,834	+ 225	- 104	5.58	+ 0.06	+ 0.09		
Total	90,835	-3,052	- 157	5.41	- 0.10	- 0.08		

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

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:

	Number of Works open.				Number of Mills in operation.				
in this party	At end of	Inc. (+) o	r Dec. (-)	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (
	Aug., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	80 10	+2	+5 +1	468 71	+2 +7	+42 + 5			
Total	90	+2	+6	539	+9	+47			

Exports.

or hos series	August,	July,	August,		or Dec. (-) 5, 1911, on a	
100 1700 1100	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	I	'inned Pla	ites and T	inned Sheet	8.	
To United States	Tons. 78 3,640 2,561 2,499 3,473 3,068 1,037 824 17,021 34,191	Tons. 280 2,540 3,694 2,931 -2,803 3,869 2,761 -852 16,450	Tons. 2,940 4,529 2,913 1,253 2,422 4,200 1,402 2,799 13,642	Tons 202 + 1,100 - 1,133 - 432 + 670 - 811 - 1,724 - 28 + 571 - 1,989	Tons 2,862 - 889 - 352 + 1,246 + 1,051 - 1,142 - 365 - 1,975 + 3,379 - 1,909	
			Black Plat	es.	V	
Total	5,295	6,265	4,951	- 970	+ 344	

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 368 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associa-tions, 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.

District.	No. of Mem- bers * of Unions	retu	ercenta rned as yed at	Un-	I	Dec. (+) or -) in 11, on a	
District.	at end of August, 1911.	Aug., 1911.	July, 1911.	Aug. 1910.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen Belfast Other Districts	10,002 4,969 5,132 2,787 2,888 5,079 1,030 4,443 14,585 14,585 2,216 3,874 3,271	3·5 4·2 3·8 6·9 5·3 2·1 1·3 6·8 2·1 1·7	3·9 3·7 4·7 3·1 5·6 1·8 32·0 4·4 1·7 7·5 0·6 1·6	12·6 15·1 7·6 8·4 4·8 3·4 19·8 14·9 5·7 18·8 4·9		0·4 0·5 0·9 3·8 0·3 0·3 22·3 10·7 0·4 0·7 1·5 0·1	1111+11+11+1	9·1 10·9 3·8 1·5 0·5 1·3 10·1 0·2 4·4 12·0 0·3 3·2 5·0

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

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' Associa-tions, 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.

District.	No. of Memberst of Unions	retu	ercenta rned as yed at	Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a		
TAL TRADES	at end of Aug., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	July, 1911.	Aug., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	14,746 19,395	3·7 5·3	3·4 3·4	6·2 4·8	+ 0.3 + 1.9	- 2.5 + 0.5	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	11,784	7.6	3.9	7.6	+ 3.7		
West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton,	12,723 3,771 8,230	3.6 3.5 4.0	2·8 2·6 2·5	5·8 4·0 5·3	+ 0.8 + 0.9 + 1.5	- 2·2 - 0·5 - 1·3	
and Coventry District Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,186	4.1	3.4	6.0	+ 0.7	- 1.9	
London and Neighbouring District	11,853	2.9	1.6	2.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	
South Wales and Bristol District	4,794 6,419	1.8	1.5	2.0	+ 0.3	- 0·2 + 4·4	
Clasgow and District	17,305 3,693 4,112 5,682	2·9 8·0 3·3 1·8	4·5 8·2 4·2 1·5	4·2 6·3 3·0 3·8	- 1.6 - 0.2 - 0.9 + 0.3	- 1·3 + 1·7 + 0·3 - 2·0	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	179,052	3.8	3.3	4.4	+ 0.5	- 06	

bers and of members on strike or locked out.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 179,052 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of August was 3.8, as compared with 3.3 a month ago and 4.4 a year ago. As compared with a month ago, there was an increase in the percentage unemployed in ten districts (the most noticeable increase being at Oldham) and a decrease in four districts (including the Glasgow district). As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in the majority of districts, notably on the North-East Coast and in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The figures for the South Wales district are affected by a shipyard dispute, and during the month employment in various districts was temporarily affected by disputes in other trades.

On the North-East Coast employment continued good, with much overtime and frequent double shifts, and was

better than a year ago, especially on the Tyne and Wear. Employment in Lancashire was fairly good on the whole, but at Oldham the percentage unemployed was much higher than a month ago, employment with makers of textile machinery remaining slack, with short time. At Bolton employment was only moderate, and at Crewe it continued slack, with short time. Employment on repair work at Liverpool was interrupted by the transport workers' dispute.

Employment was good in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. At Leeds and Halifax employment was much better than a year ago, though at Leeds it was disturbed by a strike of lads, in addition to the railway dispute which affected employment at Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford and other

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment continued good, except in the cycle industry, where it remained quiet.

At Nottingham employment was dull in most branches, and worse than a year ago, short time being worked by lace machine builders. At Derby and Leicester and in the Eastern Counties it was fairly good generally. At Ipswich a number of men, principally labourers, were out of employment owing to fire at a works.

In London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and at Bristol and Swindon employment continued good. In South Wales it was affected by a shipyard dispute.

Employment in the Glasgow district was very good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was good at Edinburgh, Falkirk and Aberdeen, and slack at Dundee. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland a considerable number of ironmoulders were still unemployed.

Employment at Belfast and Dublin was good in most

The Imports of machinery in August, 1911, amounted to £409,544, or £16,933 less than in July, 1911, and £29,339 more than in August, 1910.

The Exports of machinery in August, 1911, amounted to £2,465,444, or £242,834 more than in July, 1911, and £152,496 more than in August, 1910.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 88 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade Unions, and 22 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT remained good on the whole, though a slight decline was shown in some branches as compared with a month ago; it was generally better than a year

Trade Unions with a total membership of 25,487 reported 1.8 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 1.4 per cent. a month ago and 2.4 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment with brassworkers was good, much the same as a month ago and better than a year ago. With bedstead workers at Birmingham it continued good, especially in the export

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment showed some improvement in the nut and bolt trades in Darlaston and

rivet trades at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen. At Birmingham it was good in the wire nail and shoe rivet trades, and fairly good with cut nail, nut and bolt

Wire.—Employment on the whole continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago, except at Warrington, where it was reported as better than in August, 1910.

Locks, Keys and General Hardware. - Employment was good with hollow-ware makers at Wolverhampton. With lock and latch makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall it was fairly good, and much the same as a month ago.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment at Falkirk continued good, and was better than a year ago. In England it continued quiet on the whole, but was rather better than a year ago.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.—At Sheffield employment continued good in most branches. It was fair with joiners' tool makers, table knife hafters, saw makers and grinders and razor workers. In the edge tool trade it continued fairly good at Birmingham, and was good at Wednesbury. At Redditch it was not so good as a month ago in the needle trade, and it continued moderate in the fish-hook and fishing tackle trades. In the watch trade at Coventry employment continued quiet.

Tubes.—Employment continued fair in South Staffordshire and good in Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment continued good with cable chain makers and strikers; it was moderate with anchorsmiths, and continued fair in other branches of the chain trades. With anchorsmiths it continued good on the Tyne, and was moderate on the Wear. Employment continued good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and moderate with railway spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers continued fairly good on the whole, and was about the same as a year ago. In the iron plate trade it was fairly good in the Lye district, quiet at Birmingham, and fair at Bilston, Dudley and Wolverhampton. With tinplate makers-up it continued fairly good at Birmingham and good in the West of Scotland. With tinsmiths at Edinburgh it was fair, and not so good as a month ago, but about the same as a year ago.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—Employment in these trades in London and Sheffield remained quiet on the whole. With goldsmiths and jewellers in London it was fair and a little worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Birmingham it was quiet, and not so good as a month ago, with silversmiths and electroplaters, good with Britannia metal workers, and quiet with jewellers.

Imports and Exports.

D. J. H.	August,	July,	August,		or Dec. (-), 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware Exports:—	£	£	£	£	£		
	13,032	14,020	18,007	- 988	- 4,975		
	83,486	82,419	102,870	+ 1,067	- 19,384		
Cutlery	54,337	67,835	72,064	- 13,498	- 17,727		
	179,713	207,792	205,954	- 28,079	- 26,241		
	178,822	186,387	184,220	- 7,565	- 5,398		

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 482 Returns—385 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 90 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August was considerably affected by the disputes of the railway and other transport workers, particularly in the spinning branch, many mills being temporarily stopped for want of raw material. Apart from the effect of the disputes, however, employment was good; in all branches it was much better than a year

Returns from firms employing 124,400 workpeople in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent, in the number employed and of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. district. It continued good in the nut, bolt, spike and | Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.8

per cent. in the number employed and of 8.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

As compared with a month ago, the numbers employed showed little change in any of the departments, but the amount of wages paid showed a decline of 9.8 per cent. and 7.1 per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments respectively; in the weaving department there was a decline of 2.0 per cent. As compared with a year ago the number employed showed an increase in every department, while the amount of wages paid showed an increase of 6.7 per cent., 10.9 per cent., and 10.5 per cent. in the preparing, spinning and weaving departments

100 對 2 開始 1	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
to a solution of	Week ended August	Inc. (+ (-)	or Dec.	Week ended August	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
. Consideration	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing	15,791 26,951 56,909 9,742 15,007	Per cent 0.6 - 0.8 + 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.4 - 0.3	Per cent. + 5·8 + 5·3 + 4·5 + 2·6 + 4·9 + 4·8	£ 12,691 24,440 51,303 11,555 13,845	Per cent 9.8 - 7:1 - 2:0 - 2:6 - 6:4 - 4:7	Per cent. + 6.7 + 10.9 + 10.5 + 2.7 + 4.8 + 8.6	
Ashton	7,504 6,761	- 2·4 + 1·2	+ 0·2 + 5·1	6,540 5,700	- 10·8 - 11·5	- 06 +12.9	
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	12,497 15,862 9,664	- 0.6 - 0.6 + 0.3	+ 0.5 + 12.2 + 2.6	11,535 13,851 9,290	- 12 3 - 6·3 - 0·8	- 2·1 + 14·5 + 11·8	
Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington, &	9,287 12,810 18,503	- 0·2 + 0·0 - 0·2	+ 0.6 + 12.9 + 2.4	7,273 10,877 17,907	+ 2·7 - 4·0 - 2·5	+ 12·7 + 21·7 + 8·7	
Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne,	15,157	- 0.0	+ 1.3	17,237	+ 0.7	+ 5.8	
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,101 4,615 6,639	- 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.8	+ 29·1 - 1·5 + 0·7	3,798 4,273 5,553	- 5·5 - 5·0 - 5·9	+ 24·1 + 6·2 - 3·2	
Total	124,400	- 0.3	+ 4.8	113,834	- 4.7	+ 8.6	

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning branch was greatly affected by the railway dispute, a large proportion of the mills being wholly or partially stopped for want of raw cotton and coal. In the weaving branch employment was good.

In the Bolton district employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was considerably better

In the Blackburn and Accrington district some short time was reported in the spinning branch, but employment on the whole was fair; in the weaving branch it was reported as good. In the Burnley, Colne and Nelson districts employment in the weaving branch was good.

Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

The following Table shows the prices of raw cotton (Middling American and Good Fair Egyptian) at Liverpool during August, 1911, together with the increase or decrease as compared with July, 1911, and August,

	Angust 1011	Inc. (+) or August, 1		
The author thank the	August, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Middling American:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	6.77	- 0.78	- 1.49	
Highest Price on any one day Lowest ", ", "	6·99 6·62	- 1·09 + 0·05	- 1·41 - 1·36	
Good Fair Egyptian : Monthly average of Daily Quota-	9:13	- 0.42	- 2.98	
tions				
Highest Price on any one day Lowest ", ", "	9·25 9·06	- 0.56 - 0.13	- 3·06 - 2·82	

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on September 8th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 268,610 bales, as compared with 256,940 bales on September 9th, 1910.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

In the following Table particulars are given of the various descriptions of cotton forwarded from ports to inland towns for the months stated:-

	August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1911, on a		
Description of Cotton.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American	Bales. 104,420 5,874 3,949 11,490 4,115	Bales. 193,202 7,531 6,417 14,376 6,393 227,919	Bales. 132,535 5,831 5,276 14,425 3,748	Bales 88,782 - 1,657 - 2,468 - 2,886 - 2,278 - 98,071	Bales 28,115 + 43 - 1,327 - 2,935 + 367 - 31,967	

Exports of Cotton Goods.

Description.	August, July, 1911.		August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a		
Description.			1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey	1,000 lbs. 16,383 2,906	1,000 lbs. 12,357 2,495	1,000 lbs. 12,680 2,379	1,000 lbs. + 4,026 + 411	1,000 lbs. + 3,703 + 527	
Total	19,289	14,852	15,059	+ 4,437	+ 4,230	
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	2,352	1,728	1,899	+ 624	+ 453	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 179,643 161,175 115,941 121,137	1,000 yds. 146,654 126,626 94,944 101,642	1,000 yds. 168,209 135,747 103,337 113,631	1,000 yds. + 32,989 + 34,549 + 20,997 + 19,495	1,000 yds. + 11,434 + 25,428 + 12,604 + 7,506	
Total	577,896	469,866	520,924	+108,030	+ 56,972	

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

(Based on 373 Returns—344 received from Employers and Employers Associations, 20 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 28,411 workpeople in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 0.5 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 an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Huddersfield district employment showed a further decline as compared with a month ago; as compared with a year ago there was little change. In the Leeds district employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Dewsbury and Batley district it was fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment was good, but not quite so good as a month ago and a year ago.

	W	orkpeopl	le.	Earnings.			
territorial and the state	Week ended Aug.	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended Aug.	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	
of the executive transport		Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting	830 5,657 12,048 8,010 1,866 28,411	Per cent. + 0.9 + 0.5 - 1.0 - 0.8 - 0.1	Per. cent. + 2·6 + 1·7 + 2·4 - 1·0 - 1·6 + 1·0	£ 861 5,313 10,848 8,190 1,781 26,993	Per. cent. + 2·6 - 0·6 + 1·1 - 1·9 - 0·1 - 0·2	Per cent. + 3·2 + 3·2 + 3·0 - 3·3 - 1·4 + 0·7	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,402 3,013 4,895 2,127	- 0.6 - 0.0 - 1.2 - 0.2	+ 1·3 + 4·3 + 0·3 + 5·3	4,731 2,776 5,090 2,197	- 3·7 + 2·3 - 1·1 + 0·1	- 0.9 + 3.9 - 1.0 + 10.5	
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	14,437 7,589 6,385	- 0.6 - 0.5 - 0.3	+ 2·1 + 0·1 - 0·3	14,794 6,875 5,324	- 1·1 - 1·4 + 4·2	+ 1·5 - 2·0 + 2·2	
Total	28,411	- 0.5	+ 1.0	26,993	- 0.2	+ 0.7	

Worsted Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 43,470 workpeople in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 0.7

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.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended Aug.	ended Dec. (-) on a		
	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not perified	5,714 23,901 8,655 4,242 958	Per cent 0.2 - 0.5 - 1.3 - 1.2 + 0.7	Per cent. + 6.0 + 2.6 - 2.1 + 0.9 + 1.5	£ 6,087 13,899 7,690 4,408 800	Per cent 1.0 - 0.3 - 2.2 - 2.6 + 0.3	Per cent. + 7.0 + 3.9 - 3.4 + 2.1 + 5.4	
Total	43,470	- 0.7	+ 1.8	32,884	- 1.2	+ 2.5	
Districts. Bradford District	22,746 7,101 4,533 3,424 2,650	- 0.8 - 0.5 + 0.2 - 1.6 - 0.2	+ 2·4 + 2·0 + 2·4 - 0·6 - 0·1	17,507 5,436 3,140 2,958 1,746	- 1.5 + 0.4 - 2.5 - 3.1 - 0.6	+ 3·9 - 0·3 + 3·3 - 0·5 + 0·2	
Total, West Riding Other Districts	40,454 3,016	- 0·7 - 0·4	+ 1.9 + 0.7	30,787 2,097	- 1·4 + 1·9	+ 2·4 + 2·8	
Total	43,470	- 0.7	+ 1.8	32,884	- 1.2	+ 2.5	

Imports and Exports.

de elemente de	Aug.,	Aug., July,		Aug.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a			
The state of the state of the	1911.	1911.	1910.		onth go.		Year ago.	
Import	ts and Ex	ports of	Raw Woo	1 (SH	EEP O	R L	AMBS)	
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	25,687 2,325	37,799 2,200	31,512 2,920	- 1 +	2,112	-	5,825 595	
Wool 1,000 lbs.	24,467	13,350	23,662	+1	1,117	1+	805	
Vanna	Britisl	h and Iris	h Manufa	cture	s Exp	port	ed.	
Worsted . ,, Alpaca and Mohair,	407 4,726 1,182	481 4,734 1,189	343 4,979 1,378	111	74 8 7	+	64 253 196	
Total, Yarn "	6,315	6,404	6,700	-	89	-	385	
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted ,,	9,730 5,961	9,369 6,241	11,195 8,685	+ -	361 280	1.1	1,465 2,724	
Total Piece Goods "	15,691	15,610	19,880	+	81	-	4,189	

Prices of Wool and Tops in Bradford.

The state of the s			Aug., 1911.	July, 1911.	Aug., 1910.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops			Pence per lb. 101 134 278	Pence per lb. 10½ 14 27½	Pence per lb. 978 148 294
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	::	::	101 14, 135 271, 271	10, 10½ 14½, 13¾, 14 27¾	93, 10 141, 15 291

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 Fifeshire 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.

	W	orkpeopl	е.		Earnings.		
the state of the s	Week ended Aug.	Inc. (+	or Dec.	Week ended Aug.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing	5,565 10,477 16,926 7,255 5,589	Per cent 0.2 + 0.3 - 0.9 + 0.3 + 1.0	Per cent 0.4 - 1.1 - 5.0 + 1.9 + 17.6	£ 3,099 5,259 10,146 5,631 3,098	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.2 - 3.5 + 0.1 - 4.8	Per cent 2·5 + 0·1 - 8·4 + 0·0 + 13·9	
Total	45,812	- 0.1	- 0.0	27,233	- 1.8	- 2.3	
Districts. Belfast	16,505 13,953	+ 0·3 + 0·2	+ 2·5 - 2·1	10,031 7,460	- 3·4 - 1·7	+ 0.1 - 3.9	
Total, Ireland	30,458	- 0.1	+ 0.4	17,491	- 2.7	- 1.6	
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6,996 6,533	- 0·2 - 0·0	- 1·5 - 0·9	4,496 4,135	- 1·5 + 0·3	- 4·4 - 0·8	
Total, Scotland	13,529	- 0.1	- 0.3	8,631	- 0.7	- 2.7	
England	1,825	- 0.5	- 4.4	1,111	+ 2.3	- 8.3	
United Kingdom	45,812	- 0.1	- 0.0	27,233	- 1.8	- 2.3	

Imports and Exports.

	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.		1910,	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) Exports: Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	2,063 15,207 136,711	2,952 13,532 133,335	5,035 14,599 157,480	- 889 + 1,675 + 3,376	- 2,972 + 608 - 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.

tradic laws sold also	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
and the first street	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	3,802 4,723 5,450 1,768 885	Per cent 2.6 - 0.5 - 0.5 + 0.9 + 0.7	Per cent 8.8 - 3.9 - 7.1 - 4.7 - 1.9	£ 2,481 2,961 4,030 1,778 671	Per cent 3.4 + 1.4 - 0.3 - 3.9 + 2.0	Per cent. - 12·8 - 5·6 - 9·6 - 9·2 - 1·9
Total	16,628	- 0.8	- 6.1	11,921	- 1.0	- 8.9

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.

THE LEVEL OF THE PARTY OF THE	August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.		1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jute tons	2,330	6,015	4,316	- 3,685	- 1,986	
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	38,905 125,158	36,217 109,128	40,651 137,767	+ 2,688 + 16,030	- 1,746 - 12,609	

LACE TRADE.

September, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

(Based on 80 Returns—71 from Employers and Employers' Associa-tions, 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.

The late of the late of	W	orkpeop	le.	J	Earnings.		
A STATE OF S	Week ended August	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended August	ded Dec. (-) on a		
de lea dividante an	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Levers	1,333 2,737 2,396 266 561 7,293	Per cent. + 0.5 + 0.4 - 1.2 - 2.2 - 2.1 - 0.4	Per cent 3.5 + 2.9 - 13.3 - 9.5 - 2.6	£ 1,566 2,550 1,782 172 418 6,488	Per cent 1.9 - 1.1 + 2.9 - 15.7 + 6.9	Per cent 7.8 + 1.0 - 21.5 - 20.7 - 5.4	
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland Total	1,388 1,217 2,513 2,175 7,293	+ 0·2 - 1·2 - 1·1 + 0·3 - 0·4	- 1·1 - 6·7 - 11·4 + 2·1 - 5·0	1,275 1,408 1,868 1,937 6,488	- 1.4 + 3.6 + 2.5 - 4.3 - 0.2	- 4.5 - 9.7 - 20.3 + 1.3 - 9.3	

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

Imports and Exports.

Description,		August, J	July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in August, 1911, on		
			1911.		1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace		::	£ 216,120 11,092	£ 189,621 12,948	£ 190,458 7,459	£ + 26,499 - 1,856	£ + 25,662 + 3,633
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace		::	265,131 3,939	306,571 6,377	323,538 8,109	- 41,440 - 2,438	- 58,407 - 4,170

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.

339

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
nisma <u>tem</u> nisma	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
to a superplane of	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug 26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	965 2,745 3,206 872 448	Per cent 3.5 - 1.6 - 2.7 - 1.1 - 2.2	Per cent 12:0 - 1:2 - 2:0 - 4:6 + 3:7	£ 489 2,055 2,268 638 376	Per cent 5.8 - 2.2 - 2.7 + 4.1 + 10.9	Per cent 12·1 + 0·2 - 1·0 + 3·1 + 2·7
Total	8,236	- 2.3	- 3.0	5,826	- 1.3	- 1.0
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties	3,292 965 2,276 1,703	- 1·2 - 3·5 - 3·6 - 1·8	- 0·1 + 2·7 - 4·2 - 9·4	2,586 675 1,422 1,143	- 1·7 - 7·7 + 1·4 + 0·2	+ 1.4 + 6.3 - 5.0 - 4.8
Total	8,236	- 2.3	- 3.0	5,826	- 1.3	- 1.0

	11	nports	and Ex	ports.			
Description.		Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Inc. (+) or in Aug., 1	r Dec. (-) .911, on a	
Description.		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Raw Silk	lbs lbs lbs yds	103,492 39,418 57,886 5,580,420	111,776 35,397 54,121 5,488,374	108,715 32,602 52,745 6,609,093	- 8,284 + 4,021 + 3,765 + 92,046	- 5,223 + 6,816 + 5,141 - 28,673	
Exports:— Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs yds	6,468 109,457 385,121	4,238 123,355 367,517	5,545 111,490 472,795	+ 2,230 - 13,898 + 17,604	+ 923 - 2,033 - 87,674	

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

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.

party light services in	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
District.	ended Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
ALCOHOLOGICA CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts Total, United Kingdom	8,425 2,648 4,812 2,647 627	Per cent. + 0.8 + 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.3	Per cent. + 3.8 + 3.4 + 5.3 + 5.1 + 1.5 + 4.2	£ 6,726 2,175 3,582 1,885 409	Per cent 1.8 - 2.7 - 0.6 - 4.8 - 3.5 - 2.1	Per cent. + 3.0 + 2.3 + 2.0 + 1.8 + 4.3		

At Leicester employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. At Hinckley 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.

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The state of the s	Po	- on control	Trpor co.			
Description.	Aug	gust, July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in August, 1911, on a		
Description.	19	11. 1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen , Cotton		£ £ 37,54 ,611 202,210		£ + 13,767 + 31,401	£ - 2,053 + 23,107	
Exports: Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton		,819 148,900 ,641 51,350		- 6,083 + 286	- 23,597 - 8,760	
	1	THE RESERVE		I de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della companya dell	1000000	

CARPET TRADE.

(Based on 30 Returns—24 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August continued good generally; it was not so good as a month ago, but showed an im-

provement compared with August, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 8,151 workpeople and paying £6,749 in wages in the week ended August 26th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago the number employed increased by 3.7 per cent. and the amount of wages paid by 4.5 per cent.

In the Kidderminster district some short time was worked. In the Halifax district employment continued fairly good; in Scotland it was good, and better than a

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 359 Returns—342 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, was fair, but was affected by the railway dispute. It was not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 31,435 workpeople in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	10000	Earnings	
state a borotal	Week		or Dec.	Week) or Dec. on a
	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Trades: Bleaching	959 15,911 9,702 1,580	Per cent 3·4 - 0·9 - 0·4 + 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·5	Per cent 4.5 + 4.9 + 2.7 + 2.5 - 1.7 + 1.6	£ 3,087 1,028 17,799 9,667 1,588 33,169	Per cent 7.7 - 11.7 - 11.6 - 1.4 - 1.5	Per cent 9·1 - 5·9 - 4·6 + 1·0 - 4·3
Districts:— Yorkshire	10,168 3,211 773	- 06 - 0.9 + 1.0 + 0.7 - 0.6	- 2·7 + 1·7 - 1·6 - 4·2 + 2·5	15,714 10,848 2,771 596 3,240	- 13·5 - 3·4 - 1·1 + 1·7 - 2·1	- 5·9 - 1·6 - 2·3 - 2·3 + 1·1
Total	31,435	- 0.5	+ 1.6	33,169	- 8:1	- 3.5

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. At Basford and Bulwell it was slack. In Dundee it continued fair.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers was reported as good, although the amount of wages paid showed a considerable decline. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was good. In Scotland employment was good.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire showed a marked decline compared with a month ago, and was not so good as a year ago. With cotton dyers in Lancashire employment was fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago; in Yorkshire it showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. With silk dyers employment was reported as fair at Macclesfield, moderate at Leek, and good at Congleton. With *lace* dyers at Nottingham employment continued bad.

Trimming, Finishing, etc.—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., showed a slight decline, and short time was reported. At Hinckley it was good; at Loughborough, Basford and Bulwell it was fair. With calenderers it was good at Glasgow and Dundee.

LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 39 Returns—23 from Trade Unions and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August was fair generally, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,083 members reported 5.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, compared with 4.7 per cent. both for a month ago and a

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.—Employment with skinners was good at Leeds, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago; in London it was bad, and showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago. With curriers employment was, on the whole. dull, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago; it was fairly good at Birmingham, and fair at Edinburgh and Glasgow. With leather workers employment continued fair at Bolton, Bury and Wigan; at Manchester it was bad, and worse than a month ago.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment at Walsall was good generally, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. It was also good at Dublin, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In London there was a decline on a month ago, but an improvement on a

year ago.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—In London employment with portmanteau makers continued fair, and was rather better than a year ago; at Manchester it was good, better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Fancy leather workers at Manchester reported employment as fair.

Imports and Exports.

	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Aug., 1911, on a			
Description.	1911.		1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	ewts.		
Hides, raw, and pleces thereof, dry Ditto, wet	40,981 55,150	41,057 62,383	39,398 74,687	- 76 - 7,233	+ 1,583 - 19,537		
Total Hides, dry and wet	96,131	103,440	114,085	- 7,309	- 17,954		
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins $"$, (value) £	1,166,630 199,000	892,804 235,057	1,361,749 248,897	+ 273,826 - 36,057	- 195,119 - 49,897		
Leather* cwts.	94,799	109,724	103,202	- 14,925	- 8,403		
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Beltingcwts. Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	15,469 19,895 3,476 34,495	17,556 16,847 2,805 36,841	16,622 25,693 3,239 42,856	- 2,087 + 3,048 + 671 - 2,346	- 1,153 - 5,798 + 237 - 8,361		
Other Sorts (value) £	43,073	49,598	47,376	- 6,525	- 4,303		

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 517 Returns—457 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 64,560 workpeople in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount ofwages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was moderate and some short time was reported; it was worse than a month ago, but slightly better than a year ago. At Northampton employment was fair and better than a year ago; at Kettering it showed a slight decline and was about the same as a year ago; with army boot-makers in Northamptonshire it continued slack. At Bristol and Kingswood employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago. At Leeds it was moderate and showed a decline compared with a

month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fair and was slightly better than a year ago.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended Aug.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month ago.			Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES. London Leicester Leicester Country District	2,717 12,809 2,775	Per cent 2.2 - 0.4 - 0.3	Per cent. + 3.6 + 2.2 - 5.5	£ 2,924 12,880 2,484	Per cent 6.6 - 4.8 + 0.6	Per cent. + 3.9 + 4.8 - 2.5	
Northampton Northampton Country	11,089 8,435	+ 0.6	+ 5.3	10,914 8,003	+ 0.6	+ 7.4	
Statford & District Statford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Bristol & District Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	3,861 2,632 3,523 1,350 1,668 2,461 3,118 936 3,303	+ 1·0 - 1·1 - 0·1 + 2·4 + 1·5 - 1·4 + 1·1 - 0·4 - 5·6	+ 2·0 - 0·6 + 7·9 + 3·5 + 1·5 + 0·8 + 2·0 - 0·1 - 2·0	3,859 2,387 3,034 1,220 1,606 2,225 2,908 742 2,937	- 0.6 - 2.8 - 2.7 + 1.2 + 4.2 - 7.2 - 1.2 - 5.0	- 3·7 + 5·6 - 1·4 - 1·3 - 2·9 - 0·3 + 0·3 - 9·5	
ENGLAND & WALES	60,677	- 0.3	+ 1.7	58,123	- 2.3	+ 1.1	
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3,468 415	+ 1.6	+ 1.1 + 0.2	3,387 257	+ 0:1	+ 3.0	
UNITED KINGDOM	64,560	- 0.2	+ 1.5	61,767	- 2.2	+ 1.2	

Imports and Exports.

	Aug., July, Aug.,		Inc. (+) o in Aug.,	r Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports) Leather . doz. pairs value £ Caoutchou doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	13,198	10,926	13,621	+ 2,272	- 423
	56,663	41,916	58,150	+ 14,747	- 1,487
	11,251	13,542	16,623	- 2,291	- 5,372
	15,982	16,011	21,345	- 29	- 5,363
	9,533	10,311	12,336	- 778	- 2,803
	8,151	5,055	6,850	+ 3,096	+ 1,301
$ \begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{Exports}(\textbf{British \& Irish}) \\ \textbf{Leather} & & .doz. pairs \\ \textbf{m} & & value & \pounds \\ \textbf{Caoutchoue} & & value & \pounds \\ \textbf{Other materials doz. pairs} \\ \textbf{m} & & value & \pounds \\ \end{array} $	87,122	87,430	93,812	- 308	- 6,690
	258,560	253,139	260,905	+ 5,421	- 2,345
	16,047	14,875	14,387	+ 1,172	+ 1,660
	15,751	15,114	15,567	+ 637	+ 184
	9,597	11,252	11,275	- 1,655	- 1,678
	6,524	7,781	9,346	- 1,257	- 2,822

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 107 Returns—80 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London.-Employment during August showed the usual seasonal decline, and was not so good as a year ago. Returns from firms paying £8,214 to their workpeople

during the four weeks ended August 26th showed a decrease of 29.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 3.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago; it showed little change compared

Leeds.—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 9,107 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.5 per cent. compared with a

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment was fairly good, but was somewhat affected by the railway dispute. At Manchester it was fair, and better than a year ago. At Glasgow employment was affected by holidays, but was, on the whole, fair. At Norwich it

The Imports of apparel not waterproofed in August, 1911, were valued at £263,946, as compared with £231,598 in July, 1911, and £288,129 in August, 1910; and the Exports for the same months at £651,043, £604,819, and £687,253 respectively.

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 10 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Silk hat trade was quiet, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment continued moderate and was slightly worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of August was 2.3, compared with 2.2 a month ago and 2.1 a year ago. Employment was reported as quiet but improving at Denton, and as moderate at Stockport; in Warwickshire it was good, and some overtime was

Imports and Exports.

Description.		August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a		
		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: All kinds	dozens	48,326	45,073	53,426	+ 3,253	- 5,100	
Exports: Felt Straw Other sorts	,,	59,618 44,403 11,647	42,915 47,011 12,750	72,922 49,927 12,810	+ 16,703 - 2,608 - 1,103	- 13,304 - 5,524 - 1,163	
Total		115,668	102,676	135,659	+ 12,992	- 19,991	

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 218 Returns—210 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed the usual seasonal slackness. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fair. Employment generally was fair in the shirt and collar trade; in the corset trade it was fairly good.

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 959 dressmakers in the week ended August 26th, showed a decrease of 53.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 74 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With court and private dress-makers employment during the month was very quiet, many establishments being closed. With milliners in the West End employment showed the usual seasonal

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,856 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 26th showed an increase of 6.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair on the whole, the improvement shown being confined to the millinery branch.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 1,649 workpeople in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 6.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was fair, but affected by holidays; it was slightly better than a

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Employment generally was fair, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland employing 6,775 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,572 in wages in the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 0.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Corset Trade.—Employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago; it was somewhat affected by the railway dispute. Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,321 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 26th

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

showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 428 Returns—118 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 292 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 20,565 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of August, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
010 - 100 0 1000		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Beards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland. Southern Counties Scothand	5,363 1,422 7,264 5,648	Per cent 0.0 - 0.9 - 0.3 - 0.5	Per cent. + 0.6 + 0.2 + 4.0 + 1.1		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	19,697 868	- 0·3 + 0·2	+ 1.9 + 1.3		
Total	20,565	- 0.3	+ 1.9		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,608 members had 1.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 1.7 per cent. a month ago and 2.1 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 524 members had 5.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 4.5 per cent. in July, 1911, and 7.0 per cent. in August,

The Imports of paper in August, 1911, amounted to £524,688, as compared with £516,005 in July, 1911, and £542,982 in August, 1910; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £238,286, £251,390, and £247,931

PRINTING TRADES.

As is usual in August, there was a general decline in employment, but, except in London, employment was

Districts.	No. of Members	embers at end of				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	of Unions at end of Aug.,1911.	Aug., 1911.	July, 1911.	Aug., 1910.		onth go.		ear go.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	22,197 5,520	8·1 5·8	6·3 2·8	6·2 6·4	++	1.8	+-	1.9
Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	7,187 2,620	5·9 3·6	4·3 1·6	7·0 4·4	++	1.6		1.1
West Midlands S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	2,672 · 3,795	5·7 3·1	2.5	6.7	++	3.2	110	1.0
Scotland Ireland	6,029 2,476	2·6 7·5	2.5	2·7 7·8	++	0.1	-	0.3
United Kingdom	52,496	6.2	4-4	5.7	+	1.8	+	0.5

London .- Employment was still affected by the disoute, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. With compositors it was slack, with electrotypers and stereotypers it was fairly good, and with lithographic printers it was moderate.

Other Centres.-Employment on the whole was moderate with letterpress printers and fairly good with lithographic printers. It was worse than a month ago, but rather better than a year ago. With letterpress printers at Edinburgh, Manchester and Aberdeen it was good, and better than a month ago. It was good also at Leicester and Oxford. At Newcastle, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham and Dublin it was

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was quiet generally, and rather worse than a month ago and a year ago. In London short time was reported. At Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham employment was better than a month ago and a year ago.

	No. of Members of Unions		age Unen at end of	ployed	Inc. (-	
The second second	at end of Aug.,1911.	Aug., 1911.	July, 1911.	Aug., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
041 Di-4-i-4-	3,527 3,335	4·6 5·4	3·8 5·0	4·0 5·3	+ 0.8 + 0.4	+ 0.6
United Kingdom	6,862	5.0	4.3	4.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.4

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 192 Returns—5 from Employers' Associations, 153 from Trade Unions, and 34 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good with coopers and coachbuilders, and was generally fair in the other trades in this group. There was, on the whole, a further slight decline on the previous month, but employment was better than in the corresponding month a year ago.

Trade Unions with a membership of 35,883 reported 3.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 3.3 per cent. a month ago, and 4.1 per cent.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades continued fair, and was better, on the whole, than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 4.7 per cent. in the previous month, and 5.9 per cent. a year ago.

Cabinet makers reported employment as good at Liverpool, Glasgow, Govan, and Belfast, and bad at Dublin. Employment was dull with french polishers at Belfast and with upholsterers at Glasgow (where some short time was worked) and Liverpool.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in August, 1911, were valued at £29,612, as compared with £34,360 in July, 1911, and £27,558 in August, 1910; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £85,644, £79,696, and £84,130 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

Employment was moderate on the whole, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of August was 5.6, as compared with 4.5 a month ago, and 3.9 a year ago. Employment was reported as good at Belfast, Sunderland, and Sheffield, and as improving at Birmingham; t was slack, however, at Liverpool, Newcastle, Hull, Nottingham, Leicester, and Dublin.

Imports.

Description	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Timber, hewn sawn	Loads. 430,172 856,203	Loads. 368,319 809,586	Loads. 478,367 940,431	Loads. + 61,853 + 46,617	Loads. - 48,195 - 84,228	
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 16,602	£ 12,660	£ 19,012	+ £3,942	- £,410	

Coopers.

Employment continued good generally, and was better than a year ago. It was, however, reported as bad at Belfast.

Coachbuilding.

Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.8 per cent. of their members unemployed, as compared with 1.3 per cent. in the previous month and 2.3 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—With brushmakers employment was moderate, and worse than a month and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 7.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 4.9 per cent. in the previous month and 5.9 per cent. a year ago.

Other Trades.-Employment with general wheelwrights and smiths was moderate, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago. With packingcase makers employment was fairly good; it was not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. Basket and skip makers continued well employed.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in August, 1911, were valued at £32,300, as compared with £36,564 in July, 1911, and £35,436 in August, 1910; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £15,353, £18,027,

September, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

BUILDING TRADES.

and £18,521 respectively.

(Based on 2,688 Returns—1,216 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,408 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 64 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August was fair on the whole. It was rather better than a month ago, and much better

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of August was 3.1, as compared with 3.0 a month ago and 5.0 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 7.8, 7.6, and 8.8 respectively. For both carpenters and plumbers, however, the majority of districts showed a decrease in the percentage unemployed as compared with a month ago. The most noticeable decrease was in London, where 3.6 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 6.4 a month ago and 5.0 a year ago; the corresponding percentages for plumbers were 10.1, 11.4, and 8.4 respectively. On the other hand, there was an increase in the percentage unemployed of carpenters and joiners in the Northern Counties (a shipbuilding district), and of carpenters and oiners and plumbers in Lancashire and Cheshire. In the West Midland and the Eastern Counties, as well as in Scotland (where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding) less than 2 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of the

Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, and labourers showed an improvement in employment compared with a month ago, while painters and slaters showed a decline. Compared with a year ago, the improvement was common to all branches of the building trades except slaters.

Returns received from 1,158 firms employing 51,300 vorkpeople at the end of August showed that in the London district there was an increase in the total number employed by them of 9.5 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 30.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In other districts there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with a month ago and of 0.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

District.	No. paid on last	Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	No. paid on last	Inc.(Dec. (-	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	pay-day in Aug. 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay-day in Aug. 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	7	Skilled Cradesme	n.	L	abourers.	- Artist Francis	
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales Other Districts	8,472 2,617 4,439 3,638 4,348 566	+ 879 + 45 - 117 + 195 + 61 + 80	+ 1,813 - 168 + 8 + 355 - 229 + 53	5,798 2,089 3,298 2,646 2,619 323	+ 363 - 59 - 108 + 66 - 47 - 11	+ 1,604 - 13 - 214 + 264 + 31 + 34	
England and Wales	24,080	+ 1,143	+ 1,832	16,773	+ 204	+ 1,706	
Scotland Ireland	3,653 389	- 111 + 31	+ 44	2,520 458	+ 73 - 23	+ 155 - 76	
United Kingdom	28,122	+ 1,063	+1,866	19,751	+ 254	+ 1,785	
they think add as as	Lac	ds and Bo	oys.	LATOTONIA	Total.	a Jest	
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts	386 469 905 359 492 57	+ 24 + 3 - 17 - 9 - 10	+ 33 - 30 - 50 - 12 - 27 - 3	14,656 5,175 8,642 6,643 7,459 946	+ 1,266 - 11 - 242 + 252 + 4 + 69	+ 3,450 - 211 - 256 + 607 - 225 + 84	
England and Wales	2,668	- 9	- 89	43,521	+ 1,338	+ 3,449	
Scotland	697 62	+ 12 - 11	- 41 - 9	6,870 909	- 26 - 3	+ 158 - 95	
United Kingdom	3,427	- 8	- 139	51,300	+ 1,309	+ 3,512	

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment are indicated below:-

plasterers on the Tyne, with masons and plasterers at Sheffield, and with plumbers at Leeds, Huddersfield, Bolton, Oldham, Preston, Blackburn, and Stockport. At Liverpool employment continued slack, and was affected by the transport workers' dispute. Employment was slack generally at Warrington, Blackpool, York, and Hull.

Employment with bricklayers declined at Birmingham and was slack at Leicester, Norwich, and Burton-on-Trent. It was slack with plumbers at Stoke-on-Trent and Nottingham, and with plasterers at Plymouth and Bristol. At Cardiff employment was slack, and affected by a dispute.

At Glasgow employment remained quiet with masons and plasterers; with slaters it was good, and better than a year ago. With masons at Edinburgh and plasterers at Aberdeen employment was slack. At Dundee employment continued slack generally, and was worse than

With bricklayers at Belfast and Dublin employment was slack. At Dublin it declined with plasterers and was slack with slaters.

POTTERY TRADES.

(Based on 97 Returns—90 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fairly good during August, though adversely affected by the railway strike, which caused a number of firms to work short time. There was a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 21,168 workpeople in the week ended August 26th, 1911, showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	ole.		Earnings	
1000 - 1000 - 1000 m	Week ended Aug.	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
t-12st v (1) at 5	26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,804 13,199 4,165	Per cent 0·1 - 1·6 - 0·7	Per cent. + 9·1 + 2·4 - 3·3	£ 3,810 11,633 3,449	Per cent 6.8 - 7.0 - 5.5	Per cent. + 1·7 - 2·3 - 8·1
Total	21,168	- 1.2	+ 2.4	18,892	- 6.7	- 2.7
Districts:— Potteries	16,127 5,041	- 1·3 - 0·6	+ 2·3 + 2·5	13,908 4,984	- 6·2 - 8·1	- 3·0 - 1·6
Total	21,168	- 1.3	+ 2.4	18,892	- 6.7	- 2.7

In the Potteries employment continued fairly good in the porcelain branch, and was about the same as a year ago; in the earthenware branch there was a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago; with tile makers employment continued good. In Scotland employment was fairly good generally; with clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow it was rather better than a month ago and a year ago, but some short time

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in August, 1911, were valued at £72,390, as compared with £78,878 in July, 1911, and £77,277 in August, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £245,432, £216,304, and £257,697 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 84 Returns—52 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 22 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fairly good generally. It was not so good as a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,599 workpeople in the week ended August 26th, 1911, showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared Employment remained slack with plasterers in an increase of 7.6 per cent. in the number employed, and London. It was dull with bricklayers, masons, and of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	100	Earnings.	
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug. 26th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Glass Bottle	5,862 668 1,826 243 8,599	Per cent 1.5 - 0.8 - 5.1 - 1.4	Per cent. + 10·3 + 6·9 + 1·6 - 5·5 + 7·6	£ 7,077 818 1,952 263 10,110	Per cent 3.0 - 3.8 - 6.9 - 9.6 - 4.0	Per cent. + 6.9 + 2.5 - 0.7 - 14.1 + 4.3
Districts. North of England Yorkshire	713 4,690 836 1,249 773 338	- 12·3 + 0·1 - 2·8 - 0·4 + 1·6 - 0·9	- 6·3 + 11·6 + 0·3 + 6·7 + 12·0	775 5,708 892 1,556 850 329	- 20·4 - 0·6 - 5·6 - 2·3 - 10·4 - 0·9	- 12:6 + 7:6 - 0:2 + 5:0 + 7:2
Total	8,599	- 1.4	+ 7.6	10,110	- 4.0	+ 4.

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. In the North of England and at St. Helens it was good generally. At Bristol, Glasgow and Portobello employment continued good; at Dublin it was bad, and worse than a month ago. With flint glass makers and cutters employment was good at Birmingham, some overtime being worked; at Wordsley and Stourbridge it was also good. Plate glass bevellers in Birmingham reported employment as good; in London short time was worked, and employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago. It was fair with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, where some short time was worked. Employment was good at St. Helens with sheet and plate glass workers; with sheet glass flatteners it was moderate. With glass blowers in London it continued fair, and was rather better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Inc. (+) o in Aug.,	r Dec. (-) 1911, on a
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	84,274	82,330	100,411	+ 1,944	- 16,137
Plate	21,190	26,493	30,583	- 5,303	- 9 393
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	66,568	64,123	75,662	+ 2,445	- 9,094
Manufactures, other sorts	1,314	1,652	874	- 338	+ 440
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
Bottles	110,128	120,616	117,139	- 10,488	- 7,011
Exports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Plate	14,356	18,616	23,587	- 4,260	- 9,231
Flint	6,072	6,061	6,920	+ 11	- 848
Manufactures, other sorts	47,429	48,824	54,817	- 1,395	- 7,388
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
Bottles	57,461	69,481	76,435	- 12,020	- 18,974

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. The decline in August, 1911, was partly due to short time being worked during the railway strike

Districts	etroux 3 - 1 + 0188	V	Vorkpeop	ole.	Earnings.			
26th, Month Year 26th, Month Year ago. 1911. Month Year 26th, Month Year Ago. 26th, Month Year Year	Districts.	ended			ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Northern Counties, Sifty Shire, Lancashire and Cheshire York-shire, Lancashire and Cheshire 3,527 cent 1.8 cent 1.9 £ cent 11.2 cent 11.2 - 10.2 Midland and Eastern Counties 3,858 - 3.2 - 1.1 *4,135 - 5.7 - 5		26th,			26th,		Year ago.	
Midland and Eastern 3,858 - 3.2 - 1.1 44,135 - 5.7 - 5	shire, Lancashire and	3,527	cent.	cent.		cent.	Per cent. - 10·3	
	Midland and Eastern	3,858	- 3.2	- 1.1	•4,135	- 5.7	- 5.4	
Southern & South-Western 3,772 - 0.9 + 1.8 4,294 - 12.7 - 5 Counties and Wales	Southern & South-Western	3,772	- 0.9	+ 1.8	4,294	- 12.7	- 5.9	
Scotland 1,512 - 6.4 - 6.3 1,746 + 2.5 - 3	Scotland						- 3·6 + 7·7	
Total 13,773 - 2.6 - 0.3 15,181 - 8.9 - 5	Total	13,773	- 2.6	- 0.3	15,181	- 8.9	- 5.7	

per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Northern counties, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, employment was moderate generally and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In the Midlands employment was, on the whole, fair, though in South Staffordshire it was reported bad, with much short time worked. In the Peterborough district there was a decline, and several vards worked short time. In the Eastern counties employment was fair generally. In the South and South-Western counties it was fair, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago. In North Wales employment was quiet, short time being worked. In Scotland it was fairly good, but showed a decline as compared with a year ago.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 226 Returns from Corre EMPLOYMENT was generally regular throughout August, the weather being unusually dry. A short corn harvest and the check given to weeds by the drought caused a smaller demand for extra labourers than is usual at this season of the year. There does not appear, however, to have been any marked surplus in the supply of men, which was, generally speaking, about equal to the de-

Northern Counties.—Employment was but little in terrupted by bad weather in these counties. There was a fair demand for extra labourers for the hay and corn harvests, and for hoeing late turnips, although it was somewhat reduced on account of the short harvest. Several correspondents state that there were fewer labourers offering for the corn harvest than usual, and in the Longtown (Cumberland) Rural District some scarcity of men was reported, but, on the whole, the supply was just about sufficient.

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, owing to the early completion of the corn harvest and to there being little or no hoeing required on the root crops. There was usually a plentiful supply of harvesters, though a shortage was reported in the Melton Mowbray (Leicestershire) Rural District. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the Bucklow (Cheshire) and the Upton-on-Severn (Worcestershire) Rural Districts.

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. Except in the North Witchford (Cambridgeshire) and Thingoe (Suffolk) Rural Districts, however, few men were reported as out of employment. The drought rendered little or no hoeing necessary on the root crops, but a fair amount of work was found for men at the conclusion of the harvest on threshing, manure carting, etc.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Extra labourers were fairly well employed, and mention of any surplus was exceptional in the reports from these counties. The demand, however, was affected by the short harvest and by the small amount of hoeing to be done, although fruit-picking and hop-picking afforded a good deal of employment in certain districts in the latter part of the month. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported by correspondents in the Petworth (Sussex), Chippenham (Wiltshire), Stow-on-the-Wold (Gloucestershire), and Axminster (Devon) Rural

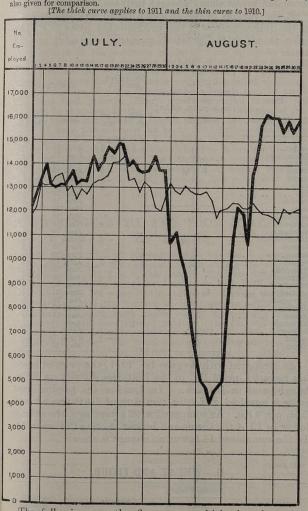
DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT in London and Liverpool during August was disorganised by disputes until the last week of the month. At the other principal ports employment on the whole continued fair, with the exception of Newport and Returns from firms employing 13,773 workpeople in the South Wales ports, where many men were idle owing the week ended August 26th showed a decrease of 2.6 to disputes.

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. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended August 26th was 10.308, which is a decrease of 24.7 per cent. on the average for July, 1911, and of 16.9 per cent. on that for August, 1910.

	Average Da	Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	Salar - Color	In Docks.	E Allendaria	I		
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 105 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended Aug. 5th ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4,191 1,801 3,485 5,690	647 367 1,159 3,670	4,838 2,168 4,644 9,360	5,516 2,708 5,132 5,960	10,354 4,876 9,776 15,320	
Average for 4 weeks ended Aug. 26th, 1911	} 3,878	1,509	5,387	4,921	10,308	
Average for July, 1911	4,853	2,654	7,507	6,185	13,692	
" " Aug. 1910	4,273	2,297	6,570	5,840	12,410	

art showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at al Docks, and at 105 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the month fuly and August, 1911. The corresponding curve for July and August, 1910.



The following are the figures on which the chart for August, 1911, is based (Sundays and holidays are omit-

Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.
1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10	10,726 11,108 10,078 9,256 7,212 6,057 5,004 4,752 4,045	12 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 22	4,524 5,910 7,754 10,214 12,128 11,951 10,699 13,495 14,500	23 24 25 26 28 29 30 31	15,714 16,158 16,062 15,993 15,397 15,898 15,432 15,907
No. of the last		* Exclusiv	e of Tilbury.	* * ***	To Harris

During August, 1911, the maximum number employed was on the 24th (16,158), and the minimum number on the 11th (4,045). During August, 1910, the maximum number occurred on the 8th (13,779), and the minimum number on the 27th (11,534).

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

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was affected by the railway strike; employment was described as generally bad with trimmers and teemers, but dock and quayside labourers were reported as fairly well employed towards the close of the month. The railway strike also affected employment at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. Employment continued fair with dock labourers and good with coal workers at Hull, and generally good at Grimsby and Goole. It was fair at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and good at Harwich and Parkeston. It was fair and better than a month ago at Plymouth. There was also an improvement on the previous month at Bristol. At Newport and the South Wales ports employment was disorganised by disputes.

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. The figures for some of the principal ports are reduced on account of the disputes of dock labourers and railway workers. As compared with August, 1910, there was a net decrease of 506. There were decreases at Liverpool, London, Bristol, and Cardiff. At Southampton, Glasgow, and the Tyne ports there were increases

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. There were large increases at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, the Tyne ports, Southampton, and Bristol. At Cardiff there was a marked decrease.

Lascars are not	included	d in th	iese iig	ures.				
		Numb	er of Sea	men* shij	pped in			
Principal Ports.		August	,	Eigh	Eight months ended August,			
	1910.	1911.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.	1910.	1911.	Inc. (+ or Dec.(- in 1911		
Sunderland	. 2,798 . 562 . 423 . 1,145 . 156	3,272 521 501 1,326 235	+ 474 - 41 + 78 + 181 + 79	19,354 3,311 3,431 10,429 1,043	22,541 2,971 3,183 10,139 1,114	+ 3,18 - 34 - 24 - 29 + 7		
Newport, Mon	. 1,721 . 1,152 . 3,985 . 560	1,272 1,125 3,637 653	- 449 - 27 - 348 + 93	7,714 7,218 34,676 3,763	9,537 7,430 30,677 3,748	+ 1,82 + 21 - 3,99 - 1		
London	. 17,186 . 7,256 4,140	15,157 6,772 5,131	- 2,029 - 484 + 991	120,019 54,038 29,603	126,549 58,846 31,939	+ 6,53 + 4,80 + 2,33		
SCOTLAND. Leith Methil an Grangemouth Glasgow	200 261 4,256	376 362 4,940	+ 176 + 101 + 684	3,000 2,080 29,512	3,248 1,975 33,320	+ 24 - 10 + 3,80		
Dublin	36	53 179	+ 17	409 1,029	412 1,409	+ 38		
Total	46,018	45,512	- 506	330,629	349,038	+18,40		

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

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:

bling resource you	Quar	ntity.	Va	lue.
racket bon area	Aug., 1911.	Aug., 1910.	Aug., 1911.	Aug., 1910.
Scotland	Cwts. 1,149,706 1,596,855 67,907	Cwts. 1,331,202 1,149,446 66,806	£ 632,972 603,655 23,093	£ 698,757 392,7 7 4 23,524
Chall Tich	2,814,468	2,547,454	1,259,720 31,113	1,115,055 28,224
Total Value .	. 7	-	1,290,833	1,143,279

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 cor tinued good with fishermen, and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers; it was about the same as a year ago. Employment at Lowestoft was fair with all classes, and better than a year ago. At Hull it was moderate generally. Employment at Aberdeen was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. It was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers at Peterhead, and bad with fish curers. At Fraserburgh employment was moderate generally, and worse than a year ago. At Macduff it continued moderate. Off the South-Western Coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

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 Cooperative 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

District.	Predominant price per 41bs. on 1st Sept. 1911.			Predominant price per 4:1bs. on 1st June, 1911.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st Sept., 1910.		
	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire	71/2	51	6.24	71/2	51	6.26	71	51	6.36
Lancs. & Cheshire N. Mid. Counties W. do. do S. do. do	6½ 5½ 6 5½	4½ 5 5 4½	5.61 5.15 5.40 5.19	61 51 6 6	4½ 5 5 4½	5.63 5.15 5.44 5.21	7 6 6 2 6	5 5 5 41	5*84 5*33 5*65 5*36
Eastern Counties	6 6 6 6 ₁ 6 ₂	5° 5 5½	5.57 5.50 5.92	6 51 6	5 5 5 5 <u>1</u>	5.57 5.44 5.90	6666	5 5 5 5 5 2	5.67 5.88 5.88
Wales & Mon.	6	5	5.24	6	5	5.54	6	51/2	5.68
England and Wales	71/2	41/2	5.55	71/2	41/2	5.26	71/2	41/2	5•71
SCOTLAND. Northern Counties Eastern Counties	6 ¹ / ₃ 7 6	5½ 5 5½ 5½	5·81 6·07 5·60	6½ 6½ 6	5½ 5 5½	5°78 5°92 5°60	7 7 6½	6 5 6	6*22 6*25 6*07
Counties	61/2	51/2	5.93	61	51	5.95	61	6	6.36
Scotland	7	5	5.92	61/2	5	5.86	7	5	6.26
Great Britain	71/2	41	5.69	71	41	5.67	71	41	5.91

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

	Sept. 1st, 1911.			Aug. 1st, 1911.			Sept.	Sept. 1st, 1910.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	
London:— N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E. S.W. W. & W.C. N. Counties & Yorks. Lancs & Cheshire	d. 51/2 51/2 6 6 61/2 61	d. 51/2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5.5 5.5 5.3 5.4 5.6 5.6	d. 51/2 51/2 6 51/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 6	d. 5 5 5 4 5 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·1 5·3 5·1 5·3 5·5 5·6	d. 66 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	d. 51/2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5.6 5.5 5.8 5.9 5.8	
Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties S. Western Counties and Wales	5½ 6 6 6	5 5 41 42 42	5·3 5·4 5·8 5·6	5½ 6 6 6	4½ 5 4½ 4½ 4½	5·2 5·4 5·8 5·6	6 6 6 6 6 6	5 5 5 5	5·5 5·6 5·9 5·7	
Scotland	7	51/2	5.9	61/2	5	5.7	7	51/2	6.2	
Great Britain	7	41/2	5.6	61	41	5.5	7	5	5.	

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

Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lb.	Inc. (Dec. or	(-)	Last Change.	
		on Sept. 1st, 1911.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lb.
London Birmingham Bolton Bristol Cardiff Derby Hull Lipswich Leeds. Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Potteries Southampton Wolverhampton Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Belfast Dublin		d. 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	d. + \frac{1}{4} \cdots	d. 144446722 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122	Aug. '11 June '11 Nov. '10 April '11 June '10 June '10 June '10 June '10 May '10 May '10 Mov. '10 June '10 June '10 June '10 April '11 June '11 Jun	

As compared with August 1st, 1911, the price of bread has risen $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lbs. in the Potteries district, in Edinburgh, and in Dundee. In London the predominant price is now 5½d. per 4 lbs.; on August 1st it was 5d. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lbs. As compared with a year ago, the price is lower in 12 of the towns and higher in one (Portsmouth). In the remaining 14 towns no change is shown.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	Mean London Gazette Price		orts.	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	Cash).
1910. August	Per cwt. s. d. 7 8	Per cwt. s. d. 8 23	Per cwt. s. d. 10 0	Per cwt. s. d. 11 73
Tuly	7 6 7 4½	7 7 4 7 9 4	10 0 10 3 ³ / ₄	10 2½ 10 5¼

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

of 1909-10. The imports of wheatmeal and flour during | FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. 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.

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 workshope, 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 persone, 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. In these Regulations the term "lead process" means: (1) Manipulation, movement or other treatment of lead material, whether by means of any furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber, flue or otherwise; and (2) cleaning or demolition of any furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber, flue, or part thereof; or reconstruction thereof with material which has formed part of any such structure. "Lead material" means: (1) Material containing not less than 5 per cent. of lead, including lead ore, bullion ore (lead ore rich in precious metals), red lead, orange lead, and flaked litharge; and (2) zinc ore, and material resulting from the treatment thereof, containing not less than 2 per cent. of lead. Ores containing lead only in the form of sulphide of lead are excepted. The Regulations provide for the protection of the workmen employed from injury by dust and fumes by means of damping, exhaust draught, the provision of respirators and overalls, and the provision of lavatories and suitable places for taking meals and for dep

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

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. The corresponding figure for January to July, 1910, was 354,528, of whom 227,746 were British subjects. During the first seven months of 1911 the number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe was 209,000, of whom 119,115 were British subjects; the corresponding figure for the same period of 1910 was 183,971, of whom 100,823 were British subjects. The balance outward during the seven months ended July, 1911, was 150,022, as compared with 170,557 in 1910, and an average of 124,091 in January-July of the five years 1906-1910. The corresponding figures for British subjects only were 151,563 and 126,923, and an average of 95,261. Of the balance outward of British subjects 69 per cent. left for British North America in the period January-July, 1911, compared with 65 per cent. in 1910, and 66 per cent. in January-July, 1906-1910. The corresponding percentages who left for the United States were 19, 32, and 37 respectively.

	Seven months ended July, 1911.		Seven i ended Ju	months ily, 1910.	Average JanJuly in years 1906-1910.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
Outward: Total	270,718	359,022	227,746	354,528	191,057	301,159
To British N. America To United States	129,586 72,859	147,477 137,886	102,967 75,286	127,380 172,629	79,949 72,271	96,409 106,907
Inward: Total	119,115	209,000	100,823	183,971	95,796	177,068
From British N. America From United States	25,158 43,304	37,091 114,692	20,208 35,277	29,038 103,413	16,659 37,092	24,771 103,772
Balance Outward: Total	151,563	150,022	126,923	170,557	95,261	124,091
To British N. America To United States	104,428 29,555	110,386 23,194	82,759 40,009	98,342 69,216	63,290 35,179	71.638 57,135

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

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.

		Aug., 1911	· cab	Eight mor	nths ended	Aug., 1911.
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with Amount.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with		
to realization de		1910.	1909.		1910.	1909.
I.—Food, Drink, and	£1,000 22,731	£1,000 + 1,271	£1,000 + 791	£1,000 164,916	£1,000 - 3,149	£1,000 + 1,607
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	14,668	- 2,217	+ 652	159,825	- 2,799	+ 21,057
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured†		- 401	+ 771	109,391	+ 6,033	+ 12,834
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)		- 66	- 20	1,670	- 41	- 13
Total value of Imports	50,606	- 1,413	+ 2,194	435,802	+ 44	+ 35,485

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.

		Aug., 1911		Eight mor	nths ended	l Aug., 1911.	
Salara Barra	Amount.	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with		
ones area		1910.	1909.		1910	1909.	
I.—Food, Drink, and	£1,000 2,171	£1,000 - 295	£1,000 + 81	£1,000 16,514	£1,000 + 649	£1,000 + 2,424	
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured t		- 293	+ 46	34,465	- 632	+ 1,612	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured§		- 2,105	+ 3,643	237,915	+ 11,957	+ 44,600	
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)		+ 137	+ 198	5,465	+ 772	+ 1,186	
Total value of Exports of British Produce	36,083	- 2,556	+ 3,968	294,359	+ 12,746	+ 49,822	

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. During the eight months ended August, 1911, they amounted to £69,715,000, a decrease of 1,918,000 compared with 1910, and an increase of £8,802,000 compared with 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.

		s ended 2nd, 1911.		s ended 2nd, 1911.
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.
English Lines:-	£	£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central,	1,518,441	-123,091	12,076,406	+180,065
Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	811,248	- 42,825	6,181,259	+109,097
Lancs. and Yorks, and N. Eastern	867,424	-122,169	6,975,975	+ 76,235
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western	771,900 184,947	- 25,500 - 7,287	5,888,000 1,362,538	+104,200 + 18,853
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western,	674,500	- 27,200	4,674,041	+ 28,390
Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	146,300	- 7,127	1,095,179	+ 24,930
Total	4,974,760	- 355,199	38,253,398	+541,770

* 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.

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

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.

Analysi	s by	Indust	tries.			
contract the section of the section		CASES.			DBATHS	
Industry.	Aug.,	Aug.,		Aug.,	Eight months ended Aug.,	
	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1911.	1910.
		I	ead Poi	soning		
Among Operatives engaged in — Smelting of Metals — Brass Works — Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering . Printing — File Cutting — Tinning of Metals . White Lead Works — China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works — Glass Cutting and Polishing — Enamelling of Iron Plates — Electrical Accumulator Works — Coach and Car Painting — Shipbuilding — Paint used in other Industries — Other Industries — Total in Factories & Workshops — House Painting & Plumbing —	14 2 1 1 2 2 1 4 1 9 1 - 2 2 1 1 8 5 5 13 13 8 8 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	38 6° 6 27 226 15 8 222 8 68 1 3 16 13 14 68 16 30 59	222 6 2 15 18 6 10 20 3 51 7 22 12 47 12 31 27	1	3 1 2 1 1 1 1 3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 1 - 4 - 1 4 2 2 - 20
House Painting & Plumbing	28	168	149	3	34	25
Charles of the Control of the Contro		Other	Forms o	of Pois	oning.	
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer	1000	- Alexander	1	1 4		1-
Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	1	2 5	4 2	=	=	=
Total	1	9	7	-	-	-
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	1	5	5		_	
Other Industries	_	1	1	-	-	-
Total	1	6	6		-	-
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	2	15	13	-	-	-
CLU AND			Anth	rax.		
Wool	10	21	10	.	1	
Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	4	3 12	16 6 11	4	⁷ / ₁	1 1 2
Other Industries	_	1	3		-	2
Total Anthrax	14	37	36	4	8	6
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	100	496	360	5	32	26
Grand Total	128	664	509	8	66	51
				1		12385

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.

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

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.

Trade.	Numb	er of Work killed durin	people g	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1911, on a	
Services of that section	August, 1911.	July, 1911.	August, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service — Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers. Firemen. Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) Porters	 3 3 1 8 6	3 1 1 9	3 .: 1 9 6	- 3 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2	- 3 + 3 + 2 - 1'
Shunters	17	19	11 2	+ 2 - 2 - 1	+ 6 - 2
Total, Railway Service	40	43	3,5	- 3	+ 5
Mines — Underground Surface	83 6	99 11	86 10	- 16 - 5	- 3 - 4
Total, Mines	89	110	96	- 21	- 7
Quarries over 20 feet deep	12	5	11	+ 7	+ 1
Factories and Workshops— Textile— Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	3 2 2	1 5 3	3 6	+ 2 - 3 - 1	- 4 + 2
Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	4 7	4 3	1 7	+ 4	+ 3
of Metals Marine and Locomotive	1	3	8	- 2	- 7
Engineering Ship and Boat Building Wood Chemicals Laundries Other Non - Textile Industries	19 1 4 36	11 2 2 2 30	9 2 2 2 28	+ 8 + 1 + 2 - 2 + 6	+ 10 - 1 + 2 + 8
Total, Factories and	79	64	66	+ 15	+ 13
Workshops. Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	5 1 8	10 2 9	17 2 11	- 5 - 1 - 1	- 12 - 1 - 3
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	14	21	30	- 7	- 16
Accidents, reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	3	****	1	+ 3	+ 2
Total, excluding Seamen	237	243	239	6	- 2
Seamen— On Trading Vessels— Sailing Steam On Fishing Vessels—	7 42	7 .	10 49	- 5	- 3 - 7
Sailing	3	1 2	3 5	- 1 + 1	- 3 - 2
Total, Seamen	52	57	67	- 5	- 15
Total, including Seamen	289	300	306	- 11	- 17

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 employmentrelief 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 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.

	Empl	applicant loyment-	relief.	Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief.			
	Aug., 1911.	July, 1911.	Aug., 1910.	Aug., 1911.	July, 1911.	Aug., 1910.	
::	311 89	361 191	377 162	Days. 5,912 1,459	Days. 7,247 2,254	Days. 6,955 2,258	
	400	552,	539	7,371	9,501	9,213	
	- - 31 - -	- - 63 - 41	55 92 157 51 — 133	p'cew'rk	192 - 531	282 1,140 2,129 p'cew'rk — 1,554	
	431 217	656 212 	1,027 331	7,371 5,032	10,224 4,287	14,318 5,751	
	648	868	1,358	12,403	14,511	20,069	
•••	Service &	100					
		Aug., 1911. 311 89 400 31 31 217 648	### Aug., July, 1911. ### 311 361 ### 361 ### 361 ### 361 ### 361 ### 363 ### 31 63 ### 63 ### 41 ### 431 ### 656 ### 217 ### 212 ### 31 ### 656 ### 217 ### 212 ### 648 868	Employment-relief. Aug., July, 1910. 311 361 377 89 191 162 400 552 539 — — 55 — — 92 31 63 61 — — 157 31 63 61 — — 41 133 431 656 1,027 217 212 331	Employment-relief. Employment-relief. Employment-relief. Employment-relief. Aug., 1911. Aug., 1911. Plant. 19	Employment-relief.	

Districts.	Total A	mount o	f Wages	Net No.* of Applicants Remaining on Registers at end of			
	Aug., 1911.	July, 1911,	Aug., 1910.	Aug., 1911.	July, 1911.	Aug., 1910.	
London :— County	101	£ 866 319	£ 817 299	1,329		1,868	
Total, London	849	1,185	1,116	1,329	1,342	1,868	
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth		- 66 - 139	52 329 420 41 — 368	265 2,925 893 — 294 29	259 2,881 1,430 — 317 852	1,153 679 3,676 1,023 209 1,385	
England and Wales Scotland	877 510	1,390 561 —	2,326 539	5,735 440	7,081 429	9,993 1,147	
United Kingdom	1 387	1,952	2,865	6,175	7,510	11,140	

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

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 abourers, 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

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.

	second	aupers or week of	one day August,	in 1911.	Inc. ((+) or (-) in
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	per 10 Populat	te 0,000 of tion on
Rotall about 30 knot				Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis.		5 360	17019		10 an	1
West District	11,551	2,010 7,466 1,354	13,561	170	+2	- 15
North District	15,919	7,466	23,385	229	+6	- 27 - 53
Central District East District	6,152 14,582	5,188	19,770	430 289	+7+8	- 53 - 42
South District	25,418	13,475	13,561 23,385 7,506 19,770 38,893	211	+ 3	- 32
Total, Metropolis	73,622	29,493	103,115	228	+ 4	- 31
West Ham	4,950	11,678	16,628	237	+24	+ 1
Other Districts.		Superior	ALCO SOLIS			700
Newcastle District	2,582 1,324	5,160	7,742	169	- 1	- 25 - 67
Stockton & Tees District	1,324	3,594 5,083	4,918	208	$-10 \\ + 2$	- 67
Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District	2,472 10,664 12,552 2,029 1,239	5.568	9,524 8,040	121 191	+ 2 + 4	- 32 - 22
Manchester District	10,664	8,382 10,416 1,767 3,069	19.046	193	- 4	- 24
Liverpool District Bradford District	12,552	10,416	22,968	211	- 4 - 2 + 6	- 26
	2,029	1,767	3,796 4,308	103	+6	- 12 - 18
Leeds District	2,825	3,975	6,800	115 144	- 4	_ 29
Barnsley District Sheffield District	911	3,975 2,530 3,006	3,441	122	+4	- 16
Sheffield District	3,235 1,902	3,006	6,241	132	-14	- 19
Hull District North Staffordshire	2 211	4,954 5,576	7 787	232 200	-14	- 23 - 47
Nottingham District	2,211 2,247	4.460	6,707	153	- 2 - 2	- 32
Leicester District	1,575 3,743	3,568 9,200	6,241 6,856 7,787 6,707 5,143 12,943 9,104	227	+ 9	- 54
Wolverhampton District Birmingham District	3,743	9,200	12,543	194	- 1	- 48
Bristol District	5,008 2,946	4,604	7,550	158 198	- 1	- 21 - 46
Cardiff & Swansea	2,416	7,138	9,554	231	+ 3	- 27
Total, "Other Districts"	66,322	96,146	162,468	174	- 1	- 30
SCOTLAND.*			00.050			
Glasgow District	5,292	17,664	22,956	244 180	- 2 - 1	- 11
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,617	5.340	6,957	169		- 14 - 19
Dundee and Dunfermline	945	2,580	3,304 6,957 3,525 3,429	178	- 5	- 6
Aberdeen	654	2,541 5,340 2,580 2,775 1,899	3,429	211	- 6 - 5 + 2 + 1	+ 17
Coatbridge & Airdrie	427	1,899	2,326	235	+ 1	+ 5
Total for the above Scottish Districts	9,698	32,799	42,497	214	- 1	- 11
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	6,294	5,082	11,376	278	+14	- 21
Belfast District Cork, Waterford and	3,150	1,176	4,326	97	+1	- 5
Limerick District	3,590	4,170	7,760	320	+2	- 59
dalway District	297	241	538	157	+ 2	- 31
Total for the above Irish Districts	13,331	10,669	24,000	212	+ 6	- 23
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in August, 1911	167,923	180,785	348,708	197	+ 1	- <u>26</u>

^{*} 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.

[•] Of the 9 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 4 were females.

^{*} 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 ileducting persons disqualified, &c.

† 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.

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

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. The total number of new disputes was 100 as compared with 66 in the previous month, and 26 in August, 1910. In these new disputes 238,576 workpeople were directly, and 11,904 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 373,615 workpeople involved in trade disputes in August, 1911, as compared with 189,108 in the previous month, and 17,359 in August, 1910.

New Disputes in August, 1911:-

Groups	No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.					
of Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Transport Other Trades	. 17 . 13 . 9 . 6 . 14 . 17 . 19	49 11,500 11,801 1,541 966 2,268 192,674 13,861 3,916	91 7,017 1,045 558 388 2,372	140 18,517 12,846 2,099 1,354 4,640 192,674 14,294 3,916			
Employees of Local Authorities . Total, August, 1911	100	238,576	11,904	250,480			
Mater Techn 1011	. 66	17,185	20,220	37,405			
Total, August, 1910	. 26	6,795	5,839	12,634			

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. Of the remaining disputes, 7 were primarily concerned with questions of trade union principles, 4 arose on questions of hours of labour, 11 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 on questions of working arrangements, and 3 were sympathetic strikes.

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. Of these new and old disputes 26, directly involving 4,993 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 16, directly involving 8,394 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 49, directly involving 173,117 persons, were compromised. In the case of 9 other disputes, directly involving 144,349 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration. — The time lost in August by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 2,099,300 working days. In addition, 224,500 working days were lost during August owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in August of all disputes, new and old, was 2,323,800 working days, as compared with 1,273,300 in the previous month, and 140,500 in the corresponding

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

	J	an.—Aug.,	1910.	Jan.—Aug., 1911.					
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.			
Building Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	11 109 7	688 191,126 1,029	31,000 3,191,500 50,700	19 103 6	2,447 90,142 1,037	70,300 3,371,400 21,000			
Engineering and Ship- building	44	6,047	- 38,300	99	55,973	637,400			
Other Metal	16 49 21 9 24	5,543 23,100 2,765 13,753 3,595	49,100 263,100 20,300 42,900 86,200	30 71 22 38 81	4,627 46,910 6,742 385,948 29,756	71,200 730,000 65,800 2,436,900 433,600			
Total	290	247,646	3,773,100	469	623,582	7,837,600			

	Principal Trade Disputes.													
Occupations.t	Locality.	Work	ber of people lved.	Date when Dispute	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result.;							
The late that the	o less de	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.‡	began.	ing Days.	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO PE	SAN melngt/E-festal)							
Coal Mining— Coal Miners and Surface Workers	Rhondda Valley	12,800		1910. 1 Sept.	287	Dispute at one pit as to price list for a particular seam, followed by sympathetic strikes at other pits of the Combine.	Agreement arrived at as to price and as to guarantee of an aver- age wage.							
Engineering Apprentices	Leeds	3,000		14 Aug.	13	For an advance in wages	Work resumed on old terms.							
Textile— Cotton Weavers, Warpdressers, Twisters, &c.	Skipton	1,500		6 July	45	Demand that the Colne list for coloured goods, less 5 per cent., should apply to Skipton (sectional disputes followed by general stoppage on 1st August).	See page 327.							
Transport— Dock Workers, Coal Porters, Lightermen, Stevedores, Carmen, &c.	London	78,000	T-such	31 July	21	For various advances in wages, reduction in hours of labour, and other improvements in working conditions.	Dockers awarded 1d. per hour advance by arbitrator; stevedores resumed work on old terms; for other agreements see pages 282, 325.							
Railway Workers	United King- dom	140,000†	-	5 Aug.	100	See page 322.	See page 322.							
Dock Workers, Seamen, Firemen, Stewards, Carters, &c.	Liverpool and District	35,000§	A TON	14 Aug.	10	Lock-out of dock workers because of sectional strikes in contravention of agreement followed by declara- tion of general strike of transport workers by men's leaders.	Work resumed upon dock workers giving assurances that the terms of the agreement would be carried out, and upon settlement of tramwaymen's dispute (for terms of settlement affecting tramwaymen and carters see page 323).							
Carters	Manchester	3,000	-	16 Aug.	7	Dispute as to rates of wages, over- time rates, and other matters affecting working conditions.	See page 324.							
Employees of Local Authorities— Tramwaymen	Leeds	1,116	-	3 Aug.	1	For a reduction in hours of labour from 60 to 54 per week, and advances in wages.	See LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1911, page 284.							
Tramwaymen	Glasgow	2,500	<u> </u>	12 Aug.	2	For a 51 hours week and 7 days annual holiday with pay, also advance of 1s. per week to men with short service.	Work resumed on old terms.							

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

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ Estimated number; full particulars as to numbers not yet received by Department.

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. The number of workpeople affected was 228,555, of whom 92,855 received increases amounting to £12,705 per week, and 135,700 sustained decreases amounting to £3,330 per week. The total number affected in July, 1911, was 106,407, and in August, 1910, 23,062.

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. In eleven cases, affecting 69,245 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

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: -

TTOBAT W	January—August.										
Groups of Trades.	. 19	010.	1911.								
Building Coal Mining Iron, &c., Mining Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Textile Trades Clothing Trades Clothing Trades Printing, &c., Trades Glass, &c., Trades Transport Trades Other Trades Employees of Local Authorities	No, 4,137 369,591 10,207 3,573 16,258 26,533 1,551 30 25,119 2,264 1,177 115 2,153 690 884	£ + 300 + 982 + 444 + 157 + 502 + 874 + 88 + 3 + 1,527 + 119 + 63 + 5 + 118 + 49 + 34	No, 12,415 390,050 10,309 2,909 15,751 38,972 164,529 1,831 9,361 2,751 196 3,502 70,616 4,400 6,679	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ +1,147 \\ -10,673 \\ -179 \\ -324 \\ +1,433 \\ +10,627 \\ +233 \\ +592 \\ +184 \\ +16 \\ +340 \\ +11,658 \\ +470 \\ +408 \\ \end{array}$							
Total	464,282	+ 5,265	734,271	+15,883							

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. The working time in an ordinary full week of all those affected was reduced by about 402,992 hours per week. In the eight months ended August 31st, 1911, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 90,080, and the aggregate amount of the reduction 534,831 hours per week.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Occupation.	Num	ximate ber of people ced by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
		effect in 1911.	te's per tens duchty stiffer	In- crease.	De- crease.	To remain test loge tree, delegant, see

I.-RATES OF WAGES

010000000000000000000000000000000000000	SWEED SEED THEFE					High Dum Canti Beauseast Dus standy and
	Burnley Warrington	1 August 1 August	D-1-1-1	400 250 400	::	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8¾d to 9d,). Increase of ¼d. per hour (9¼d. to 9½d.).
Building	Southampton	5 Aug.	Carpenters and joiners Plumbers Painters Woodcutting machinists Labourers	800 100 400 40 40 1,000		Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: Bricklayers carpenters and joiners, and plumbers, 8½d.; painters 7½d.; machinists, 7½d. and 9d.; labourers, 5½d.
Coal Mining	Durham	7 & 14 Aug.	Hewers, other underground workers, deputies, enginemen, boilerminders, mechanics, cokemen, and banks- men		130,000	Decrease of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 38¾ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Other Mining: PigIron Manu-	North Lines	7 Aug. {	Other surface workers		1,000 1,200	Decrease of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 35½ per cent. above the standard of 1879. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., leaving wage 1½ per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.
facture	Scotland	1 August	Blastfurnacemen and labourers		3,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., leaving wage 17½ per cent. above the standard of 1st January 1899.
Steel Manufac- ture	England and Scot-	6 Aug. {	Steel melters, pitmen, &c	2,400 730	::	11/2 per cent. above the standard of 1st January 1899. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Increase of 1¼ per cent.
	Leeds and District	First pay August	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, patternmakers, brass moulders and finishers, boilermakers, &c.	10,000		Increase of 1s. per week on time rates, and of 2½ per cent. on piece rates.
Engineering and Ship- building	Barrow (one firm) Oldham and Dis- trict	4 August 14 August	Shipyard labourers	763 3,000	1278612	Increase to a rate of 20s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week to those receiving 20s. and 21s. per week, and increases to 20s. to those receiving less than
	Leicester and District	August 16 Aug.	Fitters, turners, smiths, machine- men, &c. Electrical wiremen, &c.	1,000		that amount. Increase of 1s. per week on time rates, and of 2½ per cent. on piece rates.
Food	Dundee	1 August	Pastry bakers†	200 20,000	:	Increase of ¼d. per hour on time rates, and of 5 per cent. on piece rates. Increase of 1s. per week (29s. to 30s.). Increase of 1d. per hour (6d. and 7d. to 7d. and 8d.).
Transport	London	August	Carters, horsekeepers, stablemen, and vanguards Coal, corn, and fish porters, scalers, cranedrivers, &c.	35,000		Increase of the per hour (od. and (d. to (d. and 8d.). Increases to rates of 27s. for one horse, 31s. for two horses, 34s for three horses, and 38s. for four horses. Estimated increase of 4s. per week.
Employees of Local Author- ties	Leeds	August {	Motormen† }	887		{Increase of 1d. per hour. Increase of ½d. per hour.

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Food Transport	Dundee	1 August	Bread and pastry bakers 1	0::0	500 35,000	
Employees of Local Author-		August	Lightermen		4,000	Decrease of 2 hours per day (12 to 10). Decrease of 4½ hours per week (58½ to 54).

• 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 of the compared with 6,139 in July. 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

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

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

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; Rawtenstall, 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, Marchester Road; Newtown, The Mart, High Street; Pendlebury, 555, Bolton Road; Tonypandy, 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

Districts.	-			1	S FOR		YMEN	T.					VACA	ANCIES.			
(The numbers in brackets	Begin	ive Regination in I	ster at Period.	Re	received dr	uring	On E	Live Reg nd of Per	ister at	N	Votified de Period	uring		Filled	during :	Period.	
refer to the number of Exchanges.)	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Tem- porary		Men.	Women.	Total
London (28) South-Eastern (9)—	14,376	3,805		22,241	10,009	32,250	14,397	4,102	18,499	4,982	3,060	8,042	1,056	5,319	4,013	2,362	6,375
Brighton Reading	288 483	72 68 191	360 551 1,487	397 562	285 143	682 705	235 509	115 83	350 592	141 150	187	328 197	26 19	178 142 721	99 124	105	204 161
Other Exchanges (7) . Total	1,296	331	2,398	2,248 3,207	1,477	3,725 5,112	1,501	1,279	2,780 3,722	826	209	1,035	92	721	634	37 134	768
South-Western (12)—		201	741	913											857	276	1,133
Bristol (2) Plymouth Portsmouth	309 671	45 32 38 260	354 703	482 918	335 88 72 47	1,248 570 990	583 259 677	230 56 38	813 315 715	219 201 288	122 44 16 17	341 245 304	30 27 102	269 147 180	196 141 269	103	299
Southampton (2) Other Exchanges (6)		38 260	374 1,800	661 2,138	47 472	708 2,610	270 1,635	56 38 23 271	293 1,906	246 1,020	17 230	263 1,250	14 64	245 845	245 754	33 13 14 155	282 259 909
Total	3,396	576	3,972	5,112	1,014	6,126	3,424	618	4,042	1,974	429	2,403	237	1,683	1,605	318	1,923
East Midlands & Eastern Counties (17)— Derby	393	67	460	607	149	756	320	CE	705	770	ne.	105	75				E SON
Ipswich	151	52 100	203 698	313 830	127 250	1,080	163 777 345	65 64 132	385 227 909	330 121 148	75 59 84 111	405 180 232	35 2 22	313 155 191	287 105 144	61 52 69 56 64 170	348 157 213
Northampton	451	70 156 180	362 607 797	406 727 1,025	163 193 481 770	569 920 1.506	345 545 731	105 129 217	450 674 948	112 173 254	111 124 197	223 297 451	2 22 6 4 4	191 129 189	79 129	56 64	135 193
Other Exchanges (11)	995	336	1,331	1,779		1,506 2,549	1,003	308	1,311	629	467	1,096	76	413 658	247 435	170 299	417 734
Total West Midlands (31)—		961	4,458	5,687	2,133	7,820	3,884	1,020	4,904	1,767	1,117	2,884	149	2,048	1,426	771	2,197
Birmingham (5)		343 44	2,294 286 147	2,869 451 194	894 85 45	3,763 536 239	2,176 257	416 77 30	2,592	537 150	330 34	867 184	30 18	707 132 55 166	462 119	275 31	737 150
Stoke (3)	510	90 62	600	788 251	198 128	986	90 631 120	110	120 750 182	71 250 127	330 34 10 88 58 19 48	81 338 185	1 3 3 1	55 166 136	48 123	8 46	56 169
West Bromwich	222 456 2,155	44 12 90 62 43 81 422	265 537 2,577	300 474 3,399	81 143 992	379 381 617	261 392 2,422	62 37 97 531	298 489	150 128	19 48	169 176	12	152 119	87 137 92 1,003	8 46 52 16 39 306	139 153 131
Total	5,837	1,097	6,934	8 726	-2,566	4,391	6,349	1,369	2,953 7,718	1,204 2,617	1,000	1,617 3,617	192 260	1,117 2,584	1,003 2,071	773	1,309 2,844
Yorkshire Division (28)— Bradford	253	38	291	559	92	651	311								1000		100000
Grimsby	200	38 49 50	291 174 250	559 326 313	92 223 82 112	549 395 709	142	47 55 57 43 96 133	358 197 227	163 117 140	63 139 48 55 66 166	226 256 188	31 49 11	158 158 160	144 97 128	45 110 43 36 35 144	189 207 171
Huddersfield Hull Leeds (2)	239 352 661	54 74 144	293 426 805	597 754 1,123	112 175 316	709 929 1,439	221 434 774	96 177	264 530 907 140	211	55 66	266 176	49 11 37 14 71 40	186	187	36 35	223
Rotherham Sheffield (2)	107 571	16 221	123 792	231 959	46 326	277 1,285 578	116 574	24 261	835	295 173 307	22 149	461 195 456	40 60	292 111 265	219 138 208	144 13 117	363 151
York Other Exchanges (17)	273 1,152	339	317 1,491	493 2,499	85 815	578 3,314	244 1,150	55 407	299 1,557	1,203	22 149 36 437	249 1,640	181	265 199 1,096	181 961	26 316	325 207 1,277
Total Lancashire & Cheshire (50)-	3,933	1,029	4,962	7,854	2,272	10,126	4,136	1 178	5,314	2,932	1,181	4,113	502	2,726	2,343	885	3,228
Ashton	204 80	61 40	265 120	324 146	115 90 300	439 236 839	226 90	42 40	268 130 605	122	54	176 178	34	115 158	119 127	30	149
Birkenhead (2) Blackburn	396 150 334	152 89 121	548 239	539 275 622	123	839 398 857	445 186	160 56	242	135 183 79	54 43 153 90 100	336 169	73 2 39 41	231	167 54	30 31 137 47	158 304 101
Burnley Liverpool and Bootle (5)	334 131 1,244	53 592	455 184 1,836	360 1,958	142 928	502	314 124 1,237	111 53 638	425 177 1,875	215 249 357	100 85 353 327	315 334 710	39 41 104	99 252 205 526	200 175 332 301	91 71	291 246
Manchester (2) Oldham Preston	989 197 277	229 158 98	1,218 355 375	1,640 355 433	235 142 928 730 233 178	2,370 588 611	927 164	242 72 101	1,169 236	397 75	93	724 168	33 29 22 23	515	58	298 247 67	630 548 125
Rochdale Salford and Eccles (2)	244 382	97 147	341 529	314 791	152 353	466 1,144	316 184 459	157	417 228 616	118 146 236	69 92 81	187 238 317	22 23 47	96 127 168 160	99 114 161	50 7 7	149
Stockport	317 154 157	93 65 93	410 219 250	471 315 260	141 108 121	612 423 381	328 165	77 66	405 231	236 139 77	81 53 39	192 116	46 37	123 52 48	133 73	46 36 16	207 169 89
Other Exchanges (28)	2,215	800	3,015	4,670	1,564	6,234	2,355 2,355	88 735	3,090	2,182	1,091	79 3,273	646	2,091	36 1,928	15 809	2,737
Northern Division (14)—	7,471	2,888	10,359	13,473	5,513	18,986	7,680	2,682	10,362	4,765	2,747	7,512	1,179	4,966	4,077	2,068	6,145
Carlisle	124 211	25 105	149 316	316 433	134 122	450 555	132 269	41 67	173 336 673	133 141	46 59	179 200	79 29	86 167	128 138	37 58	165 196
S. Shields (2) Sunderland	438 283 225	131 84 39	569 367 264	894 634 492	491 226 79	1,385 860 571	501 326 277	172 83 52	673 409 329	146 251 279	59 190 75 21	336 326	29 36 73	225 239 79 138	107 237	58 154 75 17	261 312
W. Hartlepool (2) Other Exchanges (6)	162 904	173 332	335 1,236	332 1,707	142 824	474 2,531	194 932	157 363	351 1,295	156 465	84 292	300 240 757	7 34 107	138 560	69 96 393	17 76 274	86 172 667
Total	2,347	889	3,236	4,808	2,018	6,826	2,631	935	3,566	1,571	767	2,338	365	1,494	1,168	691	1,859
Wales (11)— Cardiff (3) Merthyr Tydfil	429 62	144	573	1,347 285	370 32	1,717	551	161	712	648 177	57	705	238	348	529	57	586
Newport Swansea	203 242	71 62	68 274 304	538 618	140 178 181	317 678 796	67 288 262	18 53 71 76	85 341 333	93 217	57 10 35 90 87	187 128 307	21 19	112 83 202	107 76 159	5 28	112
Other Exchanges (5) Total	1.372	70 353	1,725	3,629	901	1,022	462		333 538	431		518	18	293	257	62 54	221 311
Scotland (22)—	50.5		000	953	107	4,530	1,630	379	2,009	1,566		1,845	296	1,038	1,128	206	1,334
Aberdeen	205 80 658	55 411 133	260 491 791	491 1,070 1,684	149 550 380	640 1,620 2,064	269 362	59 203	328 565	210 270 433	89 48	299 318	24 158	222	174 235	72 40	246 275
Glasgow, Govan, Partick(5) Greenock	1,751 272	411 133 471 27 37	2,222	3,992	1,274	2,064 5,266 460	937 1,640 182	190 428 32 37	1,127 2,068 214	433 1,205 50	116 419 33	549 1,624 83	97 47	352 1.122	363 868 48	86	1,169
Paisley Other Exchanges (10)	1,030	37 151	159 1,181	446 5,304	63 757	509 6,061	221 905	37 180	258 1,085	· 193 3,588	33 42 614	235 4,202	18 1,274	71 142 2,459	138 3,254	23 22 479	71 160 3,733
Total	4,118	1,285	5,403	13,366	3,254	16,620	4,516	1,129	5,645	5,949	1,361	7,310	1,618	4,485	5,080		6,103
Belfast Dublin	512 1,046	99 261	611	1,116 1,439	153 452	1,269 1,891	511 934	98 190	609 1,124	195 292	55 92	250	21	170	153	38	191
Other Exchanges (4) Total	656	208	864	1,439	452	1,493	529	214	743	371	262	384 633	31 74	214 353	190 281	55 146	245 427
otal, United Kingdom	2,214	568 13,782	2,782	3,596 91,699	32,642	4,653 124,841	1,974	502 15,391	2,476	858		1,267	126	737	624	239	863
BEAT 31 24 32 31 1 757	6 000	ments.	The l	Bar all		me and	SERVICE.	58 3 6	NI SO	30,098	ies throu	42,891			24,392	9,612	34,004

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

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JUVENILES-DISTRICT TABLE.

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

			1		PPLICA'		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	1911.		NT.				VACA	NCIES.		
Districts.			On I	ive Reg	ister at Period.	Rec	eived d		On Li	ve Regi	ster at	Not	tified o	luring d.	Fi	lled dur Period.	ing
(The numbers in brackets re number of Exchange	fer to the	,		Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
ondon (28)			1,212	856	2,068	5,157	2,974	8,131	1,703	981	2,684	2,392	1,162	3,554	1,909	945	2,854
outh-Eastern (9)— Brighton				9 11	23 45	50 89	31 54	81 143	7 32	11 20	18 52	71 42	20 36 33	91 78 102	32 38 50	17 35 22	49 73 7 2
Reading Other Exchanges (7)		. :	68	32 52	100	173 312	63	236 460	109	28 59	207	69 182	89	271	120	74	194
outh-Western (12)— Bristol (2)			. 137	105	242	293 65	98	391 105	207	133 17	340 30 21 31	155 56	51 21 6	206 77 44	123 49 35 16	44 17 5	167 66
Plymouth	: ::		. 29	14	44 34 28 146	293 65 55 54 210	9 16 74	64 70 284	16 26 100	17 5 5 47	31 147	56 38 16 153	5 40	21	16 101	5 31	40 21 132
Other Exchanges (6) Total			200	195	494	677	237	914	362	207	569	418	123	541	324	102	426
ast Midlands and Eastern Counties (17) Derby			. 54	19	80 43	84 65	68 54 56	152 119	32 26	21 24 21 11	53 50 103	69 51 87	56 27 42 44 28 73	125 78 129	46 37 82 50 59 98 89	46 23 38 24 14	92 60 120
Ipswich			. 22	12 15 29	80 43 53 37 56	169 75 116	40 62	225 115 178	32 26 82 22 33	11 44 56	103 33 77	87 79 89 112	28	129 123 117 185	50 59	24 14 67	74 73 165
Norwich	: ::		73	29 78 78 187	151 263	205 223	168 525	373 748	108	178	164 266	131	289	9 420		247	336
Total			. 31'	366	683	937	973	1,910			746	618				146	920
West Midlands (31)— Birmingham (5) Coventry	: ::		200	1 9	30	535 60 39	30	879 90 75 163	24	16	445 40 44	17	2	3 40	13	19	329 32 12 23 85 23 74
Dudley			. 3	9 37 22	30 25 86 52 82	106 83 54	57	137	24 53	42 28 25 78	102 52 78	63		5 - 108	46	6 11 39 12	85
West Bromwich	: ::		3 20	8 79 7 195	117	127	105	232 923	49 256	228	127 484	343	14	0 483	286	16 125	41:
			60								1,372		1	3 80		374 5	989
Bradford Grimsby	: ::		4	3 - 1 29 8 2 2 4	13 70 10	131	68	198 38 130	43	23	66 15 37	87	7 6	3 82 0 14' 2 29 9 83	2 35 7 71 9 13 5 50 0 35 7 127	5 42 15 12 36	113
Huddersfield		-:		2 4 6 71 1 24	117	1 150	32 157 1 180	41.	64	12 110 62	170	43	7 5	3 100 2 26'	35	36 105	23
Leeds (2)	: ::		2	3 16	39	309	9 165	47	1 123	65	136 37 188 8	158 32 118 33	8 7	5 3' 7 199 89 7	7 29 5 92 2 32	67 38	25 60 77 230 30 15
York		::	14		300	420	258	678	3 214	147	1,111	270	0 13	55 40	5 168	103	27
Total Lancashire and Cheshire (50)—		100	51							9 439 8 4	1,11			15 3		10	
Ashton		::	:	21 26	6 4 7	3 2 7 3 6 8	7 61	7	9 10	6 19 6 32	3	5 6	2 2	31 4 21 8 10 3	3 33	18	5
Blackburn		:		6 19 1	2 2	3 2	1 26	8 2	7	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	3	2 2	8	18 4	6 23	3 16	3
Burnley Liverpool and Bootle (5) Manchester (2)	: :	::	1	80 254 50 2'	5 43 7 7 9 2 3 1	5 48 7 29 2 3	1 14	5 43	4 21 6 5	6 256 1 42 0 2	47 9 1	3 22	2	91 31	9 178	73	20
Oldham				14 16 1	3 1	6 2	9 3	0 9	9 3	1 42 0 2 4 12 3 5	1	6 2	7	22 5 4 1 37 10	1 '	7 3	3
Rochdale Salford and Eccles (2) Stockport		::	::	32 3 10 27 7	3 10	3 4	10 9 14 3 50 8 56 4	7 8	1 1 2	5 28 4 18 8 61	2	3 6 9 2 9 2 13 1	23	13 3 35 6	66 2	6 26	3
Warrington Wigan Other Exchanges (28)	: :			40 93 16	1	1 8	6 4		02 4	14 29	38	34 35	53 1	14 74 52		3 139	9 3
Total			6	70 70	1,37	1,97	78 1,23	6 3,2						1,6			
Northern Division (14)— Carlisle	:: :		-	36 1 35 3 16 7	5 6	5 '	52 4 70 3 07 17	9 1	01 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	26 1 35 1 17 4	7 8	36 52 55 72	34 24 60 19	18	78 2 42 2 12 6	1 1 4	8 1
Newcastle	:	: ::	::	37 3	11	71 (61 10	7	36 1 65 2 83 2 42 8	17 4 22 5 23 2 57 5	5 1	72 3 48 3 09 3	19 17 73	5	41 1 22 1 87 5	4	2 4 3
West Hartlepool (2) Other Exchanges (6)	:: 0:	: ::	::	48 18	89 2	98 2	46 27	18 5	24	69 16	9 2	38 1	17	49 1	66 10 48 30		9 1
Total Wales (11)—			-				67 74			49 37 00 4			79				25
Cardiff (3)	:	: :	:	63 1	2 34	3 50 1	04	14 1	15	5 1	0	15 57	1 41	2 10	3 51	and letter	1 9 8
Newport	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		:: _	16 27	12 22	28 49 1	57	15 50 1	.63	70 2	5	95	33 24	15	39	24 1	53
Total Scotland (22)—										30 12			86				
Aberdeen			*	5 176	3 81 2	57 3	104 1	20 2	29 224 324 3	12 26 345 139	29 5	60 1	19	86	37	19 97	17
Edinburgh and Leith (3) Glasgow, Govan and Partick (5) Greenock	::		:: .	227 1	42 3 17 3	69 50 30	679 4 44 88	58 1,3 35 5	79	17 55	5	30 60	27 47	18	45 48	10 30	13
Paisley Other Exchanges (10)				119 1	46 2	.65	453 3	600	753	99 1	35 2	234		Maria Carlo	416 2		91 1
Total					2 1,1	29 1,8	57 1,2	9 3,	66	20	4	24	38	6	44	19	2
Belfast				27	41	178 2	254 1	00	354	102	40	142	105	12	117	92	12
Dublin Other Exchanges (4)	:	:: ::	:		57	193	187	76	263	111	58	169	74	19	93		17

* 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.]

September, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

	SERVICE ST		APPLIC	ATIONS	S FOR E	MPLOY	MENT.						VACA	NCIES.			
Trades.		ive Registance in Register in		Receive	ed during	Period.	On	Live Reg	ister at eriod.	No	tified du Period.	ring		Filled d	uring F	eriod.	
并但但他是	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total
Building:— Carpenters and Joiners	1,666	1	1,666	3,762	Charge and	3,762	1.662		1,662	2010	1	0010	1 00	1.554	11	1	1
Bricklavers	739		739	1,805		1,805	742		742	2,016	1111	2,016	64	1 554 565	1,618 583		1,613
Painters, Decorators, &c Other skilled men	2,409 1,564	:	2,409 1,564	3,577 3,089		3,577 3,089	1,760 1,417		1,760 1,417	1,125		1,125	33 52	1,018	1,051		1,05
Labourers	1,393		1,393	2,496		2,496	1,200		1,200	845	1001110	845	67	802 687	854 754	31.00	85
Other Works of Construction and Roads.	750		750	2,430	8000	2,430	689		689	1,774	11.	1,774	195	1,376	1,571	139016	1,57
Mining and Quarrying	660		660	1,351		1,351	613		613	398	1	399	9	270	278	1	27
and Conveyances— Engineering and Machine Making—				Par House	NAME OF THE PARTY												
Labourers Others	708 4,756	229	8,411	1,071 8,939	742	10 500	5,262)	0.740	270 2,464	1			(232	1	
Ships and Boats Other Trades	601 2,117	625	0,411	1,888	142	16,522	787	311	9,312	1,406	327	5,641	196	3,994	959	278	4,190
Other Trades	1,366	1,222	2,588	2,629	2,812	5,441	1,313	1,074	2,387	1,174 1,106	1,350	2,456	303	1,613	846 859	1,057	1,916
Boot and Shoe Makers	644	64	708	1,204	215	1,419	801	86	887	353	147	500	13	310	232	91	30
Others Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	438 9,091	591 60	1,029 9,151	770 14,083	1,582 169	2,352 14,252	515 9,952	747 91	1,262 10,043	150 2,826	632	782 2,859	43 530	458 1,851	77 2,353	424 28	323 503 2,383
Agriculture— Fruit, etc., Pickers	155	373	528	969	1,556	2,525	7	1,092	1.099	1.041	551	1,592	1,117	304	057	400	1
Others	1,168 704	109 338	1,277 1,042	2,288 1,117	461 676	2,749 1,793	1,358 801	145 347	1,503 1,148	473 211	105 273	578 484	75 11	324 292	953 329 128	468 70 175	1,421 399 303
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and	1,383	. 87	1,470	2,517	210	2,727	1,517	84	1,601	729	83	812	57	480	478	59	537
Decorations. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap,	226	95	321	518	233	751	310	102	412	270	212	482	20	447	259	208	46
Resin, etc. Bricks, Cement, Pottery and	353	65	418	540	176	716	398	101	499	200	114	314	9	161	101	69	170
Glass. Food, Tobacco, Drink and	1 A 8	OF THE		TOTAL STATE	ATT TO THE					33.75						00	11
Lodging— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.,	263	16	279	520	30	550	272	13	285	226	23	249	- 38	134	155	17	172
Makers. Others	2,285	1,762	4,047	4,201	4,229	8,430	2,443	1,915	4,358	1,628	2,710	4,338	1,093	2,258	1.190	2.161	3 351
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers.	206	77	283	345	154	499	240	67	307	74	82	156	3	101	41	63	104
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	282	9	291	421	60	481	282	23	305	130	38	168	5	96	74	27	101
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	574	3	577	871	8	879	558	2	560	349	15	364	48	261	295	14	309
Commercial	2,363	598	2,961	3,145	853	3,998	2,595	664	3,259	857	336	1,193	53	812	643	222	86
Domestic (Outdoor)— Laundry and Washing Ser-	1	6 505)	(1,480)	607657		(551	1	,	893)				010		000
vice. Others	} 1,548	5,760	7,813	1,626	12,884	15,990	1,518	6.137	8,206	335 {		5,150	477	3,181	250	592	3,658
Other, General and Undefined-	8.085		9.005	15 001	10,001)	15 001		(0,137	,	Town to the	3,922)	196	1000	1	1	2,816	1
(b) Others	2,131	1,819	8,085 3,950	15,981 3,664	4,112	15,981 7,776	8,464 2,438	1,839	8,464 4,277	4,959 958	946	4,959 1,904	1,179 172	3,398 1,377	4,577 777	772	4,577
Total	50,628	13,782	64,410	91,699	32,642	124.341	52,866	15,391	68,257	30,098	12,793	42.891	5,880	28,124	24.392	9,612	27 00

* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below.

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

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

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

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

	Section.	Va	cancies i	or Juven	niles.			
Trades.	Notifie	d during	Period.	Filled during Period				
Pelligs, od disc	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total		
Building and Works of Con- struction.	202	-	202	129	-	129		
dining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances.	33 938	198	34 1,136	25 767	190	25 957		
Pextiles	320 292 3,044	296 527 155	616 819 3,199	224 197 2,325	265 412 114	489 609 2,439		
Fruit, etc., Pickers Others aper, Prints, Books, etc. Vood, Furniture, Fittings, etc. chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc. ricks, Cement, Pottery, etc. ood, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging.	87 67 221 251 60 90 571	79 32 352 47 233 20 381	166 99 573 298 293 110 952	87 47 175 194 45 58 411	79 24 304 40 228 15 306	166 71 479 234 273 73 717		
kins, Leather, Hair, etc	50	100	150	28	76	104		
Watches, Instruments and	84	37	121	03	30	110		
as, Water, & Electricity Sup- ply and Sanitary Service	29	1	30	24	1	25		
omestic (Outdoor) ther, General and Undefined	583 148	110 981	693 1,129	478 99	88 724	566 823		
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	107 823	707	107 1,530	79 738	<u>-</u>	79 1,348		
Total	8,000	4,257	12,257	6,210	3,501	9,711		

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

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

Employment.	Applicants Registered.	Applicants given work.	Number of Jobs.	Estimated number of days on which work was given.	Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant given work.
Men.					
Cotton Porters (Liverpool, Oldhall Street).	380	124	144		
Cloth Porters (Manchester) Dock Labourers Sandwichmen Other men	282 560 388 305	248 326 205 231	4,293 1,375 1,041 278	3,362 1,605 1,172 1,174	13·6 4·9 5·7 5·1
Total men	1,915	1,134	7,131		
Women. Charwomen	872 68	221 15	466 103	575 243	2·6 16·2
Total women	940	236	569	818	3.5
Grand Total	2,855	1,370	7,700		1000

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

ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN CONNECTION WITH BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The Board of Trade, under powers conferred on them by Section 2 (5) of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, have appointed Advisory Trade Committees for Labour Exchanges in the Northern Division of England and in Ireland. The following are the members of the Com-

NORTHERN DIVISION OF ENGLAND .- Representing Employers: Sir Benjamin C. Browne, Sir Wm. Theodore Doxford, Messrs. Philip Burtt, A. B. Gowan, Reginald Guthrie, Matthew C. James, R. O. Lamb, John Proud, A. S. Purdon, Edward Robson, William Thackray, Henry Watson, W. T Weir, R. Theodore Wilson. Representing Workpeople: Messrs. John Cairns, William Candler, James Cox, Arthur Crossley, John Hall, Isaac D. Hebron, John Laidler, Hugh Lynas, William Paterson, G. J. Rowe, Ralph Spence, George Warters, Alexander Wilkie, M.P., John Wilson, M.P.

The first meeting of this Committee was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on August 10th.

IRELAND.—Representing Employers: Messrs. H. McLaughlin, Jas. A. Cleland, William Fleming, John D. Wallis, William R. Nolan, James G. Crawford, Geo. Baine, Wm. T. Green, Wm. W. Murphy, L. Morley, Guy P. Morrish, Arthur J. Phelan, P. J. O'Neill, B. Devine, Richard H. Beamish, A. Cecil Pim, and one other yet to be appointe Representing Workpeople: Messrs. Richard O'Carroll, Joseph Clarke, James Freeland, Henry Howard, Thompson Donald, Eyton H. Hayes, J. Murphy, M. Egan, George Greig, Nathan Rimmer, R. S. McNamara, Henry Rochford, Michael Wall, Patrick Walsh, Wm. Johnston, J. McCarron, and Miss M. Galway.

The first meeting of this Committee was held at Dublin, on August 21st. Mr. H. McLaughlin was elected Chairman of the Committee.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during August, 1911.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*			
Bradford West	Lane.	Tuesday, 2-3 p.m.			
Glastonbury	D. Lawrie, Woodlands Villa	Surgery, weekdays, 9-10 a.m.			
Killaloe	P. J. Holmes	Killaloe Dispensary, Tues day, 10 a m12 noon			
Matlock	H. W. Moxon, The Hazels, Darley Dale.	Surgery, West View, Mat lock, Wednesday, 2-3 p.m.			
Montgomery	m m mr. Tr. 1.	Thursday, 11 a.m12 noon.			
Ruskington	J. B. B. Whelan	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.			
Swinton	S. Hosegood, 77, Chorley Road	Weekdays, 10-11 a.m.			
Tobermory	R. N. MacDonald, Tobermory, Argyll.	Tuesday, 10–11 a.m.			
Wigton	F. S. Hawks, The Limes	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10			

Note.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the esidence of the Certifying Surgeon. * I.e., of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN AUGUST, 1911.

(Note.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) DURING August 595 fresh applications (324 from domestic servants, etc.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 514 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 113 persons, of whom 69 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 113 situations found for applicants, 80 were of a more or less permanent character, while 33 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks, parlourmaids and children's nurses was in excess of the supply; the supply of ladies' maids was in excess of the demand.

THE PERMIT	Applications by Work- people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
elonge st laour					Permanently.		Tem- porarily.	
	Aug., 1911.	Aug., 1910.	Aug., 1911.	Aug., 1910.	Aug., 1911.	Aug., 1910.	Aug., 1911.	Aug. 1910.
countries andress	Summary by Bureaux.							
Central Bureau :- 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	83	136	75	96	25	28	4	17
Y.W.C.A.:— 26, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq. (2)	236 61	318 87	280 20	289 27	22 6	34 15	18 1	21 10
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birming-	45	11	30	25	`	1		6
ham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	170	227	109	128	27	39	10	11
Total of 10 Bureaux	595	779	514	565	80	117	33	65
	Summary by Occupations.						1.	
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous Miscellaneous	36 5 29 62 7 324 132	99 18 34 73 13 392 150	25 18 18 8 390 55	36 2 21 31 20 392 63	5 1 4 3 7 46 14	10 2 11 7 14 62 11	3 6 23 1	18
Total of 10 Bureaux	595	779	514	565	80	117	33	65

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 50 persons in London and 20 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 242 persons in London and 96 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES.

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING AUGUST.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (5). England and Wales.—5, viz.:—London Ladies' Tailors' Machinists' and Pressers' Trade Union, 12A, Colchester St., Commercial Rd., E.; Undeb Gweithwyr Mon, Cefni Chambers, Llangefni, Anglesey; Ashton-under-Lyne and Dist. Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers, George and Dragon Hotel, Market Place, Ashton-under-Lyne; Domestic Workers' Union of Great Britain, 211, Belsize Rd., Hampstead, N.W.; Manchester and Salford Dock Workers' Union, 4, Salisbury Buildings, Trafford Rd., Salford, Manchester. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

Industrial & Provident Societies (19).—England and Wales.
14, viz.:—Co-operative Productive (1): Irchester Boot Manufacturers, Ltd., High St., Irchester. Co-operative Distributive (2): Mynydd Mawr Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Co-operative Buildings, Tumble, Llannon, Carm.; Tideswell and Dist. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., High St., Tideswell, Buxton. Working Men's Clubs (4): Miles Platting I.L.P., Ltd., Enoch St., Wilson St., Manchester; Easington Lane W.M.C. and Inst., Ltd., 101, Front St., Easington Lane, Easington, Castle Eden, co. Durham; Collingwood W.M. Social and Recreation Club and Inst., Ltd., Collingwood Bldgs., Collingwood St., Felling, co. Durham; Communist W.M.C. and Inst., Ltd., 107-109, Charlotte St., Fitzroy Sq., W. Small Holdings (3): Swanscombe S.H. and Allotments Soc., Ltd., 132, Milton Rd., Swanscombe, Greenhithe, Kent; Moordown, Winton and Dist. S.H. and Allotments Soc., Ltd., Linton Apiaries, Green Rd., Bournemouth; Priors Marston S.H. and Allotments, Ltd., The Forge, Priors Marston, Byfield, Northampton. Tenants' Society (1): Howard Cottage Soc., Ltd., Glaed Hame, Letchworth. Miscellaneous (3): Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—5, viz.: Agricultural Productive (2): Larah Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Ballinvreena, Kilfinone. Agricultural Distributive (3): Roheen Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ramsgrange; Camphill Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ramsgrange; Camphill Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ramsgrange; Camphill Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ramsgrange; Camphill Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ramsgrange; Camphill Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ramsgrange; Camphill Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ramsgrange; Camphill.

Friendly Societies (29).—England and Wales (26): Coalsworth W.M. Club and Inst., Gateshead; Jutefield Conservative W.M. Club, Burnley; Rose Grove Unity W.M. Club and Inst., Burnley; Paddington Railway W.M. Club and Inst., London, W.; Stechford Social W.M. Club, Stechford, Birmingham; George V. W.M. Recreation Club and Inst., Glass Houghton, Castleford; Haworth W.M. Cycling Club and Inst., Haworth, Yorks; Arksey Village W.M. Club and Inst., Arksey, Doncaster; Great Houghton High St. W.M. Club and Inst., Houghton, Barnsley; Conymoor W.M. Club and Inst., Conymoor, Methley, Leeds; S. Kirkby Prog. W.M. Club and Inst., S. Kirkby, Wakefield; Woodside Lairage Butchers' Assoc., Birkenhead; St. Phillip's and Dist. Mutual Money Soc., Bristol; Central Counties Permanent Money Soc., Leicester; Paddington Small Traders' Benefit Soc., London, W.; Sowerby Bridge Taylor-Mills Mutual

Self-Help Money Soc., Sowerby Bridge; Lockwood (Huddersfield) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Lockwood; Bexley Asylum Staff Benefit Soc., Bexley; Havannah and Southport Collieries and Dist. Sick, Burial, and Div. Soc., Parr, St. Helens; Sir Rufus Isaacs Sick and Div. Benefit Soc., London, E.; St. Bartholomew's, St. Matthew's and Dist. Benefit Soc., London, S.E.; Bowes Park Wesleyan Sick Benefit Soc., London, N.; Wonder Vaults, Soho, Sick and Div. Soc., Birmingham; New Crown Friendly Sick and Div. Soc., Birmingham; Drake Friendly Sick and Div. Soc., Birmingham, Scotland.—Nil. Ireland (3): St. Joseph's Christian Burial Soc., Donnybrook; Licensed Cab and Car Owners and Drivers Prot'n. Benefit and Burial Asoc., Dublin; Ferbane Trade and Labour Friendly Soc., Ferbane.

September, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

To word (0101) town of a	Notices receive	to a air his		
Class of Society.	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding up.	Registry Cancelled.	
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies Friendly Societies Building "Branches		1 7 20 38 7	3 5	

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING AUGUST.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.)

All the United Ringom ones Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.)

Mines and Quarries, 1910. Part I. District Statistics. Accidents; persons employed; output. [Cd. 5794: pp. 48: price 6½d.] District Reports. Yorkshire and North Midland District (No. 4). Home Office. [Cd. 5676-111: pp. 80: 1s. 1d.]

General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1910. [Cd. 5820: pp. 17: price 2½d.]

Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ending March 31st, 1911, with Reports to the Board of Trade upon Certain Accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 5808: pp. 99: price 9½d.]

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Return of Railway Servants of certain classes who were on one or more occasions on duty more than twelve hours without rest, &c., &c., during May, 1911. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5851: pp. 25: price 3d.]

Merchant Shipping, 1909-10. Abstracts of Shipping Casualties, with particulars of the Loss of Life for the year ended June 30th, 1910. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5812: pp. xxvi. + 137: price 4s. 4d.]

4s. 4d.]

Merchant Shipping (Loss of Life). Return of the Lives Lost by Wreek, Drowning, or other Accident in British Seagoing Merchant Ships during the years 1891 to 1910 inclusive. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5800: pp. 5: price 1d.]

Return of all British and Foreign Ships ordered by the Board of Trade to be Provisionally Detained as Unsafe, July 1st, 1910, to June 30th, 1911. [Cd. 5863: pp. 6: price 1d.]

Aliens Act, 1905. Part I. A Statement with regard to the Expulsion of Aliens. Part II. Fifth Report of H.M. Inspector under the Act, 1910. Home Office. [Cd. 5789: pp. 85: price 8½d.]

Aliens Act, 1905. Return of Alien Passenger Traffic between the United Kingdom and Ports in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea during three months ended June 30th, 1911, with the number of Expulsion Orders made. Home Office. [Cd. 5829:

pp. 8: price 14d.]

Census of Production, 1907. Preliminary Tables. Part IX.
Building, Quarrying, Public Utilities, &c. Board of Trade.

[Cd. 5813: pp. 102: price 10d.]

Trade Unions. Return of Injunctions granted by the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature against Trade Unions since the House of Lords Judgment in the case of Osborne v. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. [H.C. 247: pp. 2: price 4d.]

pp. 2: price \(\frac{1}{2}d.\)]

Agricultural Statistics, 1910. Vol. XLV. Part III. Prices and Supplies of Corn, Live Stock, and other Agricultural Produce. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 5786: pp. 186: price 9d.1

Departmental Committee on the Remuneration of the Ordnance Survey Staff. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Report. [Cd. 5825: pp. 28: price 3d.] Minutes of Evidence. [Cd. 5826: pp. 214: price 1s. 9d.]

National Insurance Bill. Actuarial Report on the Position of Persons in the Naval and Military Services of the Crown.
Clause 36. [Cd. 5809: pp. 14: price 2d.]
Thirteenth Report of the Congested Districts Board for Scotland for the year April 1st, 1910, to March 31st, 1911. Aid to fisheries; apprenticing boys to trades; home industries, &c. [Cd. 5793: pp. xxi. + 22: price 4½d.]
Nineteenth Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, April 1st, 1909, to March 31st, 1911. Boat building; textile and other home industries; agricultural credit banks, &c. [Cd. 5712: pp. 66: price 3d.]

Forty-seventh Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar of Marriages, Births and Deaths, Ireland, 1910. Deals with occupational mortality, emigration from Ireland, prices of provisions, and number of persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief in 1910 and previous ten years. [Cd. 5783: pp. xlvii. + 193: price 2s. 9d.]

Poor Law (Ireland). Return of the Number and Parental Condition of Children maintained in Irish Workhouses on May 13th, 1911. [H.L. 126: pp. 9: price 1½d.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada — The Labour Gazette, July, 1911. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during June; retail prices of staple articles of consumption; industrial accidents; disputes, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer:

Commonwealth of Australia.—Official Year Book, No. 4, 1911. Statistics for period 1901-1910. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co.: pp. 1230.]

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, June and July, 1911. Condition of trade and employment; cases under the Workers' Compensation Act; co-operative works, accidents, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

New South Wales.—Industrial Arbitration. Reports and Records, 1910. Vol. IX., Part IV. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 121 + xlviii.]

Western Australia.—Statistical Register, 1929. Part VI. Industrial establishments (exclusive of mines)—number employed, wages, &c. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer.]

Queensland. — Wages Board Determinations. Plastering Trade Board for the South-Eastern Division, dated June 23rd,

Victoria.—Wages Board Determinations. Saddlery Board, dated June 2nd, 1908, cancelling that of December 15th, 1908. Artificial Manure Board, dated June 16th, 1911, cancelling that of October 26th, 1904. Starch Board, dated June 26th, 1911, cancelling that of June 29th, 1907. Watchmakers' Board, dated July 11th, 1911. Bread Board, dated June 28th, 1911, cancelling that of June 12th, 1907. Lift Attendants Board, dated July 13th, 1911. Pottery Trade Board, dated June 13th, 1911, cancelling that of November 10th, 1909. Boot, Shoe and Stipper Board, dated May 11th, 1911, cancelling that of March 3rd, 1911.

Cape Colony. — Government Labour Bureau Report, June, 911. Monthly report on the state of the labour market: pp. 7.

INTERNATIONAL.

Journal of the International Labour Office, Nos. 3, 4, 5. 1911. (French Edition). Labour legislation. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie.]

Journal of the International Association for Combating Un-employment, No. 1. 1911. [Paris: Service des Publications de l'Association Internationale pour la Lutte contre le Chômage, 34,

Rue de Babylone.]

International Co-operative Bulletin August, 1911. Agricultural co-operative societies in seventeen countries. International Co-operative Alliance. [Zürich: Hadlaubstrasse, 86.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.—State of New York.—Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner for Labour for the twelve months ended 30th September, 1910. (pp. 328.) Annual Reports of the Departmental Bureaus for the twelve months ended 30th September, 1909. Volume I. Factory Inspection, Mercantile Inspection, Mediation and Arbitration (pp. 606). Volume II. Bureau of Labour Statistics. Wages and earnings, hours of labour, state of employment, labour organisations, &c. (pp. 755). [Albany: State Department of Labour.]

State of New York.—Bulletin of the Department of Labour, June, 1911. State of employment, and wages and earnings in the first quarter of 1911; labour organisations, strikes and lock-outs, &c. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., State Printers: pp. 138.]

Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour. Department of Commerce and Labour. No. 93. March, 1911. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1910. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

Massachusetts.—Report of the Commission to investigate Employment Offices, 1911. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 130.]

Massachusetts.—Fortieth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour, 1909. Changes in wages and hours of labour, strikes and lock-outs, labour organisations, &c. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 404.]

Ohio.—Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1909. Statistics of manufactures, wages, free employment offices, coal-mining statistics, &c. [Springfield: Springfield Publishing Co., State Printers: pp. 480.]

—Report on Conditions of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. Volume VII. Conditions under which children leave school to go to work (pp. 309). Volume VIII. Juvenile Delinquency and its relation to Employment (pp. 177). [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

France.—Inquiry relating to Home Work in the Underclothing Industry. Vol. V. General Results. French Labour Department. 1911. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. 154.]

—Journal of the French Labour Department. July, 1911. Savings banks in 1909; employment and labour disputes in June. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: price 2d.]

Germany. -German Insurance Code, July 19th, 1911. Amends

Germany.—German Insurance Code, July 19th, 1911. Amends and consolidates laws on workmen's insurance previously in force. Text and Preface; also Introductory Law, giving particulars as to putting Code in force, 1911. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: pp. xiv. + 526.]
—Statistics of Munich for 1910. Part I. Meat consumption; prices. Statistical Office of Munich. [J. Lindauersche Buchhandlung (Schöpping): pp. 44: price 1s.]
—Statistical Yearbook of Saxony, 1911. Meat consumption; savings banks; prices; wages of day labourers, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1911; workpeople's insurance; co-operation; labour disputes; statistics of factories; labour registries. Statistical Office of Saxony. [Dresden: Kommissionsverlag von C. Heinrich: pp. 298: price 1s.]

Journal of the German Labour Department, August, 1911. Employment in July; summary of provisions of German Imperial Insurance Code of July 19th, 1911; labour disputes in second quarter of 1911. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price Id.]

—Statistical Journal of Baden, January—July, 1911. January.

Prices in 1910. March. Savings banks in 1909. April. Federation of Baden Labour Registries; statistics of work of registries for 1910 and duration of unemployment among applicants 1898, 1910.

1910 and duration of unemployment among applicants 1898-1910; censuses of unemployed in Baden towns in winter of 1910-1911; work of private employment registries in 1910; sickness insurance in 1909. Baden Statistical Office. [Carlsruhe: C. F. Müller.]

—Movement of Population in Berlin in 1909. Municipal Statistical Office. [Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. vi. + 134:

Statistical Office. [Puttkammer & Muhlbrecht: pp. vi. + 154: price 3s. 6d.]

—Proceedings of Eighth Congress of Social-Democratic Trade Unions of Germany, Dresden, June 26th to July 1st, 1911. (Also Proceedings of the Third Congress of Free Legal Advice Agencies, Dresden, July 3rd and 4th, 1911.) Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands. [Berlin: Verlag der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, C. Legien:

kommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, C. Legien: pp. 448.]

Austria-Hungary. — Statistics of Agricultural Co-operative Societies in Austria. Vol. I. (Particulars given relate to end of 1907.) Compiled by Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies of Austria. Austrian Ministry of Agriculture, 1910. [Vienna: Im Selbstverlage des Allgemeinen Verbandes landwirtschaftlicher Genossenschaften in Oesterreich, Schauflergasse Nr. 6: pp. 269.]

— Work of Austrian Labour Department in 1910. [Vienna: Verlag der k.k. Hof-und Staatsdruckerei: pp. 21.]

— Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, July, 1911. Labour exchanges in June; labour disputes in June and second quarter of 1911. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

— Hours of Labour in Blast Furnaces and Rolling Mills. Inquiry covering period June 14th to August 14th, 1909. Austrian Labour Department, 1911. [Vienna: A. Hölder: pp. xxiii. + 93 + plans and photographs.]

— Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations, No. 7, 1911. Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschen K.K. Hof, Verlags-und Universitäts-Buchhandlung: price 10d.]

— Statistical Journal of Hungary, July, 1911. Workpeople's insurance in 1907 and 1908. (Statistics relate to sickness insurance önly.) Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

— Commerce and Industry of Hungary in 1910. Budapest

Holder.]

—Commerce and Industry of Hungary in 1910. Budapest Chamber of Commerce. [Vienna: pp. 205.]

—Cost of Living and Wages at Trieste during the last Quarter of a Century, by Mario Alberti. Commercial Museum, 1911. [Trieste: Ettore Vram: pp. 127 + charts: price 3s. 4d.]

Itraeste: Ettore Vram: pp. 127 + charts: price 5s. 4d.]

Italy.—Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the Condition of Miners in Sardinia. Four vols. Includes wages and hours in 1910 and 1911. [Rome: Tipografia della Camera dei Deputati: pp. vi. + 152: viii. + 490: viii. + 411: xv. + 738.]

—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, July, 1911.

Labour disputes in May; labour disputes in Milan in 1910; prices in June. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

—Co-operative Societies for Distribution (Stores), and High Prices, by Mario Alberti. Preface by Luigi Luzzatti. 1911.

[Rome: pp. 16.]

Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, July 31st, 1911. Labour disputes in June; law of May 6th, 1911, on insurance against old age and infirmity in Luxembourg. [Brussels: A. Daem, 110, Chaussée de Haecht: price 1d.]

Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, July, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in June; prices of food in second quarter of 1911; labour exchanges in June; Government Bill for revision of Law of 1901 on workmen's compensation for accidents. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague:

Bill for revision of Law of 1901 on workmen's compensation for accidents. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—Statistical Year Book of the Dutch Colonies, 1909. Dutch Central Statistical Office, 1911. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. xxvii. + 151: price 1s. 3d.]

—Extract from Report on Inspection of Steam Boilers in 1910. Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [The Hague: Gebroeders van Cleef: pp. 39.]

Russia (Finland).—Inquiry relating to Labour Conditions in Metalworking and Engineering Trades (foundries, forges, boilermaking, plate mills, machine construction, &c.) in Finland. Contains wages and hours. Finnish Industrial Department, 1911. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri.]

—Insurance (Life, Fire, Accident, &c.) in Finland in 1909. Finnish Insurance Department, 1911. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri.]

Sweden.—Labour Disputes in Sweden in 1909. Swedish Labour Department, 1911. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 87: price 1s. 1d.]

-Hours of Labour in Industrial Establishments in Sweden. Swedish Labour Department, 1911. [Svenska Boktryckeri-Aktie-bolaget: pp. viii + 240 + 254: price 2s. 3d.] -Insurance in Sweden in 1909. Swedish Insurance Department, 1911. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckmanns Boktryckeri:

Statistical Office, 1911. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Soner: pp. xliv. + 68.]

—Immigration to and Emigration from Sweden in 1910. Swedish Central Statistical Office. [Stockholm: pp. 15.]

—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 7, 1911. Work of State conciliators in 1910; labour exchanges in June; prices of food, &c., in May. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & States price 2d.] Söner: price 2d.]

Spain. — Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, July, 1911. Report on industrial inspection in 1909; cost of living in certain towns and provinces, April to September 1910; Law of June 12th, 1911, establishing local committees for encouragement of erection of cheap dwellings for working classes. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2½d.]

Argentine Republic.—Journal of the Labour Department of the Argentine Republic, June 30th, 1911. Prices in first quarter of 1911; employers' insurance of workpeople against accidents, 1907-1910; Bill of Republic of Uruguay on State intervention in strikes affecting the public services, and on institution of a national Labour Department. [Buenos Aires: A. Espiasse e Hijo, Florida 16: price 1s. 9d.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

[The Consular Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.]

London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.]

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4748. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Portland, Oregon (comprising the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana and the Territory of Alaska), 1910. Statistics of industries, labour, strikes, &c. [Cd. 5465-141: pp. 80: price 4½d.]

No. 4749. Industries

and Commerce of Spain, 1910. Mining, agriculture, emigration, &c. [Cd. 5465-142: pp. 82: price 4½d.]

No. 4755. Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Chicago, 1910. Emigration to Canada, population, legislation, &c. [Cd. 5465-148: pp. 42: price 2½d.]

-No. 4757. Trade of L bardy, 1910. The silk industry, savings banks, prices of food-stuffs, &c. [Cd. 5465-150: pp. 15: price 2½d.]

No. 4760. Trade, Commerce, Navigation, Agriculture, and other matters of interest in the States of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, 1910. Prices of food products, cost of production, the eight hour day, immigration, wages, employment, &c. [Cd. 5465-153: pp. 69: price $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

Japan, 1910. Index numbers of commodities and wages, &c. [Cd. 5465-161: pp. 87: price 4½d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1911.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CREOSOTED PITCH PINE FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—
J. R. Watson, Brighton Chambers, Denman St., S.E.
Petrol Tanks.—Barrowfield Ironworks, Ltd., 100, Fordneuk

PIPE LINE FOR FUEL OIL STORAGE.—Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., PIPE LINE FOR FUEL OIL STORAGE.—Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd.,

near Nottingham.
TANKS FOR LUBRICATING OIL, SHEERNESS.—Horseley Co., Ltd.,

TAR MACADAM FOR DOVER .- Bristowe & Co., 20, Tothill St., S.W. WORKS SERVICES:—
Floating Booms and Gates.—J. T. Crampton, Albion Shipyard,

Portsmouth.

Heating Detention Quarters, Chatham.—E. Deane & Beal, Ltd.,

1, Arthur St. East, E.C.
Reinforced Concrete Jetty, Portsmouth.—H. Lovatt, Ltd.,
Darlington St., Wolverhampton.

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Anchors, Stockless.—W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Wasteneys Smith, 58, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Boots, Half.—Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough; Finedon Cooperative Boot and Shoe Mfg. Co., Obelisk Hill, Finedon; J. Horrell & Son, Raunds, Wellingborough; St. Crispin Production Society, Raunds, Wellingborough; Owen Smith, Raunds, Wellingborough.

Brushes, Steel Wire.—W. Francis & Sons, 184-6, Gt. Dover St., S.E.; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., 48, Gt. Eastern St., E.C.; W. Riddell & Co., 636, Springfield Rd., Glasgow; C. Topham & Co., 3, Dufferin St., Bunhill Row, E.C.; J. & R. Whyte, 151, Reid St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.

Buoys, Mooring.—Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.

Candles, Wax Tapers, &C.—J. Field, Ltd., Upper Marsh, S.E.; New Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Plymouth; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.

Combined Steam and Fuel Cooking Apparatus.—Benham & Sons, Ltd., 66, Wigmore St., W.
Cotton Shirting, Blue Striped.—Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., 31, Cooper St., Manchester; J. Stuttart & Sons, 61, Mosley St., Manchester.

Coaling Scuttles.—W. Shaw & Co., Middlesbrough.
Curled Hair.—M. Drew & Sons, Ltd., Colinetee Hair Works, Paisley; J. Fraser & Sons, Ltd., 249, Govan St., Glasgow; R. & J. McCrae, Ltd., 13, Queen St., Glasgow.
Ditty Boxes.—Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts.
Fearnought.—J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., West Vale Mills, Greetland, Halifax, Yorks; Hugh Shaw, Castle Hall Mills, Millbrook, Stalybridge.
Flexible Voice Piping and Gear, and Flexible Metallic Steel and Bronze Hoses.—United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.

India Rubber Goods.—Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; C. E. Heinke & Co., 87, Grange Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; Irwell and Eastern Rubber Co., Ltd., Mill St., Salford, Manchester; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.

Jam. Flum.—Finnis Fisher & Co., 1, Billiter Avenue, E.C.; James Keiller & Son, Ltd., Tay Wharf, Silvertown, E.; Jas. Robertson & Son, Catford, S.E.
Jerseys.—I. & R. Morley, 18, Wood St., E.C.
Linen Duck Cloths.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B.; D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen, N.B.

N.B.

Osnaburgh Linen.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B.; J.
Boath, Junr. & Co., Forfar, N.B.

Oll Drums.—F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., Deptford, S.E.; B. Noakes
& Co., Bermondsey, S.E.

Ships' Semaphores.—Carron Co., Carron, N.B.; H. Hughes &
Son, Ltd., Azimuth Works, Station Rd., Forest Gate, E.

Socks and Stockings.—I. & R. Morley, 18, Wood St., E.C.; T.
Morley & Son, 122, Highcross St., Leicester; D. Payne &
Son, Ltd., Hinckley; Star Knitting Co., Ltd., Thornes,
Wakefield; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Southgate St., Leicester.

Valves, Gun Metal.—J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse,
Yorks.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

BICYCLE PARTS.—Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Oldbury; C. J. Adie & Nephew, 156, Warstone Lane, Birmingham; Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Redditch; Bowden Brake Co., Ltd., King's Rd., Tyseley, Birmingham; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Great Charles St., Birmingham; Brown Bros., Ltd., Great Eastern St., London, E.C., and Birmingham; Allan Cooper, 91, Aston St., Birmingham; County Chemical Co., Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham; J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Main & Co., Packe St., Loughborough.

Boilers. - Clayton & Shuttleworth, Ltd., Stamp End Works,

Lincoln.

CABLE, ELECTRIC, &C.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, near Warrington; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., Millwall Docks, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Church Rd., Leyton; Midland Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Leicester; St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.

COVERS, WATER BOTTLE.—Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., R. Ashworth Branch, Bridge End Mills, Waterfoot: Stansfield & Co. Branch, Baltic Mills, Waterfoot.

CRUCIBLES, PLUMBAGO.—Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W.

Dressings, Field.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury; Darton Gibbs Co., Oldbury; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Derby.
Engines, Oil, &c.—J. A. Prestwich & Co., Northumberland
Park, Tottenham, N.; Willans & Robinson, Ltd., Victoria

Park, Tottenham, N.; Willans & Robinson, Ltd., Victoria Works, Rugby.

Generating Set.—Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd., Stafford. Hossery.—Atkins Bros., Hinckley; G. Braund, Ltd., 10, Woodgate, Loughborough; J. Clarke & Co., Arnold, Notts; I. & R. Morley, Nottingham and Heanor, Derbyshire; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Fleckney and Leicester; Stevenson & Co., Newtownards; Toller & Lankester, Jarrom St., Leicester.

Letcester.

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Norwich and Winchester, Skevington Bros., Bateman Street, Derby.

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FISHBOLTS.—Phænix Bolt, &c., Co., Middlesbrough; Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.
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