# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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[PRICE ONE PENNY.

#### EMPLOYMENT CHART

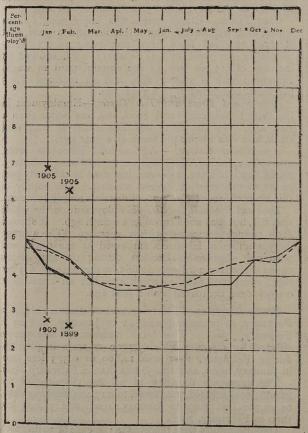
SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve=1907.

Thin Curve=1906.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike, or locked-out, sick or superannuated are excluded from the figures. For February, 1907, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 618,574 members in the following trades:—

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## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN FEBRUARY.

[In addition to the 2,756 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,099 were received from employers relating to 1,095,343 workpeople, employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 6,855 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.

EMPLOYMENT in February showed a general improvement as compared with the previous month, although severe weather hindered work in some of the outdoor trades. The coal mining, pig iron, iron and steel, tinplate, cotton, and lace industries were all very busy. Employment in the other principal industries was good except in the building trades, which, in spite of a seasonal improvement, continued dull.

As compared with a year ago employment was better in all the principal industries except shipbuilding, which, in some districts, is still feeling the effects of recent disputes.

The increases in rates of wages reported in February affected over 480,000 workpeople, and the aggregate weekly rise in their wages amounted to more than \$21,000.

In the 273 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 618,574, making Returns, 23,932 (or 3.9 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of February, 1907, as compared with 4.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1907, and 4.4 per cent. in February, 1906.

Building Trades.—Employment improved in spite of bad weather, and is now better than a year ago. Returns from 895 firms, employing 52,592 workpeople at the end of February, showed an increase in the number employed of 3.2 per cent., as compared with a month ago.

Coal Mining.— Employment in this industry in February was very good, and equal to February, 1900—the best month on record. The average number of days worked per week at the pits in February, 1907, was 5.69, compared with 5.54 in February, 1906.

Iron Mining.—Employment continued good in iron mines, and was about the same as a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.58, as compared with 5.86 a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment in this industry in February continued very good, and was better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters, employing about 25,000 workpeople, showed 343 furnaces in blast, as compared with the same number in January, 1907, and 339 in February, 1906.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works continued very brisk, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. The volume of employment (i.e., numbers employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended February 23rd, 1907, at the 207 works from which Returns were

received, was 0.9 per cent. greater than a month ago, and 3.4 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture. - Employment during February was very good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. According to Returns received, 440 tinplate and sheet mills were working at the end of February as compared with 445 in January and 424 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment in February continued good, and showed some improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In several districts it was reported that overtime was being worked. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of February was 2.8, as compared with 3.2 a month ago, and 3.0 a year ago.

Shipbuilding Trades.—The improvement in employment in the shipbuilding trades was maintained during February. The comparison with a year ago is still affected in certain districts by recent disputes. Trade Unions with 59,251 members had 4,472 (or 7.5 per cent.) unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 8.8 per cent. at the end of January, and 6.9 per cent.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in this industry continued very good, and was better than a year ago. There is still a scarcity of labour in all departments. Returns from firms employing 130,858 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 3.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Woollen Trade.—Employment was good, and better than a month ago; it showed little change compared with a year ago. Returns from firms employing 24,574 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of o'I per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 42,158 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Flax (Linen) Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 45,639 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed increases of 1'4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 4.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment continued good. Returns from firms employing 17,757 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed increases of 1:1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago, and of 0.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment was slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,933 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with January and an increase of 2.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment in England continued very brisk and better than a year ago. It was fair in Scotland. Returns from firms employing 9,122 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment on the whole was fairly good, and better than a year ago. Firms employing 15,466 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 4.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the bespoke branch showed the usual seasonal slackness, and was slightly worse than a year ago. In the ready-made branch it was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

Hat Trades. — Employment during February in the Silk Hat branch was quiet; in the Felt Hat branch it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year

ago. The percentage of Trade Union members returned as unemployed at the end of February in the Silk Hat trade was 7.1, compared with 12.7 in January, and 13.5 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment in the boot and shoe trade was fairly good, and better than a month ago; it showed little change compared with a year ago. Returns from firms employing 62,590 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of o'4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment generally continued quiet, but was somewhat better than a month ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,697 had 6.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with

6.9 in January, and 6.4 in February, 1906.

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

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment was moderate on the whole, showing a slight improvement compared with the end of January, 1907, and with February, 1906. In the printing trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of February was 3.6, as compared with 4.3 in January, 1907, and 4.7 in February, 1906. In the bookbinding trade the percentages were 4.1 for February, 3.9 for January, 1907, and 4.6 for February, 1906.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment

was moderate in these trades, but showed an improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,643 reported 5.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 6.4 in January, and 6.5 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment was fairly good on the whole, and was better than a month and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 11,575 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd, showed an increase of 6.5 per cent. in the amount paid in wages compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.5

per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Agricultural Labour. - Agricultural labourers were, generally speaking, fairly well employed during February. Some day labourers, however, lost time in the early part of the month, through severe weather. The supply of this class of labour was in most districts amply sufficient.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment on the whole was fair, but was not so good as a month ago. It showed little change compared with a year ago. The average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in London during the four weeks ended February 23rd was 12,665, a decrease of 6.9 per cent. compared with a month ago, but an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—Thirty-seven new disputes began in February, as compared with 41 in January, and 29 in February, 1906. The total number of workpeople affected by disputes which began or were in progress during February, 1907, was 12,809, or 9,573 less than in January, 1907, and 17,058 less than in February, 1906.

The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 117,400 working days, or 49,700 less than in January, 1907, and 76,000 less than in February, 1906.

Definite results were reported in the case of 39 disputes, new and old, directly affecting 5,552 persons. Of these 39 disputes, 20 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 13 in favour of the employers, and 6 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages .- The changes reported in February affected nearly 482,300 workpeople, of whom about 481,500 received advances while only 800 sustained reductions. The number whose wages were increased included 379,000 coal miners and 20,000 puddlers and millmen in the Midlands. The total computed effect of all the changes reported was an advance of over £21,000 per week in the wages of those affected.

#### DISTRESS COMMITTEES AND THE UNEMPLOYED IN FEBRUARY.

From the reports of the Local Correspondents of the Department, it would appear that there was, on the whole, decidedly less distress due to want of employment in February than in January, 1907, or in February, Such distress as existed was found principally in the building trades, and among general and outdoor labourers. Nearly all the reports mention distress in the building trades. General and outdoor labourers have suffered from the severe weather, especially in the North of England and in Scotland. There was some distress at Leicester, Northampton, Stockton, Hartlepool, and Middlesbrough. Apart from these cases, however, there appears to have been little or no exceptional distress having regard to the time of year.

Of the total number of persons whose usual occupa tions have been returned by the Distress Committees, 15 per cent. were building trades artisans; 14 per cent. were artisans in other trades; 6 per cent. were carters, stablemen, &c.; 3 per cent. were clerks, shop assistants, waiters, &c.; while the remaining 59 per cent. (not including women and girls, who numbered 3 per cent. of the total) were labourers, porters. &c.

So far as reported, a total of 14,621 persons received employment-relief in February, as compared with 13,158 persons in January. Of the total number relieved in February, 7,094 were in London and neighbourhood, and 7,527 in the provinces. The average number of days' work provided during February, so far as particulars are available, was 9.8, as compared with 10.4 days in January. The total amount of wages earned by those who received employment-relief during February was £25,854, an average of £1 15s. 6d. per person; the corresponding figure for January being £20,957, or an average of £1 11s. 10d. per person.

Owing to the absence in many boroughs of any

systematic method of removing from the registers the names of those persons who have since the date of registration, obtained work, left the neighbourhood, &c., it has been found impossible to prepare a table showing the net number of applicants still seeking employment : while, for the same reason, the "total number remaining on the register" is, in many cases, altogether mis-leading. In the following cases, however, it is possible to give such figures :-

	Tov	vns.			Number remaining on Register on Feb. 28th, 1907.	Number known to be out of work on Feb. 28th, 1907.	Number known to be out of work on Feb. 28th,1906.
Burton-on-Tre							
Cheltenham	ent	•••		•••	183	115	377
					148	148	296
Dudley		•••	•••		161	155	180
Grimsby	•••				190	147	173
Hanley					128	128	83
Kettering	•••				176	70	43
Leicester					1,431	1,431	1,152
Middlesbroug	h	•••			39	39	58
Newcastle		•••			628	428	535
Newport					210	135	389
Norwich					1,521	688	1,546
Nottingham			•••		215	188	594
Oldham					18	18	200
Plymouth		• • • •			873	646	500
Preston					313	18	79
Rochdale					21	21	101
Scarborough	***	•••	•••	A.T.	362	353	197
South Shields	***	***			152	152	327
Sunderland		***			497	497	476
Wigan	•••				181	181	232
				NU S			~5~
Aberdeen		***			485	485	6gr
Dundee		•••			308	308	483
Edinburgh					1,543	1,543	1,172
				September 1	STATE OF THE PARTY	-,213	11-12

This table on the whole appears to show a considerable diminution in the amount of unemployment in 1907 compared with 1906.

Employment-relief was provided by the Central (Unemployed) Body for London for 368 men at Hollesley Bay, and for 219 men at Fambridge, for an average of 22 days per man, at both places; and for 118 women, for an average of 21 days each, at the three women's workrooms (Battersea, Poplar, and St. Pancras). Employment was also provided for 1,117 men by arrangement with the London County Council, for an average of 16 days each; and for 115 men, by arrangement with the Office of Works, for an average of 11 days each. The total amount of wages paid to those

directly or indirectly employed under the Central Body

was £5,786, an average of £2 19s. 9d. per head. Employment-relief was given during February in the boroughs of Hammersmith, St. Pancras, and Southwark. to an aggregate of 194 persons, for an average of 14 days

each, at an average wage of £3 7s. od. per head.

The employment-relief given in the various districts of Outer London during January and February is shown in the following Table:

		•	10 10 m		2000				
District.			Total Number of Men given Employment- Relief.		ber o Wo	e Num- f Days rked Man.	Average Amount of Wages earned per Head.		
				Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb., 1907.
Croydon East Ham Edmonton Hornsey Leyton Tottenham Walthamstov West Ham Willesden	   			236 631 257 25 226* 903 310 1,018 447	134 733 311 33 290 1,532 368 1,092 470	6:5 8:0 11:0 7:7 4:9 3:6 11:2 9:5 10:6	2'1 7'6 11'3 10'0 6'0 4'0 7'5 10'0 11'2	s. d. 24 7 31 11 39 11 37 8 28 3 12 7 54 2 26 4 46 11	s. d. 8 2 30 7 48 0 42 4 15 10 13 11 34 11 33 1 45 8

The employment-relief given in the various provincial towns of England and Wales, and in Scotland, during anuary and February, is shown below:-

	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.						
District.	of Me Emplo	Number n given oyment- lief.	Num Days	rage ber of Worked Man.	Average Amount of Wages Earned per Head.		
	Jan.,	Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb.,	Jan 1907.	Feb., 1907.	
England and Wales: Birmingham Bolton Bolton Botton Botton Botton Bristol Burton-on-Trent Dartford Dudley Grimsby Halifax Leeds Leicester Liverpool Norwich Northampton Northampton Northampton Reading Reading Southampton Stockport Wolverhampton Wolverhampton Wolverhampton Wolverhampton Wolverhampton Wolverhampton Wolverhampton Wolverhampton Warmouth (Gt) Wolverhampton Varmouth (Gt) Wolverhampton Varmouth (Gt) Wolverhampton Varmouth (Gt) Wolverhampton Varmouth (Gt) Undertowns (6)	124 124 125 125 129 129 129 139 149 151 151 151 151 151 162 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	160 147 158 757 500 79 74 10 82 238 396 169 211 244 501 291 178 81 169 163 319 527	26'5 9'0 18'9 6'9 9'3 17'9 2'5 2'7 4'0 10'3 15'1 18'0 6'7 22'6 11'2 6'8 11'2 6'8 12'6 7'7 19'4 2'0 11'5 15'1 5'1 5'1 8'9	12'3 8'7 16'3 6'8 11'0 17'6 3'1 18'4 5'8 4'0 9'6 11'8 18'3 17'0 6'6 9'9 10'0 13'4 6'0 10'1 4'1 4'1 14'1	£ s. d. 4 18 10 1 4 3 3 7 0 0 19 8 1 16 7 2 3 9 0 11 4 0 6 8 0 13 6 1 11 5 2 17 3 1 12 9 2 17 1 1 2 2 9 1 1 2 7 1 1 2 7 0 19 5 0 19 5 1 1 9 7	£ s. d. 2 9 2 18 2 2 9 2 18 4 9 2 18 2 5 6 6 0 14 4 1 16 6 6 1 4 0 0 0 11 2 1 2 0 0 0 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Aberdeen	270 79 311 587 8 9	360 77 348 471 6 17	12.7 19.9 9.9 17.8 20.0 0.3 21.3	11'9 14'9 18'6 21'1 22'0 1'0 13'8	1 12 6 2 14 4 0 19 4 1 17 6 2 0 5 0 2 0 2 13 4	1 13 10 1 18 3 2 2 10 2 2 6 2 17 1 0 18 4 1 14 5	

In the towns included in the following Table, employment-relief was given in February only:-

T	own.		Total number of men given Employment- Relief in February.	Average number of days worked per man.	Average amount of wages earned per man.
Cheltenham Devonport Nottingham Manchester		 	140 118 30 11	7'9 5'7 4'5 5'3	s. d. 15 11 16 10 (not stated) 15 8

#### GERMAN FARM COLONY IN ENGLAND.

During the last six years, 2,875 persons have been received into the German Industrial and Farm Colony at Ware, Herts, of whom 1,057 earned enough during their stay in the Colony to pay the expense of their return home, and 1,027 secured situations, or received monetary assistance from abroad, and were thus enabled to earn their own living. The remainder (except 82 who remained in the Colony at the end of 1906) left "to continue a life more or less dependent upon begging and vagrancy."

In addition, 167 men were employed on piece-work.

## OUTPUT OF COAL AND EMPLOYMENT AT COAL MINES IN 1906.

THE Home Office have recently issued a preliminary statement relating to the output of coal and other minerals, and the number of persons employed, at mines worked under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in 1906 in the United Kingdom. From this statement it appears that the output of coal in the year 1906 was 251 million tons, an increase of 15 millions, or 6½ per cent., as compared with 1905.

The following statement shows the output in the

The following statement shows the output in the principal districts in each of the years 1905 and 1906:—

	Output	of Coal in	Increase in 1906 compared with 1905		
District.		1905	1906	Quantity.	Per cent.
	-370	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	
Northumberland		70 601	13,283	589	4.6
Donkers		04 004	38,814	1,417	3.8
Y? 1 1 1		00 001	32,550	2,626	
Y 11 1 01		24,248	25,217	969	4'0
Dank aking		15,683	16,567	884	5.6
Notts and Leicestershire .		11,598	12,731	1,133	9.8
		. 12,825	13,433	608	4.7
S. Wales and Monmouth .		. 43,203	47,056	3,853	8.9
Lanarkshire		. 16,756	17,215	459	2.7
		7,241	7,783	542	7.5
Other districts		. 24,542	26,402	1,860	7.6
Total, United King	dom	. 236,111	251,051	14,940	6.3

It will be seen that there were increases in all the coalfields without exception. The three principal coalfields, that of South Wales and Monmouthshire, that of Northumberland and Durham, and that of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, had outputs of 47, 52, and 62 million tons respectively; and the South Wales and the Yorkshire and North Midland coalfields increased their outputs by nearly 4 millions and by 4½ millions respectively, or between 8 and 9 per cent. in each case. The northern coalfield increased its output by 2 millions, or 4 per cent.

The exports of coal, coke and patent fuel from the United Kingdom in 1906, amounted to 57,792,204 tons, and the quantity of coal shipped as bunker coal to 18,590,213 tons; increases of 8,432,932 tons and 1,194,067 tons respectively, as compared with 1905.

The total number of persons employed at mines under the Act in 1906 (including a certain number of persons engaged in mining ironstone, shale, fireclay, &c.) was 882,345, an increase of 24,000, or 2.8 per cent., as compared with the previous year. It would thus appear that, contrary to what took place in 1905, there was an increase in 1906 in the output per person employed as compared with the previous year.

This increase is no doubt attributable in large measure to the greater regularity of employment during 1906, as shown by the average weekly number of days worked by the pits, which was higher in 1906 than in any year since 1001.

The total number of persons employed in and about coal mines, and other mines worked under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, in the principal districts in each of the years 1905 and 1906 was as follows:—

Northumberland	District.	No. emp	ploy <b>ed in</b>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1906 as compared with 1905.		
Durham         124,915         130,479         + 5,364         + 5,364         + 3,091 <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>1905.</th><th>1906.</th><th>No.</th><th>Per cent.</th></th<>			1905.	1906.	No.	Per cent.
Other Districts 97,595   100,747   + 3,152   +	Durham Vorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Lancashire and Notts and Leicestershire Staffordshire S. Wales and Monmouthshire Lanarkshire Lifeshire		124,915 120,476 93,896 51,231 39,963 48,563 165,609 51,480	130,279 123,567 92,383 51,904 41,645 49,708 174,660 50,157	+ 5,364 + 3,091 - 1,513 + 673 + 1,682 + 1,145 + 9,051 - 1,323	+ 4'3 + 2'6 - 1'6 + 1'3 + 4'2 + 2'4 + 5'5 - 2'6

The largest increase, both in actual numbers and proportionately, was in the S. Wales district (9,000 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.); but there were substantial increases also in Fifeshire (1,000 or 4'9 per cent.), in Durham (5,400

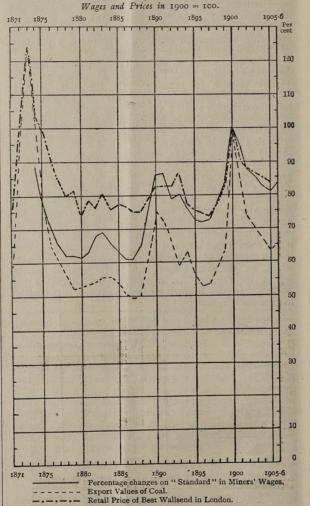
or 4'3 per cent.), and in Nottingham and Leicester (1,700 or 4'2 per cent.), There were decreases, however, in Lancashire and in Lanarkshire, following upon decreases in 1905.

## WAGES OF COAL MINERS AND PRICE OF COAL.

Wages in the coal mining industry, which were higher in 1900 and 1901 than in any year since the period of high prices from 1872 to 1874, showed a gradual decline during the four years 1902-1905. The fall, however, was arrested during 1906, and wages at the end of that year were about 3 per cent. higher than at the end of

The following Chart shows by the method of index numbers the relation between changes in miners' wages, the export values of coal, and the retail prices of best Wallsand:

Fluctuations in Miners' Wages and Coal Prices 1874-1906.



As will be seen from the above chart, the changes in the wages of miners correspond very closely with the fluctuations in the price of coal, which has shown a practically continuous rise since the early part of 1906. The market price of best steam coal at Cardiff, which averaged 14s. per ton during the first two months of 1906, and 13s. 9d. during the corresponding period of 1905, averaged 18s. 6d. during January and February of the present year, a rise of 4s. 6d., or over 32 per cent. in the price for the corresponding period a year ago. The highest figure reached was in the week ending February 8th, when the prices touched were from 19s. 9d. to 20s. 6d. per ton. The retail price of coal has also advanced considerably, and best house coal in London has averaged during the first two months of this year rather more than 3 shillings per ton above the prices of January and February, 1906.

General changes in wages, as distinct from local or colliery agreements, are made in all the principal coalfields by Boards of Conciliation representing the coal owners and the miners. Such changes are made by means of percentage additions to or deductions from the rates prevailing in some specified year, these rates being termed the Standard rates. In Northumberland, Durham, and S. Wales the 1879 rates are the "Standard"; while in the Federated districts, (†) and in Scotland, the "Standard" rates are those of 1888.

March, 1907.

As a consequence of these increases in price, the wages of miners have been advanced in nearly all the principal mining districts. In the Federated districts(†) there has been an advance of 5 per cent. on the Standard, and wages are now within 5 per cent. of what they were at the end of 1900 and within 15 per cent. of what they were at the end of 1901, the highest point reached in these districts since 1873. The miners in Scotland have received this year an advance of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on their Standard, following on a similar advance in December; those in Northumberland,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., in addition to advances amounting to  $8\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., in 1906; and those in South Wales  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., following on the advances amounting to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. granted last year. The miners in the Forest of Dean have had three advances of 5 per cent. Since the commencement of 1907, the Somersetshire miners received an advance of 5 per cent., and the Durham miners an advance of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. These three bodies of miners received in 1906 net advances of 5,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and 5 per cent. respectively. The miners in Cumberland have also received an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The Table below shows for each of the principal districts the level of wages above or below the district "Standards" at the end of each year since 1886 (when wages were at or near the Standards) up to the middle of March of the present year.

D 1 6	Percentage of Wages above "Standards."									
End of Year.	Northum- berland.	Durham.	Federated Districts.†		Fife&Clack- mannan.	West Scotland.				
1886 1887 1883 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 (Middle f March)	At Standard  183+ 75- 20 314 30 20 20 175 32 64 185 65 265 382 265 383 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 25	33 335 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	At Standard At Standard 10 20 40 40 40 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 4 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	21 75 25 52 53 22 20 21 125 125 21	At Standard  10  5  372  50  25  372  25  372  423  423  423  423  423  423  423	61+ 272+ 850 50 50 25 50 25 1225 50 1225 1225 1235 100 4334 100 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4				

#### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN 1906.

Among the diseases contracted by workpeople in factories and workshops, lead poisoning is the one most frequently reported. During the year 1906 the number of cases of lead poisoning, which since 1901 had steadily declined, rose from 592 in 1905 to 632, and the percentage of deaths to cases rose from 3'9 to 5'2. In addition to the cases of lead poisoning contracted in factories and workshops 181 cases of lead poisoning affecting house painters and plumbers were reported in 1906; the number of deaths was 36, a higher number than in 1905, but a lower one than in 1903 and 1904.

The cases of other forms of industrial poisoning (mercurial, phosphorus and arsenical) numbered 9 in 1906, compared with 12 in the previous year. No fatal case was reported in 1906.

\* Below Standard. Bi Incluit g Lancash re, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Notts, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Salop, Staffs and North Wales. Anthrax again showed a rise both in the number of cases and in the percentage of deaths, the latter being much higher than amongst cases of lead poisoning.

Of the 632 cases of lead poisoning, 108 occurred in white lead works, 107 in the china and earthenware industry, and 85 in coachmaking works. Of the total number 88 (including 60 in the china and earthenware industry) occurred among females and 544 among males, the mortality of the former being 2.3 per cent. and of the latter 5.7 per cent.

Taking the period 1902-1906, the ratio of deaths in which lead-poisoning was entered as directly or indirectly the cause, to cases (omitting the glass-cutting and polishing industry, which reported 3 deaths in 19 cases), was highest in the printing trade, where it was 9.8 per cent., followed by file-cutting, with 7.1 per cent., and coachmaking, with 6.1 per cent. In white lead works, from which the largest number of cases was reported, the percentage of deaths was 2.3 only; for all industries together the percentage was 3.8.

The following Table shows the number of cases of

The following Table shows the number of cases of lead, mercurial, phosphorus, and arsenical poisoning, and of anthrax, reported in 1902-1906, classified according to the industries affected. The statistics are extracted from the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories, with the exception of the figures for 1906. The number of cases shown for any one year is the same as the number of persons attacked, second notifications of persons already included in a return within the preceding twelve months not being regarded as fresh cases. Such notifications numbered 27 in 1906.

Analysis by Industries.

Industry.	Cases.						Deaths.			
	1902	1903	1904	190	1906	1902	1903	1904	1905	19
				Lea	d Po	ison	ing.			
Smelting of Metals Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	28	37	33	24	38	=	2	1	1	-
Printing File Cutting Tinning and Enamelling of Iron	19 27 11	13 24 14	15 20 10	19 12 14	16 15 18		2 2	4	4 - 1	-
Hollow-ware White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works	143	109	116	90	108	1	2	2	1	-
China and Earthenware	87 2 8	97	106	84 5 3	107 5 4	4 2	3	4	3	-
Glass Cutting and Polishing Enamelling of Iron Plates Electrical Accumulator Works	16	4 4 28	3 33	2 27	4 26	I	=			=
Paints and Colours Coach Making	46 63 15	39 74 24	32 49 48	57 56 32	37 85 26	I	5	4	3 2	-
Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries	44 92	46 81	27 84	49 99	37 93	I		3 7	4	-
Total, Lead Poisoning*	629	614	597	592	632	14	19	26	23	88
House Painting and Plumbing :	179	201	227	163	181	32	39	39	28	31
		0	ther	For	ms	of Po	oisor	ning.		
Mercurial Poisoning-	-	-						C 10/10		400
Barometer and Thermometer										
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes	I 2 5	3 1	1 - 2	1 3	I - 3			_		
Barometer and Thermometer	100000	3 1 4 8	1 2 3		1 3 4					
Barometer and Thermometer Making	5	4	2	8	3			_ _ _ _		
Barometer and Thermometer Making	2 5 8 1	4	3	8 3	3	-		-	-	
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Total	2 5 8 1 — I	8	3 1 1	8	- 3 4 - -					
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries  Total  Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total	2 5 8 1	4	3	8 3	3	-		-	-	
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers Processes Other Industries Total  Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries  Total  Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	2 5 8 1 — I	8 3	3 1 1 3	3 4 8 3 - 3 -	- 3 4 - - - 2	-		-	-	
Barometer and Thermometer Making  Furriers Processes Other Industries  Total  Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries  Total  Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries	1	1 4 8 - - - 3 2	3 I I 3 2	3 4 8 3 - 3	- 3 4 - - - 2 3	-		-	-	
Barometer and Thermometer Making  Furriers' Processes Other Industries  Total  Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries  Total  Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries  Total  Total	2 5 8 1 1 5	1 4 8 - - 3 2 5	3 1 1 3 2 5	3 4 8 3 3 T I I I 1 1 2 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	- 3 4 - - - 2 3 5					
Barometer and Thermometer Making	2 5 8 1 1 5 - 5 14	1 4 8 3 2 5 113	3 1 1 3 2 5	3 4 8 3 3 1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	-3 4   2 3 5 9					
Barometer and Thermometer Making	2 5 8 1 - 1 5 - 5 14	1 4 8 		3 4 8 3 - 1 1 12	2 3 5 9		4 1			847
Barometer and Thermometer Making	2 5 8 1 1 5 - 5 14	1 4 8 		3 4 8 3 - 1 1 12	2 3 5 9					

#### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1906.

THE number of deaths from industrial accidents reported in the year 1906 was 4,111, a decrease of 278 as compared with the year 1905, and slightly less than the average for the five years 1902-6. The decrease of 278 was almost entirely due to a decline from 1,525 to 1,200 in the number of deaths of seamen: fatal accidents to railway servants, and in factories and workshops, considerably exceeded the numbers for each of the two preceding years.

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople reported killed by accidents connected with their employment for each of the past five years:—

Industry.	T	om	Mean for the 5 years			
industry.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1902-1906.
Shipping*	1,494	1,380	1,049	1,525	1,200	1,329
Mines:— Underground Surface	933	938	912 148	1,076	1,029	984 139
Total	1,053	1,097	1,090	1,205	1,170	1,123
Quarries (over 20 ft, deep)	119	95	112	99	97	104
Railway Service:— Companies' Servants Contractors' Servants	468	470 27	431	424 19	470 14	453 19
Factories & Workshops:— Textile Trades (except Printing, Dyeing and	82	65	68	84	68	73
Bleaching) Metal Trades Engineering, Shipbuild-	746 225	161 238	154 231	175 253	167 259	161 241
ing, Machinery, &c. Other Non - Textile Trades	397	284	274	263	305	305
Total, Factories and Workshops	850	748	727	775	799	780
Works under Sections 103-5 of Factory Act, 1901, (Laundries, Docks, Warehouses, Buildings,	260	299	291	288	317	291
&c.) Under Notice of Accidents	62	56	58	54	44	55
Act Total	4,323	4,172	3,775	4,389	4,111	4,154

As compared with the year 1905, the greatest decrease is shown in the shipping industry. In this industry the figures, especially as regards deaths from shipwreck, fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be seen from the following Table:-

Year.	Deaths by wrecks and other casualties to vessels.	Deaths by other accidents.
1902	775	730
1903	775 622	730 719 758
1904	361 810	758
1903 1904 1905 1906	459	715 741

Of the 1,170 deaths from accidents to miners in 1906, 558 (nearly 50 per cent. of the total) were due to falls of ground, 54 were due to explosions, 76 were due to shaft accidents, and 187 to men being run over or crushed by trams and tubs underground; while 141 occurred on the surface. The total number of deaths was slightly less than in 1905, but greater than in any of the years 1901-4.

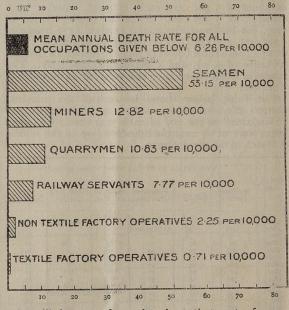
The fatal accidents to factory operatives reported in 1906 numbered 799: 12 of the persons killed were women, and 87 children or young persons, the remaining 700 being men. The most noticeable increases in 1906 as compared with 1905 were in the chemical industries (51 against 35), and in the preparation of food and drink (63 against 40). There were marked decreases in the cotton industry (37 against 47), and in the woollen industry (15 against 28).

The 317 fatal accidents reported under Sections 103-5 of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901 included 143 accidents at docks, wharves, and quays, as compared with 142 in 1905, and 145 (against 117 in 1905) in connection with the construction and repair of buildings.

The number of fatal accidents to railway servants in 1906 (470), shows a considerable increase as compared

with 1904 and 1905, but is about the same as in 1902-3, and considerably less than in 1901. About 90 per cent. of the fatal accidents were "accidents connected with movement of railway vehicles." The greatest number of fatal accidents in any one occupation was, as usual, among permanent way men, the deaths among these men (not including labourers or contractors' servants), numbering 108; the next occupations arranged in order of number of fatal accidents being porters (48), brakesmen and goods guards (37), shunters (26), and engine

In comparing the figures for the several trades in the above table, it is important to bear in mind the proportion which the number of fatal accidents bears to the total number of workpeople engaged in the several industries. Accordingly, in the chart below, the results are reduced, as far as possible, to a ratio showing the mean annual death rate from accidents per 10,000 employed in each group of trades during the five years 1902-6. It will be understood that these ratios are only approximately correct, as accurate figures respecting the numbers employed are not available for each of the years covered. The industries included in the chart employed about 6 millions of workpeople.



It will be seen from the chart that, out of every 10,000 workpeople employed, about 6 (i.e., about 1 in 1,600) were killed by industrial accidents on the average of the 5 years. The highest accident death-rate is among seamen (53 per 10,000); and the death-rate of seamen in sailing vessels is three times as great as even this high ratio. The accident death-rate among seamen is five times as high as the average of the three next most dangerous occupations, mines, quarries, and railway service, which have a mean accident death-rate of about II per 10,000. On the other hand, the ratio for nontextile factories falls to 21/4 per 10,000, and that for textile factories to less than I per 10,000.

#### CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Co-operative Credit Societies at work in the United Kingdom increased in number in 1905 to 221, as compared with 191 at the end of 1904. Of these the greater number are in Ireland, where 200 were reported to be at work in the year 1905.

These Societies or banks are combinations of small farmers, labourers and artisans, formed for the purpose of raising capital to be advanced at a reasonable rate of interest to members requiring temporary loans for the purpose of reproductive undertakings.

With few exceptions, the societies are in agricultural districts, and are organised on the "Raiffeisen" system,

#### THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1907.

the main features of which are that the capital is raised by entrance fees, subscriptions, and deposits and loans bearing a fixed rate of interest, the liability of members being unlimited, and every member being jointly and severally responsible for any losses that may be incurred by the society. The loans are advanced for reproductive purposes only, the borrower being required to satisfy the managing committee that the purpose for which the loan is required is one that affords a reasonable security for his being able to repay it at the date agreed upon. The operations of the societies are confined to small areas in order that the personal character and needs of the applicants for loans may be known to the members

The loans are usually advanced to enable the borrower to purchase a few pigs, or poultry, or a cow, and it is claimed that by this means many labourers have been enabled to make considerable additions to their income, and that as yet no bad debts have been incurred in rural districts.

In the congested districts of Ireland no less than 72 of these societies have been assisted by the Congested Districts Board with loans varying from £30 to £350 at a low rate of interest, the total amount so advanced by the Board being £6,430, of which £430 had been repaid on March 31st, 1906, while three societies had received similar loans of £50 each from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

With the exception of 16 (13 of which are town societies) all the 221 societies are registered under the Friendly Societies Acts as specially authorised societies, and in these no dividends are paid, the profit, after working expenses and interest on loans and deposits have been provided for, being carried to reserve funds and used as working capital. The 16 societies referred to above, are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, with share capital and limited

The following Table\* shows the number and progress of the societies during each of the eight years (1898-1905) for which the statistics are available:

		of Number of Members.	Loan and Reserve).	Amount	of Loans.		Profit
Year. S	Number of Societies making Returns.			Advanced during year (including renewals).	during year (including		after allow- ing for Interest on Capital.
		N. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	£	£	£	£	£
1898	31	2,659	42,245	14,955	11,734	1,396	212
1899	48	3,472	47,511	17,773	12,712	1,658	309
1900	64	5,015	53,922	17,975	14,461	1,901	493
1901	81	6,014	64,746	20,058	19,777	2,012	568
1902 -	114	7,921	77,607	31,107	23,279	2,671	813
1903	154	10,509	90,128	33,758	27,194	3,258	652
1904	191	13,680	114,328	50,389	39,347	4,874	419
r905	221	16,545	131,764	66,668	55,734	5,550	954
		VALUE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.					

Comparing 1905 with 1898, it will be seen that the number of societies has multiplied about seven times, the capital more than three times, and the amount of loans advanced and repaid about 41 times.

Compared with 1904 the number of societies has increased by 30, or 15.5 per cent., the membership by 2,865, or 20.9 per cent., the capital by £17,436, or 15.3 per cent., and the amount of loans advanced and repaid by £32,666, or 36.4 per cent.

Of the 221 societies at work in 1905, 19, with a membership of 2,420, and a total capital (share, loan and reserve) of £18,081, and granting loans to the amount of £8,258, were in England and Wales; 2, with 764 members, capital amounting to £72,290, and making advances amounting to £14,087, were in Scotland; and 200, with a membership of 13,361, capital amounting to £,41,393, and making advances amounting to £44,323, were in Ireland. Eleven of the societies in England and Wales, and 2 in Scotland, were in town districts, while 8 English societies and all the societies in Ireland were situated in agricultural districts.

#### RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

#### Painters, Wakefield.

On February 14th a joint application from the Wakefield Master Painters' Association and the Wakefield Branch of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters was made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an Arbitrator to settle a dispute as to wages and alterations in working rules.

The Board of Trade, on February 19th, appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, barrister-at-law, to act in that

#### Boilermakers and Shipwrights, Southampton.

A dispute having arisen between the members of the Southampton Branches of the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society and the Associated Shipwrights' Society, as to whether drillers or caulkers and rivetters should perform certain work and use certain tools and machines in connection with new shipbuilding work, it was agreed to refer the questions in dispute to arbitration, the firm at whose yard the dispute arose also agreeing to accept the result of such arbitration. Accordingly, the boilermakers appointed Mr. F. Smith, secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers, as their arbitrator; and the shipwrights appointed Mr. John Wile, secretary of the North of England Brass Turners,' Fitters' and Finishers' Society, in the same capacity.

On February 21st, the two arbitrators applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an Umpire, and on February 22nd, the Board of Trade appointed Alderman T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, to act in that

After two days' conference, under the presidency of the Umpire, a settlement was arrived at between the parties; and on February 27th, an agreement was signed, fixing the line of demarcation between drillers and caulkers or rivetters on the disputed work. It was also decided that the new tools and machines might be used by either party indifferently.

#### Painters, Manchester.

On February 23rd an application was made to the Board of Trade by the joint secretaries of the Arbitration Board for the Manchester and Salford House Painters for the appointment of an arbitrator to settle certain questions upon which the Arbitration Board had been

On February 26th the Board of Trade appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, barrister-at-law, to act in that capacity.

#### Steel Workers, Middlesbrough.

On February 23rd a joint application was made to the Board of Trade by the secretaries of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association and the British Steel Smelters' Association respectively for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine the rate of wages to be paid to certain classes of workmen at a steel works in

On February 26th the Board of Trade appointed Mr. G. R. Askwith, barrister-at-law, to act in that capacity.

#### Music Hall Dispute.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, the Arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade in this case (see GAZETTE for February, p. 35), issued a further interim award on February 21st dealing with musicians. Under the award musicians. without employment at the date of the award were entitled to apply for and to be given any existing vacancies, agreed at 20 per cent. of those unemployed, and to apply for and to be given vacancies arising before March 11th a further 30 per cent., making 50 per cent. in all of those unemployed. The award also provided that the rate of pay for those engaged should not be less than that formerly received, whether they were re-engaged at their old halls or not; and that after March 11th preference should be given to those;

<sup>\*</sup>The figures relate to Seamen who were members of the crews of sea-going vessels (except yachts) registered in the British Islands under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. (This includes all trading vessels and about half of the fishing vessels of 15 tons and upwards.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Compiled from returns and balance-sheets furnished by the societies, supplemented by particulars furnished by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

unemployed at that date in respect of any vacancies arising before the publication of the Arbitrator's final award

On March 1st a further interim award was published dealing with Stage Hands, entitling them to vacancies existing or arising up to March 11th, agreed at 50 per cent. of those unemployed. Provisions similar to those in the case of the musicians were made as regards rates of pay and further vacancies. In both cases the selection of the applicants for engagements was left with the musicians and stage hands respectively.

#### Newspaper and Periodical Distributors, London.

On February 4th, 1907, an agreement was signed by representatives of the Federation of Wholesale Newsagents and the National Amalgamated Society of Printers' Warehousemen regulating the rates of pay and the conditions of labour of the men employed by members of the Federation in the distribution of newspapers and periodicals in London. The agreement was to come into force on the 1st March, conditionally upon its being found possible to make satisfactory arrangements with the publishers as to the earlier issue of their publications; and the employers undertook, subject to the same condition, to introduce the "continuous day system for all their indoor hands. Subsequently a dispute arose on the question whether drivers were included in the arrangements for a continuous day.

Arrangements with the publishers were not completed by March 1st; but the employers offered to put into force immediately the clauses of the agreement relating to wages and hours, to commence the continuous day for as many of their workpeople as possible on March 4th, and to bring the agreement into operation in its entirety by May 1st.

This offer was refused by the workpeople. Thereupon the Federation applied for the matter to be referred to arbitration, in accordance with the terms of the agreement; and suggested that a person appointed by the Board of Trade should act as Umpire. On March 4th, by agreement between the parties, the Board of Trade appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, barrister-at-law, to act as Conciliator.

Mr. Hudson met the parties on March 5th and 11th, and at the first meeting an agreement was arrived at that the continuous day should be put into operation for indoor hands and porters not later than April 8th. At the second meeting it was further agreed that no decision should be then taken as to the bearing of the agreement on the question of the continuous day for drivers; that the meeting should be adjourned, and that in the meantime employers should endeavour, so far as their business permitted, to put drivers on continuous shifts. Certain matters, in case of dispute, were left to Mr. Hudson's decision.

#### Painters, Tyne and Wear.

Mr. Hudson, the arbitrator appointed in this case (see GAZETTE for February, p. 35) issued his award on

The workpeople had given notice for an advance in wages from  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. per hour, an increase in rate and alteration in hours of overtime, and a reduction in walking time distance to one mile. The employers demanded a reduction in wages to 7½d. per hour, a reduction in rate of overtime, and an increase in walking time distance to two miles.

Mr. Hudson decided that none of the proposed changes should be made.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.\*

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

Canada.

Intending emigrants should prepare now to start for Canada. In the spring there is sure to be a demand for farm and general labour, and for men on railway

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

construction. The outlook for general employment, in view of the large amount of work projected in connection both with railway construction and settlement in Western Canada, during the coming season, is very favourable. Manufacturing establishments of all classes have been

The Canadian Government has made arrangements whereby booking agents in this country will be able when they issue tickets to passengers who desire to secure farm or railway labour, or in the case of women, domestic service in Canada, to give to the emigrant a card of introduction to one of the Canadian Government Employment Agents, whose duty it will be to secure a situation for the emigrant.

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

There are assisted or nominated passages to New South Wales, Oueensland, and Western Australia. The New South Wales Government has decided that in future it will contribute £6 a head towards the passage money of every agriculturist and domestic servant who goes to that Colony with the approval of the Agent-General (123-125, Cannon Street, London, E.C.). This will enable any of these classes to obtain a passage at from £6 to £8. Also, as labour generally is short and workers in other branches are needed, the Government will contribute the sum of £4 per head towards the fares of other desirable emigrants although they may not be of

There is also a demand for miners in the coalmining districts south of Sydney. It is thought advisable by the New South Wales Government that the wives and families of miners should defer going until their husbands have had time to look round and provide comfortable accommodation for them.

In Queensland there is a good demand for farm

The Government of Queensland is now granting under certain conditions reduced passages to selected families and free passages to farm labourers. The Queensland Government undertake to take care of the selected emigrants upon arrival and to find work for one year.

These passages are granted at the discretion of the Agent-General for Queensland, and application must be made to him at 1, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

In Western Australia the principal demand is for farm labourers, and men able to take up the free grants of land.

#### New Zealand.

The building trades at Auckland and Wellington and other centres have been active, though at Christchurch, since the completion of the Exhibition buildings, carpenters and others have been out of work. There been a good demand for farm hands, especially good

#### South Africa.

Cape Colony.—No one is allowed to land in the Colony unless he has £20, or has secured employment beforehand. In practically all parts, the supply of labour in the building, engineering, and other trades especially that of carpenters, painters, and bricklayers, is equal to or exceeds the demand. No one, therefore, should go to Cape Colony at the present time in search of work. Natal.—The supply of labour is more than sufficient.

Transvaal.—Persons are not allowed to enter the Transvaal unless they possess £20, or have secured employment. Emigrants are warned against going there at the present time. There continues to be a large number of unemployed in Johannesburg. The cost of living remains very high. There is some demand for female servants, who may obtain assisted passages through the South African Colonisation Society, 47,

Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Orange River Colony.—The rules as to permits are the same as those in the Transvaal. There is no demand whatever for mechanics, miners, farm or general labourers. Female servants may obtain reduced passages through the South African Colonisation Society above mentioned. LABOUR ABROAD.

[Note.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot be properly used with those on \$p\$, 65 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries.]

FRANCE.\*

Employment in January.—In the building and allied trades there was the usual slackness characteristic of this season of the year. In the metal and engineering trades employment continued plentiful on the whole. In the Nord Department weavers had less work owing to the high price of raw materials, but spinners continued well employed, in the Vosges district, at Roanne and in the West employment continued satisfactory for both spinners and weavers. In Lyons and the surrounding district silk weavers in all establishments continued fully employed, but in the Loire district a slight decline was reported for this class of operatives. Garment and hatmakers were in their slack season, while glove-makers were well employed. The coachbuilding trades at Paris have recovered from the slight decline reported last month, but not the coopering trade. Printers and bookbinders were not so well employed as in December, especially at Paris. Woodmen were still busy in most districts. There was somewhat less unemployment in vineyards in the south of France. For the time of year, employment was satisfactory for gardeners in and about

Returns showing the number of members unemployed in January were received by the French Labour Department from 1,194 Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 237,218. Excluding returns from the Miners' Unions in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments, 7.8 per cent. of the members were described as out of work, as compared with 7.8 per cent. in the preceding month, and 11.6 per cent. in January, (As regards these figures see note above.)

Coal Mining in January .- The average number of days per week worked by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during January was 6.03, as compared with 5.82 in the previous month and 5.99 in January, 1906. Taking surface and underground workers together, 95.85 per cent. worked full time (6 days and over per week) and 4.14 per cent. from 5 to 6 days; the corresponding percentages for December were 20.14 and 79.86, and for January, 1906, 96.74 and 3.26 respectively.

The above figures were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and

relate to about 169,000 workpeople.

Labour Disputes in January.—Eighty disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in January, compared with 44 in the preceding month and 54 in January, 1906. In 77 of the new disputes 9,736 workpeople took part, as compared with 3,869 workpeople who took part in 39 disputes in December and 10,052 who took part in 52 disputes in January, 1906. The groups of trades in which the largest number of disputes took place were the textile (21 disputes), building (11), woodworking, metal and engineering, and transport and warehousing (9 each). Of the 74 old and new disputes which came to an end in January, 17 terminated in favour of the workpeople, 25 in favour of the employers, and 32 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in January.—Nine cases of recourse to the law on Conciliation and Arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department as having taken place during January. One case was simply a formal application to a Justice of the Peace to draw up a procès-verbal of an agreement which had already been arrived at. In the remaining 8 cases, committees of conciliation were formed, 5 on the initiative of the Justice of the Peace and 3 on that of the workpeople. These committees terminated 3 of the 8 disputes, the proceedings failing to bring about a settlement in the other 5.

Strike of Flectrical Workers in Paris \* A strike was suddenly declared on the afternoon of March 8th by the Union of Workmen employed in the Electric Light Works in Paris.

The cause of the strike appears to have been the refusal of the new company (which is to take over the concession from the Municipality for the supply of electricity to the metropolis) to grant the men's demands for an eight-hour day, and to be placed on the same footing as the direct employees of the municipality in respect of a collective labour contract, a committee of arbitration for the adjustment of differences and as regards pensions. The negotiations between the municipality and the company were not, however, at an end, and the strike seems to have been declared as a means of exercising pressure on the municipality to ensure that the interests of the electrical workmen should be specifically safeguarded in the contract with the concessionaires.

On March 9th an arrangement was reached after hasty negotiations between the representatives of the men, the Paris Municipality and the new company, and the service was re-established.

#### GERMANY.

Employment in January. +- The month of January, which has always been one of comparative quiet in the labour market, was this year very strongly influenced by weather conditions, which further restricted the opportunities for obtaining employment. Frost and snow in all parts of Germany put an end for a time to building and other outdoor work, though productive of temporary employment for many unskilled workpeople. The coal mining industry continued working to its full capacity, and the reports regarding the iron and steel trades and engineering are equally favourable. Certain branches of the electrical trades (lead cable, telegraph and telephone) reported a decline; but employment in the chemical and textile trades continued as satisfactory as in preceding months. For the rest, employment was affected by the usual seasonal causes.

Stevedores' Dispute at Hamburg. + - A number of stevedores at Hamburg who had refused to continue work on the night of February 2nd were locked out by the employers. At the beginning of March a notice was issued to the effect that on and after March 11th only those workmen would be employed who declared themselves ready to perform night and Sunday work when required. These terms were accepted by very few of the stevedores, with the result that a lock-out affecting nearly 4,000 men commenced on March 11th, and is still in operation. About 1,500 dock labourers have been engaged in England to take the places of the men who are locked out

#### HOLLAND.§

Employment in January.—In the building trades employment remained dull, and in many places the unfavourable conditions were accentuated by frost and snow. In the greater engineering establishments employment continued satisfactory, but there was no improvement in the smaller metal working trades. The shipbuilding trades continued fully employed. The satisfactory condition previously reported in the textile trades remained unchanged. Garment makers continued seasonally slack. In the boot and shoe trades, employment was satisfactory in some towns, but slack in others; while with saddlers and harness-makers it was better than in-December. In the woodworking trades there was a slight improvement. Employment in the printing and allied trades was good, except at Amsterdam. Bulb growers were not so well employed, owing to the frost and snow. In the cocoa, chocolate and confectionery trades

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

<sup>\*</sup> Based on despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador at Paris,

<sup>\*</sup> Based on despatches to the Foreign Umbe Irom H.M. Ambassador at Paris, dated March 9th and roth, and on newspaper reports.

† Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (Journal of the German Labour Department).

† Based on despatches from H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg, and on newspaper reports.

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

employment showed some decline. With margarine makers and with distillers the position varied greatly according to locality. In most districts there was an improvement in the state of employment in the tobacco

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Labour Disputes in January.—Eleven strikes, in 9 of which 347 workpeople were directly involved, were reported as having commenced in January. Two of these strikes were in the textile trades and two among cigarmakers. Nine of the new strikes came to an end in January, and, in addition, 2 which commenced in December and I which commenced in October, 1906, also terminated. Four of the strikes terminated in favour of the employers and 3 in favour of the workpeople, while 5 were compromised. There were no lock-outs in progress at any time during January.

#### BELGIUM.

Employment in January .- According to reports made to the Belgian Labour Department, 128 Trade Unions, with 34,545 members, had 2.5 per cent. of the latter out of work towards the end of the month, compared with 2.2 per cent. in December, and 2.6 per cent. in January, As regards these figures, which do not include particulars relating to miners, home workers, or agricultural labourers, see note under "Labour Abroad."

Labour Disputes in January—Thirteen disputes, involving 2,543 workpeople (2,500 directly and 43 indirectly) were reported to the Belgian Labour Department as having begun in January. In addition to these, 6 disputes, which commenced in November or December, and involved 2,110 workpeople (1,500 directly and 610 indirectly) were in progress during January. Four of the new disputes were in the metal trades, 2 in each of the following groups:—mining and quarrying, textile, woodworking, and skin and leather; and one in the tobacco trades.

During the month 16 disputes were reported as having terminated. Of these, 3 resulted in favour of the workpeople and 11 in favour of the employers, while 2 were compromised.

## NORWAY.

Employment in January.—Of 18,882 members of Trade Unions forwarding Returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1,302, or 6.9 per cent., were described as unemployed at the end of January, 1907. For purpose of comparison the figures are given for January, 1907, December, 1906, and January, 1906, for certain Unions which made Returns for each of these months. (As regards these figures, see note under "Labour Abroad.")

ased was restacted	M	embersh	ip.	Percentage Unemployed at end of month.			
Group of Trades.	Jan., 1907.	Dec., 1906.	Jan., 1906.	Jan., 1907.	Dec., 1906.	Jan., 1906.	
Metal Workers and Moulders Carpenters, etc. Cabinet Makers	5,649 793 250 587 195 1,289 220 512 635	5,147 806 230 587 185 1,250 197 481 618	4:054 488 193 374 252 905 178 393 278	1.2 15.4 1.6 43.3 7.7 1.6 3.2 2.7	1'7 11'7 5'2 44'6 10'2 4'0 3'6 0'6	2:1 11:3 7:3 52:1 15:1 6:1 0:6 1:8	
Total	10,130	9,511	7,115	5.0	5.6	6.3	

#### RUSSIA.

Publication of a Labour Gazette for Finland.—The first number of an official periodical publication dealing with labour has been issued by the Department of Industry for Finland under the title of Arbetsstatistisk Tidskrift.

Among the contents of the first number of the new periodical are articles on labour disputes in Finland, 1890-1906 (based mainly on newspaper reports), workmen's benefit societies in Finland, 1899-1904, the work of the Helsingfors employment registry, and the housing of the working classes at Abo.

of Statistics.

‡ Helsingfors, Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri, 1907.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN FEBRUARY.

#### COAL MINING.

(Based on 517 Returns-448 from Employers, 55 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry continued very good during February and was equal to February, 1900the best month on record.

Returns relating to 1,417 pits employing 597,592 workpeople show that the average number of days\* worked per week during the four weeks ended February 23rd, 1907, was 5.69, as compared with 5.48 in January (when o'21 of a day per week was lost on account of holidays) and as compared with 5.54 in February, 1906.

The average weekly number of days worked in February was equal to the average for February, 1900, which was the highest recorded for any month since the compilation of the statistics.

Of the 597,592 workpeople covered by the Returns, 575,995 (or 964 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended February 23rd; while 511,955 (or 85.7 per cent. of the whole) worked 22 days or more.

Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the average number of days worked in every district of England and Wales, while in Scotland there was practically no change. The greatest improvement was in the Midland Counties and West Yorkshire.

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

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in Feb., 1907, at the	worked	e number of l per week ieries in F leeks ende	by the	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Feb., 1907, as compared with		
	Collieries included in the Table.	Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan. 26th, 1907.†	Feb. 24th, 1906.	A m'nth ago.	A year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES.	1000000	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	39,732	5'48	5'24	5'43	+ '24	+ .02	
Durham	111,786	5'54	5'30	5'50	+ '24	+ '04	
Cumberland	7,511	5'73	5'32	5.2I	+ .41	+ '22	
South Yorkshire	63,163	5'92	5.72	5.75	+ '20	+ '17	
West Yorkshire	21,255	5'73	5.60	5'27	+ .13	+ '46	
Lancashire and Cheshire	57,568	5.66	5'3I	5'44	+ '35	+ '22	
Derbyshire	39,419	5'68	5'44	5'43	+ '24	+ '25	
Nottingham and Leicester	30,490	5'29	5'25	4.88	+ '04	+ '41	
Staffordshire	28,370	5.81	5.70	5.42	+ .II	+ '39	
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop	9,873	5.69	5.63	5'39	+ '06	+ '30	
Gloucester and Somerset	7,863	5.87	5'94	5'45	- '07	+ '42	
North Wales	10,108	5'84	5'39	5.60	+ '45	+ '24	
South Wales and Mon	117,445	5'94	5'94	5.89		+ '05	
England & Wales	544,583	5.71	5.55	8.92	+ •16	+ •16	
SCOTLAND.	20000000						
West Scotland	24,927	5'43	4'74	5'36	+ '69	Contract of the Contract of th	
The Lothians	5,344	5'70	5'21	5'73	+ '49	- '03	
Fife	22,064	5'55	4.76	2.61	+ '79	- '06	
SCOTLAND	52,335	5.51	4.80	5.50	+ •71	+ •01	
IRELAND	674	5'34	5'07	4.67	+ .27	+ '67	
United Kingdom	597,592	5-69	5.48	5.84	+ *21	+ •15	

In the Northern Counties employment was very good. It was better than a year ago, especially in West Yorkshire.

In the Midlands employment remained good and was much better than a year ago.

In Wales employment was good, the average number of days worked per week in South Wales remaining

at 5:94.

In Scotland employment was good. The figures given in the Table show little change compared with a year ago, but the Trade Unions all report an improvement.

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

employing 201,029 workpeople it was not found possible to state which class of coal predominated, and they are entered in the Table under the term "mixed." It will be seen that compared with a year ago the improvement was greatest in pits producing house coal. There was a decline in the number of days worked in anthracite pits as compared with both a month and a year ago.

Description of Coal.	No. of Workpeople employed in Feb., 1907, at the	wor by	ge number ked per w the Collie ur Weeks	ries	or De (-) in 1907, a	ecrease n Feb., as com-
	Collieries included in the Table.	Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan. 26th, 1907.*	Feb. 24th, 1906.	A m'nth ago.	A year ago.
Anthracite	8,215 31,642 38,078 80,024 238,604 201,029	Days. 5'46 5'74 5'38 5'69 5'76 5'67	Days. 5'67 5'50 5'27 5'40 5'59 5'41	Days. 5'84 5'67 5'43 5'30 5'69 5'48	Days '21 + '24 + '11 + '29 + '17 + '26	+ '07 - '05 + '39 + '07
All Descriptions	597,592	5.69	5.48	5.84	+ .21	+ .15

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in February, 1907, amounted to 4,568,269 tons, or 266,373 tons less than in January, 1907, but 514,120 tons more than in February, 1906.

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

(Based on 85 returns-66 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in iron mines continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. In shale mines employment was better than a year ago.

Employment continued good in tin, copper, and lead mines; it was moderate on the whole, in quarries, and severe weather caused some short time.

Iron Mining .- During the four weeks ended February 23rd, the average number of days per week worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.88, as compared with 5.75 a month ago and 5.86 a year ago. The average for January was reduced by the New Year

The following Table summarises the Returns

Districts.	No. employed in Feb., 1907, at the	worke	Number d per we in 4 week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in February, 1907, as compared with		
	Mines included in the Returns.	Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan. 26th, 1907.*	Feb. 24th, 1906.	A month ago.	A year ago.
<b>阿里斯斯斯斯</b>		Days.	Days	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	7,480	5'94	5'74	5'90	+ 0.20	+ 0'04
Cumberland and Lancashire	5,132	5'94	5.83	5.01	+ 0.11	+ 0.03
Scotland	948	5'19	5'19	5.63		- 0'49
Other Districts	2,901	5.84	5'84	5.72		+ 0'12
All Districts	16,461	5.88	5.75	5.88	+ 0.13	+ 0.02

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 92.6 per cent. were employed in mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended February 23rd, as compared with 92.7 per cent. a month ago, and 94.2 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns have been received 3,179 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended February 23rd, as compared with 3,141 a month ago, and 3,192 a year ago. The average weekly number of days worked during the four weeks ended February 23rd was 5.77, as compared with 5.61 in February, 1906.

Tin and Copper Mining .- Employment was good in Cornwall and better than a month ago. In Camborne and the district further West there was still a demand Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in North Wales, and in Derbyshire. In the Weardale district about 5 days per week were worked.

Slate.—In North Wales employment was moderate at Festiniog, time being lost on account of severe weather; it was fair in the Carnarvon district. In Argyllshire, there was a slight improvement on a month ago, but employment was again reported to be dull.

Granite. - Employment on Dartmoor was fair and showed some improvement; at Penryn it was bad and worse than in January. In Aberdeenshire it continued

Limestone. — In North Wales employment was fair. In Stanhope, Westgate, Upper Weardale and Derbyshire it was fairly good, and about the same as a year ago; in the Plymouth district it was fair. In the Somerset blue lias quarries, employment continued bad.

Other Stone.—Sandstone quarrymen were fairly well employed in North Wales. In the Gateshead district employment was irregular, some quarries working halftime only. It was fair in the Forest of Dean and in Aberdeenshire. In the Sheffield district employment was slack on the whole, except in the grindstone quarries, where it was good. In the Rowsley district at grindstone and building stone quarries employment was fair, but severe weather caused short time. It was dull in the pennant stone quarries near Bristol. Chert quarrymen were very busy in Derbyshire, some overtime being worked. In Forfarshire employment was bad, and worse than a year ago.

Settmakers .- Employment was fair at Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Glasgow, but not so good at Airdrie. It was quiet in the Clee Hill district and in Leicestershire and North Wales.

China Clay .- At St. Austell and Lee Moor employment continued good.

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

EMPLOYMENT in this industry in February continued very good, and was better than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters, employing about 25,000 workpeople at the end of February, showed that the total number of furnaces in blast was 343, the same number as in January, and 4 more than in February, 1906. During February, four furnaces were re-lit, two in Lanarkshire, and one each in Derbyshire and Staffordshire; while four were blown out, two in Lanarkshire and one each in Lancashire and

The Poturne are summarised in the following Table:

District.		Furnaces, ins, in Blast		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Feb., 1907, as compared with		
District	February,	January, 1907.	February,	A month ago.	A year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES-					A SECURITY OF	
Cleveland	go	90	86		+ 4	
Cumberland & Lancs.	37	38	38	- I	- Y	
S. and S.W. Yorks.	17	17	17		•••	
Derby & Nottingham	42	41	39	+ 1	+ 3	
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	25	25	28		- 3	
Stafford & Worcester	36	35	35	+ 1	+ 1	
S. Wales & Monmouth	16	16	14		+ 2	
Other districts	6	6	7		- I	
England & Wales	269	268	264	+ 1	+ 5	
Scotland	74	75	75	-1	<b>-1</b>	
Total	343	343	339		+ 4	

The Imports of iron ore in February, 1907, amounted to 578,337 tons, or 231,501 tons less than in January, 1907, and 3,978 tons less than in February, 1906.

<sup>\*</sup> Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department). + Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau

<sup>\*</sup> The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.
† This period includes New Year holidays.

<sup>\*</sup> This period includes New Year holidays.

The **Exports** of pig iron from the United Kingdom during February, 1907, amounted to 139,835 tons, or 35,985 tons less than in January, 1907, but 58,752 tons more than in February, 1906.

#### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 225 Returns—207 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 5 from Trade Unions; and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very brisk and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

The volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended February 23rd, 1907, at the 207 works from which Returns were received, was 0.9 per cent. greater than in the week ended January 26th, 1907, and 3.4 per cent. greater than a year ago.

The aggregate number of shifts worked during the week by all the workpeople included in the Returns was about 559,900, as compared with 554,800 a month ago, and 541,300 a year ago.

FREE CASES OF THE	Number empl mal	oyed		irm	s	Avera Shifts w	ge Numb	er of er man
-botto ( <u>20.10</u> t) and ( 11) december of property	In week ended Feb.	dec	rease rease mpar	e (-	) as	In week ended Feb.	Increase decrease compare	(-) as
**************************************	23rd, 1907.	mo	A nth		A ear	23rd, 1907.	A month ago.	A year ago.
Departments.							10000000	
Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging Founding Other Departments	10,577 4,682 474 2,069 673	++	2 I 25 I54 I3	-++-+	63 94 87 33 51	5'14 5'05 5'43 5'95 5'94	- 0'02 - 0'10 + 0'29 + 0'01	- 0.03 - 0.04 - 0.01 + 0.03
Mechanics, Labourers Total Iron	20,112	+	125	+	134	5.64	- 0.01 - 0.01	+ 0.04 - 0.03
STEEL:	20,112	-	140	T	101	0 20		
Open Hearth Melting Fur- naces	9,152	+	176	+	371	5.89	- 0.01	+ 0'02
Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	595 2,128 16,219 3,125 8,517 6,471 10,242	+++	1 32 139 126 593 3 267	1++++++	15 244 189 164 198 100 987	5.75 5.46 5.56 5.66 5.88 5.88	+ 0'24 + 0'04 - 0'02 - 0'01 + 0'01	+ 0'35 + 0'46 + 0'01 + 0'01 + 0'04 + 0'01
Total Steel	56,449	+	993	+5	2,038	5-77		+ 0.09
TRON OR STEEL (not distinguished): Rolling Mills	11,704 716 768 3,363 6,514	+-+	168 26 8 55 36	-++-+	24 46 70 78 241	5'33 5'62 5'76 5'84 5'77	+ 0.02 + 0.01 - 0.19 - 0.01	+ 0.04 - 0.11 - 0.14 + 0.04
Total Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	23,065	-	203	+	253	5.55		
Grand Total	99,626	+	915	+5	2,427	5-62		+ 0.05
Districts. "Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	12,245 7,933 19,248 4,533	++++	161 108 599 51	++++	155 483 910 125	5.65 5.65 5.70 5.53	- 0°04 - 0°04 - 0°03	+ 0.02 + 0.02 + 0.02
Yorkshire Towns Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	11,521 10,699 5,127 10,113	+-+-	68 121 31 3	-+++	174 173 8 145	5.24 5.46 5.28 5.71	- 0.01 + 0.03 + 0.03	+ 0.03 + 0.04 + 0.04
Total, England and Wales Scotland	81,419 18,207	++	894	++	1,825	5.63 5.26	- 0.03	+ 0.06
Total	99,626	+	915	+	2,427	5.62		+ 0.05

The total number of workpeople employed during the week ended February 23rd, 1907, at all the works included in the Returns was nearly 100 per cent. greater than a month ago, and 205 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Compared with a month ago there was a considerable increase in the number employed in foundries and at open hearth melting furnaces, while, on the other hand, there was some decrease in the number employed at rolling mills

Compared with a year ago, the number of workpeople employed remained about the same at ironworks, but at steelworks it increased by 3.6 per cent., the improvement being particularly marked at open hearth melting furnaces and in Bessemer converting departments.

Two-thirds of the total increase in the number employed compared with a month ago was recorded in the Sheffield and Rotherham district. In Staffordshire there was a slight decline. The only district in which the number employed was less than a year ago was Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and the most marked increases on last year were in the Sheffield and Rotherham district, in Cleveland, and in Scotland.

The average number of shifts worked per man per week was greater than a month ago by 0.29 at iron forges, and by 0.24 at crucible furnaces; while, compared with a year ago, the improvement amounted to 0.46 of a shift in Bessemer converting departments, 0.35 of a shift at crucible furnaces, and 0.21 at steel rolling mills.

The **Imports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during February, 1907, amounted to 61,670 tons, as compared with 79,592 tons in January, 1907, and 118,733 tons in February, 1906.

The **Exports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron, and tinned plates and black plates for tinning) amounted to 196,908 tons, as compared with 233,420 tons in January, 1907, and 194,751 tons in February, 1906.

## TINPLATE WORKS AND STEEL SHEET MILLS.

(Based on 57 Returns—53 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during February. It was better than either a month ago or a year ago. It is reported that the supply of, and demand for, labour in the tinplate trade are now nearly equal, and that there is very little unemployment in this trade. All the steel works connected with the trade are also fully employed.

At the works covered by the Returns, 392 tinplate mills, and 57 sheet mills were working at the end of February. The corresponding figures for the previous month were 388 and 57 respectively; those for February, 1906, were 378 and 46.

The following Table gives particulars of the numbers of tinplate works and mills reported to the Department as working in January and February, 1907, and in February, 1906. The works to which these Returns relate are chiefly in South Wales or in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, and employ about 22,000 workpeople:—

	February, 1907.		Januar	у, 1907.	February, 1906.		
	Number of Works open,	Number of Mills in operation.	Number of Works open.	Number of Mills in operation.	Number of Works open.	Number of Mills in operation	
Tinplate Mills Sheet Mills	75 9	392 57	75 9	388 57	73	378 46	
Total	84	449	84	445	81	424	

The Exports of tinplates and tinned sheets and of black plates for tinning are given in the Table below for the months stated:—

		Feb ,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Feb., 1907, as compared with			
		1907.	1907.	1906.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.		
		Tè	nned Plate	s and Tinned Sheets.				
To United States Other Countries	The same of the same of	Tons. 5,392 26,128	Tons. 5,900 30,972	Tons. 4,068 28,413	Tons 508 - 4,844	Tons. + 1,324 - 2,285		
Total		31,520	36,972	32,481	- 5,352	- 961		
			Black P	lates for T	inning.			
To all Countries :		5,076	7,143	6,227	- 2.067	- 1,191		

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

March, 1907.

(Based on 1,045 Returns—12 from Employers and Employers 'Associations, 990 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 43 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good and showed some improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In several districts it was reported that overtime was being worked.

The following Table gives a summary of Returns received from Trade Unions having a membership of 158,063, and shows that at the end of February the percentage unemployed was 2.8, as compared with 3.2 a month ago, and 3.0 per cent. a year ago. With the exception of the Hull and Lincolnshire and the South Wales districts, the figures for every district show an improvement on the previous month. Compared with a year ago, an improvement is shown in all but 4 districts, it being especially noticeable in the Belfast and Dublin district.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Feb., 1907, in-	turne	entage d as U ed at e	nem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unem- ployed for Feb., 1907, as compared with a		
	cluded in the Returns.	Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
North-East Coast	15,424	5.1	5'2	3'0	- 0.1	+ 2'I	
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,714	2.2+	2'8	2.0	- 0.3	- 0.4	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	13,000	18	2.4	26	- 0.6	- 0.8	
West Riding Towns	13,043	3'I	- 3'2	4'0	- 0.1	- 0.0	
Hulland Lincolnshire District	2,740	2'2+	1.7+	3'6	+ 0'5	- 1'4	
Birmingham, Wolverhamp- ton, and Coventry District	7,482	1.2	1.7	1.2	- 0.5		
Notts, Derby and Leicester District	4,168	2.9	33	4.6	- 0'4	- 1.7	
London and Neighbouring District	12,308	3.6	4'1	3.0	- o'5	+ 0.6	
South Coast	4,002	1'3	1'7	2.6	- 0'4	- 1'3	
South Wales and Bristol Dis- trict	6,734	2.0	1.6	3'4	+ 0.4	- 1.4	
Glasgow and District	15,771	4'0	5.4	3'5	- 1'4	+ 0.5	
East of Scotland	3,885	4'0	4'1	2.I	- 0.1	- 1.1	
Belfast and Dublin	3,519	3.0	4.2	5.8	- 1.2	- 2.8	
Other Districts	5,840	5.5	2.4	1.0	- 0.2	+ 0.3	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	188,063	2.8	3.2	3.0	- 0.4	- 0.3	

Employment on the Tyne was fairly good generally. At Jarrow it was good on Government contracts, but on other work it was slack and showed a further decline. In the Shields district employment was better than a month ago. On the Wear employment continued good with night shifts and overtime. With patternmakers generally in the above-mentioned districts it was dull; with brassfinishers and iron and brass moulders it was fair. In the Tees district employment continued to show an improvement, but was moderate on the whole. With boilermakers, however, it was good; with patternmakers fair and improving. On the North-east coast generally there was a decline as compared with a year ago.

Employment in Lancashire continued good, and was better than a year ago. Considerable overtime was again reported. At Preston, Blackburn, and Wigan employment was fair, and continued to improve. It was slack with boilermakers at Manchester, Oldham, and Blackburn. At Liverpool employment was affected by a strike of ironmoulders.

In the West Riding district employment generally continued good, and was better than either a month ago or a year ago. In the Hull and Lincolnshire district employment on the whole continued fairly good.

At Birmingham employment with engineers continued good; it was also good with ironfounders, but showed a decline on the previous month. At Coventry and Wolverhampton employment generally continued good. The motor industry throughout the district continued to be very busy, and considerable overtime was worked. In the cycle branch employment was fair.

In the Nottingham district employment continued fairly good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. Overtime was reported with tool makers and lace

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members. † Exclusive of Members on strike.

machinery builders. With electrical engineers and patternmakers, however, a decline on the previous month was shown. At Derby employment continued fair in general engineering works, and good in railway shops, with overtime and night shifts. With ironfounders it continued to improve; with boilermakers it was fair. In the Leicester and Northampton district employment was fairly good with general engineers; with shoe and hosiery machine builders and with toolmakers at Leicester it was good. In the Potteries, employment generally continued moderate and was affected by a dispute; with ironfounders it was good.

Employment in the Norwich district continued good, and some overtime was reported. It also continued good with agricultural implement makers at Ipswich.

In London employment continued dull, but showed an improvement on the previous month. With iron-founders and brass finishers it was good, and with tool makers fair.

At Southampton employment was fairly good with engineers, and good with ironfounders. In Devon and Cornwall it was fair on the whole. Employment was good with engineers at Bristol and Swindon, and fair at Gloucester. In South Wales, it was generally fair.

In the Glasgow district employment generally continued good, and some overtime was worked in several shops. It was better than a month ago with brassfinishers, coppersmiths, and iron, steel and brass dressers. At Edinburgh it was good with engineers, bad with brassfounders, fair with iron-moulders. At Falkirk employment with patternmakers and iron-moulders continued bad, short time being worked. At Aberdeen and Dundee it was good.

Employment was generally good at Belfast and fair at Dublin, an improvement being reported at both centres. At Cork it continued dull.

The values of Imports and Exports of machinery are shown in the following Table:—

Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb., 1906.	Decreas Feb., 1	e (+) or se (-) in 1907, as ed with
Towns of the second	i			Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906
Imports: Steam Engines Other Machinery, Country of the Count	£ 8,828 391,211 453,425 1,573,085	£ 6,195 361,841 691,263 1,781,973	£ 5,724 368,562 449,799 1,441,112	£ + 2,633 + 29,370 -237,838 -208,888	£ + 3,104 + 22,649 + 3,626 + 131,973

#### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 381 Returns—9 from Employers and Employers' Associations 355 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

The improvement in employment in the shipbuilding trades was maintained during February. The comparison with a year ago is still affected in certain districts by recent disputes.

Branches of Trade Unions with 59,251 members had 4,472 (or 7.5 per cent.) unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 8.8 per cent. at the end of January, and 6.9 per cent. at the end of February, 1906.

Distri	ot.			No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1907, included	re	ercenta turned mploye end of	as d at	Decrease percent Feb., 1 compare	e (-) in age for 907, as
				in the Returns.	Feb., 1907.	Jan.,	Feb., 1905.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ne and Blyth				9,989	6.1	1	6.2		
ear	•••	***	***	5,116	4'2	7.4	2'5	- 1.9 - 1.3	+ I'7
es and Hartlepo			***	5,275	14.4	21.2	5'5	- 7.I	+ 8.9
umber				2,678			6.2	+ 0.7	
ames and Medw	***	***	***		5'0	4'3	8.7	+ 0.4	- 3
outh Coast		***		4,671	9.6	9'2			+ 0'9
		***	***	3,920	2'I	2.0	7.I	- 0.8	- 5.0
istol Channel Po	rts	***	***	2,401	16.3	15'4	13.3	+ 0.	+ 3.0
ersey	***	***	***	3,814	3'4	2'I	5.I	+ 1.3	- 1.7
yde	***			13,087	8.7	9'5	8.5	- 0.8	+ 0'2
indee, Leith, and	d Aber	deen		2,368	65	10.3	6.6	- 3.8	- 0.I
lfast	***			2,918	4'4	6.6	5'2	- 2'2	- 0.8
her Districts			***	3,014	9'3	10,3	7'3	- 1.0	+ 2'0
ited Kingdom				,4	7.5	8.8	6.9	- 1.3	+ 0.

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement in all districts, except the Thames and Medway, Humber, Mersey, and the Bristol Channel districts, where, however, the decline was not, on the whole, very

Compared with a year ago the figures for six districts showed an improvement, which was most noticeable on the South Coast. There was a considerable decline in the Tees and Hartlepool district, and smaller declines in five other districts.

Employment was fairly good on the Tyne and Wear, and rather better than a month ago. In the Tees and Hartlepool district it was moderate, and improved considerably as compared with a month ago.

In the Humber district it was fair, and about

the same as a month ago.

In the Thames and Medway district employment continued slack and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. On the South Coast employment continued good, with a slight improvement on a month ago; it was much better than a year ago. At the Bristol Channel ports employment was bad, and about the same as a month ago. On the Mersey it was fair, at Barrow it remained bad.

On the Clyde employment was fair and slightly better than a month ago. At Aberdeen employment was good; at Dundee, moderate and not so good as a month ago; at Leith it was good and better than a month ago. At Belfast it was good in all branches and better than a month ago; at Cork it was dull and

At Lowestoft employment was good, and at Ipswich

#### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 51 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 23 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during February continued fair. It was worse than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 15,670 had 485, or 3.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 3.0 per cent. in January and 2.5 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc. - Employment with brassworkers was good at Bolton, Bury and Wigan; fairly good at Birmingham; fair in London, at Wolverhampton and Nottingham; moderate at Manchester. At Birmingham it continued bad with bedstead makers.

Tubes.—Employment was good at Birmingham; fair in South Staffordshire and in South Wales.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, etc.—At Cradley Heath employment was quiet with cable-chain makers and strikers; good with block chain makers. With chain makers it was steady at Gateshead, and fairly good at Winlaton. It continued good with spring and axle makers at Birmingham and West Bromwich, and with railway spring makers at Sheffield. At Wednesbury it

continued good with railway and constructional workers.

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

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—With nut and bolt makers

employment was good at Birmingham, Blackheath and Winlaton. At Birmingham it was good with wire nail and shoe rivet makers. At Blackheath it was fairly good with wrought nail and rivet makers.

Wire.—Employment continued good generally.

Locks, Keys and General Hardware.—At Wolverhampton

and Willenhall employment in the lock and latch trades continued bad. At Wolverhampton it was good in all branches of the hollow-ware trade. It was quiet with hollow-ware makers at West Bromwich; bad with hollow-ware stampers and buffers at Sheffield.

Stoves, Grates, etc. - Employment was quiet at Rotherham; bad at Falkirk; fair at Glasgow.

Cutlery, Tools, etc .- In the Sheffield district there was an improvement in several branches of the cutlery trade.

Employment continued fair with sawmakers, and good in the file trades. At Birmingham it was fair with file cutters, and fairly good in the edge tool trade. At Redditch employment in the needle and fish-hook trades continued good.

Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.—In London employment was fair with goldsmiths and jewellers; fairly good with silver and electro-plate operatives; depressed with silver workers. At Birmingham it was quiet with ewellers, silversmiths and electro-platers. At Sheffield it was bad with silversmiths. At Coventry it was fair with watchmakers.

Farriers.—With farriers employment continued fair.

Imports and Exports.—The following Table shows. the values of cutlery and hardware imported and exported during the periods mentioned:—

Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Decreas Feb., 1	e (+) or se (-) in 907, as red with	
				Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware	£ 9,846 74,649	£ 9,744 77,925	£ 6,777 89,927	+ 102 - 3,276	£ + 3,069 - 15,278	
Exports:— Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools	46,513 190,026 166,209	60,457 192,972 187,981	44,327 177,712 160,574	- 13,944 - 2,946 - 21,772	+ 2,186 + 12,314 + 5,635	

#### COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 482 Returns—396 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 75 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued very good in

February, and was better than a year ago.

A shortage of weavers, big and little piecers, and

juvenile workers generally was again reported.

The average price of "middling American" cotton in Liverpool during February was 13d. more than in January, and 17d. more than in February, 1906. Theaverage price of "good fair Egyptian" was 67d. per lb. more than in January, 1907, and 2.21d. more than in February, 1906.

The number of workpeople employed by the firms making Returns for the week ended February 23rd was-130,858, the same as a month ago, and an increase of 1'4 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 3'1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Analysis by Departments and Bistricts.

	Wo	rkpeople		F	Carnings	
-	No. paid Wages on pay day in week ended	Increa or Decre as con wi	pared	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay day in week	gate Amount of Wages paid on pay day in week	
· Phase made	Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	ended Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.
		Per	Per		Per	Per
Departments.		cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.
Preparing	14,550	- 0.3	+ 0.1	13,176	+ 0.4	+ 3'5
Spinning	25,612	- 0.3	+ 0.0	24,978	+ 1.1	+ 3'5
Weaving	62,720	+ 0.5	+ 2'1	57,101	+ 1.1	+ 2.8
Other	11,272	- 0.4	+ 1'5	12,716	+ 0.3	+ 2'0
Departments not specified	16,704	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	17,325	+ 0.3	+ 4'0
Total	130,858	- 0.0	+ 1.4	125,296	+ 0'9	+ 3.1
	10000	Per	Per	1	Per	Per
Districts.		cent.	cent.		cent.	cent.
Ashton District	8,320	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	8,062	+ 2'7	+ 0.8
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	6,870	- 2'3	- 0.0	6,351	- 1.8	+ 2'4
Oldham District	14,842	- 0.0	+ 0'2	15,499	+ 0.6	+ 3'7
Bolton and Leigh	15,835	+ 0.8	+ 68	14,291	+ 0.5	+ 79
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	10,349	+ 0.1	- 0.3	9,877	+ 1'4	+ 3'2
Manchester District	9,569	- 0.5	+ 0.6	7,436	+ 2'4	+ 2'4
Preston and Chorley	12,450	+ 0.1	+ 25	11,025	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	17,148	- 0.1	- 0.1	16,853	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	17,308	- 0.3	+ 1.0	19,872	+ 0.4	+ 2.9
Other Lancs. Towns	5,180	- 0'3	- 0.2	4,677	+ 1'4	+ 2'5
Yorkshire Towns	5,624	- 0.3	+ 1.8	5,672	+ 1.7	+ 4.6
Other Districts	7,363	- 0.8	+ 3.0	5,681	+ 2.0	+ 5'2
Total	130,858	- 0.0	+ 1'4	125,296	+ 0.0	+ 3'1

Compared with a month ago, a slight increase in the amount of wages paid was shown in every department and in every district except the Stockport, Glossop and Hyde district. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in every branch and in every district, especially in the Bolton, Oldham, Bury, and Yorkshire districts; in Bolton a year ago, the amount paid was lower than usual owing to a dispute.

March, 1907.

#### Raw Cotton.

American Cotton .- During the month of February the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 6.02d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 6.14d., and the lowest 5.87d. The price for January was 5.89d., and for February, 1906, 5.85d. per lb. For the period from 1st to 11th of March, 1907, the average price of "middling American" was 6.19d. per lb.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during February averaged 101d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being  $11\frac{1}{16}d$ , and the lowest rod. The price for January was 9.83d. per lb., and for February, 1906, 8.29d. per lb. For the period from 1st to 11th March, 1907, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 11.24d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on March 8th, 1907, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,326,140 bales, as compared with 1,174,460 bales on March 9th, 1906.

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

Description of Cotton.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Decreas	e (+) or se (-) in v, 1907, as ed with
e worth secure of				Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.
American Brazilian Bast Indian Begyptian Begyptian Miscellaneous Bast Indian Begyptian Bast Bast Bast Bast Bast Bast Bast Bast	Bales. 280,765 16,851 5,844 39,482 5,892	Bales. 334,871 14,150 6,549 65,915 8,015	Bales. 248,450 17,028 6,918 42,217 7,195	Bales 54,106 + 2,701 - 705 - 26,433 - 2,123	Bales. + 32,315 - 177 - 1,074 - 2,735 - 1,303
Total	348,834	429,500	321,808	- 80,666	+ 27,026

Exports of Cotton Goods.

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

Description.	Feb., Jan., 1907.		Feb., 1906.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in February, 1907, as compared with		
		3000		Jan., Feb , 1906.		
· Cotton Yarn and Twist—	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.		
	14,700	15,396 2,833	14,251 3,275	- 696 + 449 - 629 - 1,071		
Total	16,904	18,229	17,526	<u>- 1,325</u> <u>- 622</u>		
Cotton Piece Goods-	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 1,000 yds.		
	174,095	178,263	178,408	- 4,168 - 4,313		
	139,997	157,725	142,985	- 17,728 - 2,988		
Printed	91,522	111,058	83,453	- 19,536 + 8,069		
Oned Vern	of 95,124	113,199	88,567	- 18,075 + 6,557		
Total	500,738	560,245	493,413	- 59,507 + 7,325		

#### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 346 Returns—339 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, and 7 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT in these trades was good on the whole and better than a month ago; compared with a year ago it showed little change in the woollen trade, and an improvement in the worsted trade. Woollen Trade.

Employment in the woollen trade was good in England and better than a year ago; it was fairly good in Scotland, and better than a month ago, but worse

workpeople employed by these firms showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 1.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. compared with a month ago, and a decrease of o'I per cent. compared with a year ago.

Sept Set Colors for a		people c		·	Carnings	
	No. em- ployed on pay- day in week	Decrea	ase (+) or se (-), as red with	Aggregate amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week		
	ended 23rd Feb., 1907.	A month ago.	A year ago.	ended 23rd Feb., 1907.	A month ago.	A year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Unspecified	843 5,090 9,945 7,051 1,645	Per cent. + 2.2 + 0.5 - 1.3	Per cent 1'1 + 2'4 + 1'4 + 0'6 - 2'1	£ 790 4,348 8,379 6,911 1,395	Per cent. + 0.6 + 0.4 + 2.0 + 1.8 + 4.9	Per sent 0.8 + 2.1 - 0.1 + 0.2 - 7.2
Total	24,574	+ 0'2	+ 1.0	21,823	+ 1.2	- o.i
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding Total West Riding	4,538 2,330 3,387 1,170	+ 1'2 + 1'4 + 1'1 - 1'3	+ 2.8 - 0.3 + 1.4 + 2.3	4,876 1,934 3,247 1,028	+ 1'5 + 2'3 + 1'6 - 0'2 + 1'5	+ 2'I - 1'9 + 1'0 + 1'I
Scotland Other Districts	7,341 5,808	- 0,1 - 0,1	+ 1.7	6,210	+ 1.2 + 2.3	+ 11 - 42 + 31
Total Woollen	24,574	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	21,916	+ 1.7	- o.i

At Huddersfield employment continued good, overtime being general. At Leeds it was good. In the heavy woollen district it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Selkirk and Galashiels employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago; at Hawick it continued quiet; in Scotland generally it was worse than a year ago.

#### Worsted Trade.

Employment in the worsted trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Firms employing 42,158 workpeople have stated the wages paid in the periods under review. The number of workpeople employed by these firms showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 1.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

		people c		I	Carnings	
	No. em- ployed on pay-day in week			Aggregate amount of Wages paid on pay-day	Increas Decrea as con wi	se (-),
	ended 23rd Feb.,	Amonth	A year	ended 23rd	A month	A year
	1907.	ago.	ago.	Feb., 1907.	ago.	ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Unspecified	4,698 21,412 8,341 4,622 3,085	Per cent. + 5'3 + 0'7 + 0'3 + 0'1 + 1'5	Per cent. + 4'2 + 3'4 + 1'4 - 0'4 - 9'0	£ 4,567 11,656 7,112 4,647 2,252	Per cent. + 5.7 + 1.8 - 0.1 + 0.2 + 2.2	Per cent. + 6'4 + 5'8 + 0'3 + 0'4 - 13'1
Total	42,158	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	30,234	+ 1.7	+ 2'1
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	20,317 5,976 5,691 6,232 1,899	+ 1.0 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.1	+ 1'0 + 3'1 + 2'2 + 0'4 + 4'1	14,483 4,418 3,652 5,224 1,280	+ 2.5 + 3.2 + 0.9 - 1.7 + 3.2	+ 1'2 + 7'0 + 1'8 - 1'5 + 7'9
Total West Riding Other Districts	40,115	+ 1.1 + 1.1	+ 1.2	29,057	+ 1.6	+ 1.9
Total Worsted	42,158	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	30,234	+ 1.7	+ 2.1

Employment with wool-sorters and combers in Bradford showed a further improvement, and was good; it was better than a year ago. In the Keighley and Halifax districts employment was good, and better than a month Firms employing 24,574 workpeople have stated the wages paid in the periods under review. The number of employment showed a decline, and was worse than a year ago. Several firms in the West Riding reported a deficiency of labour in both the spinning and weaving

#### Prices of Raw Material.

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

	Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 Pence per lb.  14 173 272	Pence per lb.  14  17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Pence per lb.  13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 14 to 13\frac{3}{4} 17\frac{3}{4} 27 to 27\frac{3}{4}	14 17½ to 17¾ 26¾ to 27	13 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 16 to 16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 25 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub> to 16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

-1	Imports	and Ex	ports.		
<u></u>	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Decreas Feb.,	se (+) or se (-), in 1907, as red with
				Jan.,	Feb., 1966.
Imports (less	ts and E	xports of I	Raw Wool	(SHEEP OF	LAMBS')
Re-Exports) 1,000 lbs.	57,444	70,860	40,227	- 13,416 - 26	+ 17,217

Re-Exports) 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,,	57,444 2,710	70,860	40,227 2,857	_ 1	3,416	+	17,217
Yarn:	Britisl	and Iris	h Manuf	actur	es Exp	orte	ad.
Woollen	181	229	175	11-	48	+	6
Worsted	4,051	4,547	4,289	-	496	-	238
Alpaca & Mohair ,,	1,333	1,541	1,109	-	208	+	224
Total ,,	5,565	6,317	5,573	-	752	-	8
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted ",	7,222 8,858	8,799 11,345	6,628 9,536	-	1,577 2,487	+	594 678
Total "	16,080	20,144	16,164	-	4,064	-	84

#### FLAX (LINEN) TRADE.

(Based on 110 Returns—105 from Employers and Employers' Associations 2 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a

Returns received from firms employing 45,639 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed, as compared with a month ago, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount paid in wages, Compared with a year ago the Returns showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4.3 per cent. in the amount paid in wages.

		Workp	eople cove Returns.	red by	Ea	rnings.		
		Number paid Wages on pay day in week	Decreas	e (+) or e (-), as ed with	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay day in week	Decreas	e (+) or se (-), as ed with a	
		ended Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan.,	Feb., 1906.	ended Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	
Departments			Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Percent		
Calantan	•••	5,449 10,243	- 5.0 - 1.3	+ I.I - 4.2	3,033	+ 0.7	+ 6.	
Weaving		16,790	+ 0.3	- 0.4	10,099	+ 0.7	- 0.	
	ot	6,683 6,474	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	5,193 3,801	+ 3.4	+ 4.	
Total		45,639	- 0.4	+ 0'3	26,906	+ 1.4	+ 4	
Districts. Belfast		16,338	Per cent.	Per cent	£ 9,933	Percent	Per cen	
Other Places	in							
Ireland		14,311	+ 0,1	+ 0.6	7,704	+ 2.2	+ 5	
Ireland		30,649	- 1.0	+ 0.3	17,637	+ 1'2	+ 6	
Fifeshire Other Places	in	7,404	+ 0.0	- 0'2	4,531	+ 1.3	- 1·	
Sootland	111	5,723	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	3,599	+ 0.4	+ 1.	
Scotland		13,127	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	8,130	+ 1.0	- 0	
England		1,863	+ 2.6	+ 1.4	1,139	+ 6.7	+ 5	
United Kingdom	}	45,639	- 0'4	+ 0.3	26,905	+ 1'4	+ 4	

From the above Table it will be seen that the decrease compared with a month ago, in the number employed was confined to Belfast and that the increase in the amount of earnings paid was common to all districts. The preparing department showed some decrease in the

amount of wages paid and a considerable decrease in the number employed. The spinning department also showed a decrease in the number employed.

Compared with a year ago, the largest increase in earnings was in the spinning department.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following Table shows the quantities of imported flax, and of British and Irish exports of linen yarn and manufactured goods for the months stated :-

Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	in Febra	se (+) or sase (-) ary, 1907, sared with		
	1907.	1907.	1900.	Jan.,	Feb., 1906.		
mports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or	10						
Codilia) Tons	9,521	14,810	13,197	- 5,289	- 3,676		
Exports: Linen Yarn 100 Lbs. Linen Piece Goods	13,163	14,652	11,797	- 1,489	+ 1,366		
100 Yds.	152,833	193,773	144,208	- 40,940	+ 8,625		

#### JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 36 Returns—33 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 3 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued good.

Returns from firms employing 17,757 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd, and paying £12,167 in wages show, compared with a month ago, an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the amount paid in wages. Compared with a year ago the Returns show a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:-

	Workpe	Returns.		Earnings.			
Departments.	Number paid wages on pay-day in week	Decreas	e (+) or se (-) as red with	Aggregate amount of Wages paid on pay-day in	Increase Decrease compare		
	ended 23rd Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	week ended	Jan.,	Feb., 1906.	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Undefined	4.055 4,921 5,996 1,903 882	Per cent. + 0'8 + 0'3 - 0'1 - 1'5 + 3'5	Per cent 0'7 - 0'4 - 3'0 - 0'7 - 6'0	£ 2,580 2,928 4,167 1,871 621	Per cent. + 1'6 + 2'7 + 1'1 - 2'2 + 4'4	Per cent. + 3'4 + 5'2 - 2'6 - 3'2 - 1'7	
Total	17,757	+ 0.3	- 1.7	12,167	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	

From the above Table it will be seen that compared with a month ago there was an increase in the number employed in the preparing and spinning departments, and a decrease in the weaving department. In the amount of wages paid all three departments showed an

Compared with a year ago there was a slight general decrease in the number employed, and the increase in earnings was confined to the preparing and spinning departments.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The quantities of imported jute and of British and Irish exports of jute yarn and manufactured goods for the months stated were as follows:-

Description.	Feb.,			e (+) or se (-) in 907, as ed with	
				Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.
Imports: Jute Tons	46,292	70,295	38,503	- 24,003	+ 7.789
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 Lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 Yds.	57,48t 119,772	67,797 135,914	31,247 119,560	- 10,316 - 16,142	+ 26,234 + 212

SILK TRADE.

March, 1907.

(Based on 51 Returns-49 from Employers and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this trade was slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns have been received from firms employing 8,933 workpeople and paying £5,811 in wages on the pay-day in the week ended February 23rd, 1907. From these Returns it appears that, compared with a month ago, there was very little change in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, there were increases of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.3 per cent. in the wages paid.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:-

	Workp	people co Return	vered s.	H	Carnings	
	No. paid wages on pay-day in week	Decre	ase (-)	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day in week	Increa O Decrea as com wi	se (-)
for all states for	ended Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	ended Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan.,	Feb., 1906.
Branches. Throwing	1,094 2,129 3,582 998 1,130	Per cent 0'9 - 0'7 + 2'3 - 3'1	Per cent. + 1'9 + 3'6 - 17 + 5'4 + 2'4	415 1,544 2,235 787 830	Per cent 0'3 + 2'5 + 5'2 + 11'6	Per cent 2'1 + 5'4 + 0'5 + 4'5 + 1'7
Total	8,933	- 0.1	+ 1.2	5,811	+ 3.1	+ 2'3
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macolesfield, Congleton and District	2 984 927	+ 0'4 + 3'2	+ 2.1	2,209	+ 0.1	+ 3.1
Leek Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	1,209 2,354 1,459	- 3.1 + 0.8 - 3.1	+ 0.2	8;6 1,374 686	+ 11.4 + 2.3 + 11.4	+ 3.8
Total	8,933	- 0,1	+ 1'2	5,811	+ 3.1	+ 2'3

At Macclesfield employment was good. At Leek it was fairly good, and good with trimming weavers. At Congleton it was moderate with trimming weavers, and fair with dressers. At Bradford it was good; at Brighouse moderate; at Halifax fair. It was fair generally in the Eastern Counties.

Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in February, 1907, as compared with			
				Jan.,		Feb.,	
Imports:— Raw Silk Lbs Thrown Silk ,, Spun Silk Yarn ,,	114,721 56,378 34,050	124,577 53,286 31,923	70,333 41,206 16,8,9	  -+-	9,856 3,092 873	+++	44,388 15,172 17,171
Exports:— Thrown Silk & Twist ,, Spun Silk Yarn ,, Silk Broad-stuffs yards	372 94,370 1,027,188	528 96,841 753,360	1,014 58,251 <b>76</b> 5,857	+	156 2.471 273,828	1++	642 36,119 261,331

#### LACE TRADE.

(Based on 94 Returns—90 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in England continued very brisk and better than a year ago. In Scotland it was fair, and better than in January.

Returns from firms employing 9,122 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd, and paying £9,884 in wages, show very little change in the number employed, compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. As regards the amount of wages paid, the Returns show an increase of 2.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.7

per cent. compared with a year ago.

As compared with a month ago there was an increase in the numbers employed in the levers and curtain branches and a decrease in the plain net branch. All three branches showed an increase compared with a year ago. Compared with a month ago all departments showed

an increase in the amount of wages paid; and, compared with a year ago, all except the curtain branch showed an increase. Compared with a year ago, the increase in the amount of wages paid in the levers branch was

ACTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PART		people co y Return		I	Earnings	
	No. paid wages on payday in week	Increase Decrea as con wi	se (-)	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay day in week	Increase Decrea as com wi	se (-)
	ended Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	ended Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan.,	Feb., 1906.
Branches.  Levers Curtain Plain Net Others	3,042 2,663 2,663 754	Per cent. + 0.6 + 1.3 - 3.0 + 1.3	Per cent. + 8.0 + 0.3 + 9.2 + 2.6	£ 4,366 2,607 2,256 655	Per cent. + 2.5 + 1.6 + 2.5 + 3.8	Per cent. + 11.6 - 1.3 + 1.7 + 8.4
Total	9,122	- 0.3	+ 5.2	9,884	+ 2.4	+ 8.7
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,744 2,045 3,437 1,896	- 3'5 + 1'0 - 0'1 + 1'3	+ 5.6 + 6.6 + 9.7 - 2.4 + 5.5	1,941 2,889 3,232 1,822 9,884	+ 1.8 + 4.3 + 1.8 + 0.9	+ 16.4 + 8.8 + 11.4 + 2.5

Imports and Exports.—The following Table shows the values of lace imported and exported during the

on.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb., 1906.	Increase Decrease Feb., compare	e (—) in
		402		Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.
	 £ 21,694	£ 31,524	16,187	£ 9,830	+ £
	 414,432 7,592	494,258	370,532 5,227	- 79,826 - 3,176	+ 43,900 + 2,365
	 	21,694 414,432	£ £ £ 31,524 414,432 494,258	f. f. f. 15,187 414,432 494,258 370,532	on. Feb., Jan., Feb., 1907. Jan., 1907. Jan., 1907. $\frac{f}{21,694}$ $\frac{f}{31,524}$ $\frac{f}{16,187}$ $-\frac{f}{9,830}$ 414,432 494,258 370,532 $-\frac{f}{79,826}$

#### HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 97 Returns—90 from Emphovers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good and better than a year ago.

Firms employing 15,466 workpeople, and paying £11,847 in wages in the week ended February 23rd, have made Returns. From these it appears that there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.6 per cent. in the amount of

At Leicester employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; at Hinckley it was good; at Loughborough fair. In Nottinghamshire employment with framework knitters was worse than a month ago and a year ago. In Derbyshire employment was fairly good. At Hawick and Selkirk it was good, and about the same as a year ago.

Transfer to the second		people co y Return		Earnings.		
District	No. paid wages on pay- day in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay-day	Decrease (-) compared with	
	ended 23rd Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	in week ended 23rd Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.
Leloester Leloester Country District Notts, and Derbyshire Sootland Other Districts	8,132 2,293 2,529 1,962 550	Per cent. + 1'0 + 0'1 + 0'6 + 0'4 + 0'2	Per cent. + 2.9 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 7.0 - 1.6	£ 6,48t 1,861 1,865 1,320 320	Per cent. + 2.6 + 2.0 - 0.7 + 0.6 + 0.3	Per cent. + 4.7 + 2.3 + 1.5 + 13.7 - 0.3
Total, United Kingdom	15,466	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	11,847	+ 1.7	+ 4.6

The Imports of Woollen and Cotton Hosiery in fair; better than a month ago, but worse than a February, 1907, amounted to £34,488 and £85,931 respectively, compared with £30,119 and £93,087 in January, 1907 and £33,828 and £95,360 in February, 1906.

The Exports of Woollen and Cotton Hosiery in

February, 1907, amounted to £128,416 and £45,735 respectively, compared with £152,319 and £49,157 in January, 1907, and £112,975 and £39,904 in

#### OTHER TEXTILE TRADES. Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.

(Based on 22 Returns-4 from Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents).

Woollen and Worsted Dyers .- Employment generally was good in the West Riding; it was better than a month ago and a year ago. About one-sixth of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about one-half worked overtime.

Cotton Dyers .- Employment on the whole was fairly good, and about the same as a month ago; it was slightly better than a year ago.

Silk Dyers.-Employment at Macclesfield and Leek was good, and better than a month ago.

Calico Printers, etc.—Employment at New Mills continued brisk, with much overtime and some night shifts; with calico printers' engravers at Dinting it was good, and better than a year ago. At Glasgow it was good with calico printers, and better than a year ago; fair with calico printers' engravers and block printers. Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, etc.—At Leicester and Loughborough employment continued slack; at Hinckley it showed a slight decline. With dyers at Nottingham and Basford, and with bleachers at Basford employment was good; with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell it was fair; on the whole it was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

Calenderers, etc .- In Glasgow employment was good, and some overtime was worked. In Dundee employment was reported as good with bleachfield workers; quiet with dyers; fair with calender workers; it was better than a year ago.

### TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 137 Returns—100 from Employers, 14 from Trade Unions, and 23 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the bespoke branch showed the usual seasonal slackness, and was slightly worse than a year ago; in the ready-made branch it was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

Bespoke Branch. London .- Employment during February was moderate,

and worse than a year ago.

Firms paying £8,545 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended February 23rd showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 1.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres .- Employment on the whole was bad.

Ready-made Branch. London.-Employment was fairly good, and showed little change compared with a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported employment as better than a month ago and a year ago.

Leeds.—Employment during the month was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns have been received from firms employing over 9,000 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops). From these Returns it appears that employment was good with firms employing 86 per cent. of the workpeople, and moderate with firms employing 14 per cent. Compared with a month ago, firms employing 54 per cent. reported employment as improved, firms employing 33 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 13 per cent. as worse. Compared with a year ago, firms employing 51 per cent. reported employment as improved, firms employing 31 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 18 per cent. as worse.

Other Centres .- Employment at Manchester was fairly good, and better than a year ago. At Bristol it was fair and better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. At Norwich it was moderate. At Glasgow it was year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in February, 1907, were valued at £252,860, as compared with £210,873 in January, 1907, and £254,060 in February, 1906, and the **Exports** for the same periods £451,950, £520,890, and £417,920.

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 505 Returns—491 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 4 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good, and better than a month ago; it showed little change compared with a year ago.

Firms employing 62,591 workpeople have stated the wages paid in the periods under review. The number of workpeople employed by these firms showed an increase of o.8 per cent. compared with a month ago, and a decrease of o'r per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of o'4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Employment in Leicester was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago; but the Trade Union lasters and finishers reported 10 per cent. of their membership as unemployed, and employers reported an excess of labour in this branch. In Bristol employment was fair. A further seasonal decline was shown in the heavy boot trade in Kingswood, Leeds and Scotland: in Scotland employment was much worse than a year ago. Employment in London was fair. It was fair at Northampton; two firms in the Northampton country district, giving employment to over 500 workpeopie, and not included in the Returns, closed their works during the month. With army boot makers employment

The Transfer of the same of	Work by	people o	covered irns.		Earning	s.
District.	No. employed during week ended Feb.	Decrea	se (+) or se(-),as pared ith	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on pay day in week		
	23rd, 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	ended Feb., 23rd, 1907.	Jan., 1907	Feb., 1906.
BMGLAND & WALES. London	2,629 13,41 2,666 8,937 8,579 3,468 2,520 3,607 1,746 1,800 2,673 2,381 1,041 2,687	Per cent. + 6'I + 1'0 + 1'7 + 2'0 + 0'3 + 0'4 + 0'9 - 3'2 - 1'3 + 0'8 + 0'6	Per cent. + 2.6	£ 3,159 14,844 2,901 8,465 8,039 3,477 2,244 3,031 1,472 1,622 1,622 2,160 2,219 2,267	Per cent. + 7.4 + 3.6 + 10.3 + 1.7 + 2.0 + 2.8 + 2.2 + 2.3 + 0.5 - 5.2 + 0.5 + 2.5 + 1.0	Per cent. + 3'1 + 4'0 + 5'2 - 1'7 + 2' + 0'9 - 0'5 + 2'6 - 6'0 + 1'6 - 0'9 - 2'2 + 0'7
England & Wales	58,345	+ 0.0	+ 0'4	56,726	+ 2.6	+ 1.4
SCOTLAND	3,972 274	+ '0'3	- 7'4 + 11'4	3,610	- o.2 - o.2	- 13'4 - 4'0
United Kingdom	62,591	+ 0.8	- 0.1	60,518	+ 2.4	+ 0.4

## Imports and Exports of Boots and Shoes.

	5 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in February, 1907, as compared with			
Mary Co.		1907.	1907.	1906.	Jan.,	Feb., 1906.		
Quantity	Imports			No.	Braze es	Mary Ro		
Value	Dozen pairs	14,451 63,471	14,783 62,235	70,517	- 332 + 1,236	- 3,409 - 7,046		
4 1	Re-Exports							
Quantity	Dozen pairs	1,647	1,693	1,490	- 46	+ 157		
Value	£	2,673	3,754	3,704	- 1,081	- 1,031		
Exports	(British and Irish)				S CHIC-			
Quantity Value	Dozen pairs	60,545	64,855	76,507	- 4,310	- 15,962		
Value	£	151,132	168,195	172,103	- 17,053	- 20,971		

#### HAT TRADE.

March, 1907.

(Based on 13 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations and 10 from Trade Unions),

EMPLOYMENT during February in the Silk hat branch was quiet; in the Felt hat branch it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

In the Silk hat trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of February was 7:1, compared with 12.7 at the end of January, and 13.5 a year ago. Employment generally was quiet.

In the Felt hat trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of February was 3.4, compared with 500 at the end of January, and 54 a year ago. Employment was good at Denton and Stockport, and generally better than a year ago, but showed no improvement in the Bury and Hyde districts.

The following Table shows the number of hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, exported in the months stated :-

Description.	ion. Feb., 1907.		Feb.,	Increase Decrease ( 1907, as c	-) in Feb.
			1900	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.
relt	Dozens. 63,172 51,362 4,419	Dozens, 58,330 51,036 4,476	Dozens. 51,141 35,545 3,484	Dozens. + 4,842 + 326 - 57 + 5,111	Dozens. + 12,031 + 15,817 + 935 + 28,783

#### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 190 Returns—185 from Employers, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London was fair in the dressmaking trade, and better than a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse, &c., trades, and the shirt and collar trade, it was fairly good, and showed little change compared with a year ago. In the corset trade it was good, and much the same as a year ago.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades. - Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-end, employing 1,294 dressmakers in the week ended February 23rd, showed very little change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6'2 per cent, compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair. Court dressmakers employing 1,175 workpeople showed an increase of 6.0 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 1.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair. Employment with milliners in the West end was fairly good. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 4,428 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) during the week ended February 23rd, showed an increase of 4.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of o.8 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good.

Returns from two Employment Bureaux showed an increase in the demand for dressmakers and milliners compared with a year ago, and a very slight change in the supply. Compared with a month ago there was an increase in the demand, and a decrease in the supply.

In Manchester employment with mantle makers was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago firms employing 2,449 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0'4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers employing 6,958 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,903 in wages in the week ended February 23rd, showed an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and very little change

compared with a year ago. Employment was fair in London, Taunton, and in Ulster, good in Glasgow, moderate in Manchester.

Corset Trade.—Returns received from corset manufacturers employing 3,084 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended February 23rd, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and very little change compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good. Compared with a year ago, firms employing 34 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns reported employment as improved, firms employing 39 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 27 per cent. as worse.

#### OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 44 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 25 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally continued quiet, but was somewhat better than a month ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,697 had 6'2 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 6.9 per cent. in January, and 6.4 per cent. in February, 1906.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, etc.—Employment with skinners was bad, but not quite so bad as a month ago. With curriers it was quiet at Birmingham, fair London, Manchester, and Walsall, and good at Bristol, Leeds, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. Employment was good with leather workers at Manchester, Bolton, Bury and Wigan.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment at Walsall was quiet. In London it was bad; in Glasgow, fair, and rather quieter than a month ago. At Dublin and Edinburgh it was good.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades. - With fancy leather workers employment was fair, except in London, and was better than a month ago. With portmanteau makers it was fair generally.

#### Imports and Exports.

The imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of saddlery and harness, are shown in the following Table for the months stated:—

Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in February, 1907, as compared with		
				Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	
Imports: - Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry	cwts. 41,103	cwts. 40,462	cwts. 30,388	owts. + 641	cwts. + 10,715	
Ditto, wet	46,982	35,988	42,376	+ 10,994	+ 4,606	
Total, hides, dry and wet	88,085	76,450	72,764	+ 11,635	+ 15,321	
Goat skins, undressed (No.) Sheep skins ,, (value) £	988,607 214,660	1,501,477 226,513	1,171,637 187,692	-512,870 - 11,853	-183,030 + 26,968	
Leather*	cwts. 81,029	cwts. 109,443	cwts. 100,036	cwts. - 28,414	cwts. - 19,007	
Exports:— Saddlery and harness	£ 36,429	£ 50,510	£ 40,120	- £	- £,691	

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

(Based on 420 Returns—from 142 Employers and Employers' Associations, 258 from Trade Unions, and 20 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was moderate on the whole. It showed some improvement compared with the end of January, 1907, and with February, 1906.

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued good, and better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 21,195 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed as compared with January, and an increase of 2.4 per cent. compared with February, 1906.

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

Percentage
ncrease (+) or Decrease (-)
in No. of Workpeople as
compared with a Month ago. Year ago. Machine-made Paper and Milled + 0'4 + 1'6 + 4'5 + 2'6 2,024 6,941 5,726 Total Machine-made Paper, &c. ... + 2.5 20,303 + 0.1 Hand-made Paper ... ... + 0'7 + 0.3 + 2'4 Total 21,195

Trade Unions in the machine-mude paper trade with 1,804 ers had 1.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 1.9 per cent. in January, and 2.2 per cent. in February, 1906. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 633 members had 6.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, against 5.4 a month ago, and 4:3 a year ago.

The imports of paper in February, 1907, amounted to £401,205, as compared with £470,700 in January, 1907, and £441,260 in February, 1906, and the exports to £190,034, as compared with £187,110 in January, 1907, and £145,800 in February, 1906.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

Employment with letterpress printers was moderate on the whole. In London there was an improvement compared with the end of January, 1907, but most of the provincial centres showed little change. In the lithographic branch employment continued moderate on the whole, and was rather better than a year ago.

Trade Unions with a membership of 47,529 had 3.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 4.3 in January, and 4.7 a year ago.

The following Table shows the percentages for the various districts

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1907,		age retu ployed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage unemployed as compared with a		
	included in the Returns.	Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago
London	19,367	2.7	4'5	4.4	- r.8	- 1.7
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,231	4.2	4'9	5'4	- 0.4	- 0.0
Lancs, and Cheshire	6,472	5.1	4'5	6.0	+ 0.6	- 09
East Midland and Eastern Counties		2.7	3'5	3.9	- 0'8	- 1.5
West Midlands	2,447	4'5	4'5	5°1		- 06
S. & S. W. Counties and Wales		2.6	2.2	1,0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Scotland	5,461	3'3	3.6	4.6	- 0'3	- 1'3
Ireland	2,459	5.9	6.0	7.3	- 0.1	- 1.4
United Kingdom	47,529	3'6	4'3	4.7	- 0.7	- I.I

London.—Trade Unions with a membership of 19,367 had 2.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of February as compared with 4.5 in January and 4.4 a year ago. With letterpress printers employment was fairly good, and better than in the last week of January, 1907, and February, 1906. Employment was fair with lithographic artists; with lithographic printers it was quiet, with short time.

Other Centres .- Employment with letterpress printers at Edinburgh was dull, and worse than a year ago. At Glasgow employment was fair. Employment was good at Liverpool, Sheffield, and Derby. At Manchester and Nottingham it was fair. At Dublin it was not so good as last month. With lithographic printers employment was good at Manchester, Sheffield, Derby, Leicester and Aberdeen. At Liverpool it was quiet. It was moderate at Hull and Nottingham. At Leeds there was a decline, some short time being worked. It was dull at Edinburgh, Dublin and Belfast.

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

In London employment continued quiet; it was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. In the provinces it was fairly good on the whole, and better The following Table shows the percentages unemployed in Trade Unions in the Bookbinding Trades:—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1907,	Percen	tage retu oloyed at	rned as end of	Decrease of centage un as compar	(-) in per- nemployed
	included in the Returns.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 3,624 3,329	5.6	5'4 2'4	5'3	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
United Kingdom	 6,953	4'1	3'9	4.6	+ 0'2	- 0.2

#### BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 1,895 Returns-897 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 943 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 55 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in February improved in spite of bad weather, and is now better than a year ago. Returns from 895 firms, employing 52,592 workpeople at the end of February, showed an increase in the number employed of 3.2 per cent., as compared with a month ago.

The following Table summarises the Returns received from employers :-

	Number of Workpeople paid Wages on the last pay-day of the month.									
District.	Skilled Workmen.		Labo	Labourers.		Lads and Boys.		Total.		
	Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1907.	Jan.,	Feb., 1907.	Jan.,	Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.		
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	9,465 3,036	9,027	6,157 2,692	6,244	592 706	609 700	16,214 6,434	15,880		
Lancashire and Cheshire	4,591	4,331	3.356	3,191	1,245	1,230	9,192	8,752		
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,058	2,987	2,975	2,882	450	434	6,483	6,303		
S.&S.W. Counties and Wales	3,427	3,142	2,583	2,593	617	624	6,627	6,359		
England & Wales	23,577	22,390	17,763	17,428	3,610	3,597	44,950	43,415		
Scotland Ireland	3,322 649	3,235 653	1,889 763	1,932 710	926 93	935 86	6,137 1,505	6,102 1,449		
United Kingdom	27,548	26,278	20,415	20,070	4,629	4,618	52,592	50,966		

From the above Table it will be seen that while there was a general increase in the number of skilled workmen employed, the increase in the case of labourers was smaller in proportion and less general.

Employment was dull in most branches of the building trade, but moderate with plumbers. Bricklayers, plasterers, and slaters reported a slight improvement, and masons in Scotland reported a decline, compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Compared with a year ago carpenters and joiners reported an improvement, and plumbers a considerable improvement.

The percentage unemployed of Trade Union carpenters and joiners in the United Kingdom at the end of February was 7.9, as compared with 8.2 a month ago, and 9.5 a year ago. The percentages unemployed of Trade Union plumbers for the same periods were 7.3, 6.7, and 12.1 respectively. The improvement in both branches compared with a year ago was general throughout the various districts.

London. - Employment continued dull generally. From Trade Union Returns relating to carpenters and joiners in the London district it appears that 8.2 per cent. were unemployed at the end of the month, against 10.3 a month ago, and 9.1 a year ago. For plumbers the percentages were 13.0, 11.4, and 15.2 respectively. Painters reported employment as worse than a month ago; bricklayers as unchanged.

Northern Counties and Yorkshire.—Employment was dull generally, but moderate with plumbers.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment was dull at Manchester and Liverpool, but moderate at Oldham.

Midland and Eastern Counties.—Employment was slack on the whole, but fair at Coventry and Shrewsbury and improved at Walsall. At Nottingham it improved with carpenters but declined with masons and plumbers, and was worse on the whole than a year ago. At Leicester it declined with bricklayers and carpenters and improved with plumbers and painters.

Southern and South Western Counties and Wales. -Employment continued dull generally.

Scotland.—Employment with plasterers was fair and better than a month ago. With carpenters and joiners at Glasgow and Edinburgh it was moderate; with slaters at Glasgow and painters at Edinburgh it was fair: with bricklayers and masons it was slack generally. At Edinburgh employment was better on the whole than a month ago and a year ago. At Dundee it was worse than a month ago.

Ireland .- Employment was dull generally, but showed a slight improvement at Belfast and Cork.

#### FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 165 Returns—4 from Employers' Associations, 132 from Trade Unions, and 29 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the furnishing and woodworking trades was moderate, showing an improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,643, reported 5.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 6.4 per cent. in January, and 6.5 per cent. in February, 1906.

Furnishing Trades. Employment was quiet in the furnishing trades, but

was better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 6.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 8.5 per cent. in January, and 94 per cent. in February, 1906. An improvement was reported among french-polishers in London. Some short time was worked in the upholstery branch.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in February, 1907, were valued at £35,416, as compared with £40,149 in January, 1907, and £42,998 in February,

The Exports of furniture and cabinet ware in February, 1907, were valued at £56,102, as compared with £48,708 in January, 1907, and £47,261 in February, 1906.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

With millsawyers and woodcutting machinists employment was fair, and showed an improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 6.4 per cent. a month ago, and 5.0 per cent. a year ago. Some short time was worked in

The imports of hewn and sawn timber, and of house frames, &c., are shown in the following Table:-

Description.	Feb.,	Jan., 1907.	Feb.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Feb., 1907, as compared with		
				Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	
Timber, hewn	Loads. 31,959 152,073	Loads. 43,451 215,812	Loads. 23,089 139,642	Loads. - 11,492 - 63,739	Loads. + 8,870 + 12,431	
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	14,990	ź1,370	21,070	- <del>6</del> ,380	- 6,080	

Employment with coopers continued to decline and was dull, but was not quite so bad as a year ago. In London it continued bad. It was reported to be bad, and worse than a month ago, at Bristol, Glasgow, Manchester and Edinburgh. At Burton it was dull, and about the same as a month ago. At Hull it continued fair.

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment with coachmakers was fair, better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. It continued moderate with wheelwrights. Trade Unions

of coachmakers, wheelwrights, smiths, &c., reported 3.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 4.6 per cent. in January, and 3.7 per cent. a year ago. Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment continued to improve, but was not so good as a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 5.1 per cent. a month ago, and 3.8 per cent. a year

Other Trades.— Employment continued dull with packing-case makers and was worse than a year ago. With basket-makers, it was bad in London and Leicester, and good at Nottingham and Glasgow.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in February, 1907, were valued at £24,675, as compared with £25,649 in January, 1907, and £28,909 in February, 1906.

The Exports of brushes and brooms in February, 1907, were valued at £14,214, as compared with £14,600 in January, 1907, and £13,229 in February, 1906.

#### GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 82 Returns-57 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 14 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 11,575 workpeople in the week ended February 23rd, and paying £13,708 in wages, show an increase of 5.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 6.5 per cent. in the amount paid in wages, as compared with a month ago. The improvement was almost entirely in the glass bottle trade. The increase in wages was also greatest in that branch (in which rates of wages were advanced in January-February), flint glass showing only a small increase and plate glass a slight decrease.

Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 6.5 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 8.5 per cent. in the amount paid in wages. In both cases the increases were common to all districts and all

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:-

	Workp	eople cove Returns.	red by	Ea	rnings.			
	Number paid Wages on pay-day in week	paid Wages on pay-day  Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with			
	ended Feb. 23rd, 1907.	Jan., 1907.			Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.		
Branches. Glass Bottle* Plate Glass Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles) Other Branches Total	7,538 842 1,903 1,292	Per cent. + 8.0 - 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.8 + 5.1	Per cent. + 9.0 + 1.8 + 0.8 + 4.2 + 6.5	£ 9,252 919 2,052 1,485	Per cent. + 9'4 - 0'6 + 0'8 + 1'6 + 6'5	Per cent. + 10'9 + 3'6 + 2'1 + 6'4 + 8'5		
Districts. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcester and Warwick Scotland Other parts of United Kingdom	1,544 4,455 2,131 2,157 846 442	- 0.5 + 13.8 + 1.7 - 0.2 + 0.6 - 1.1	+ 2.0 + 11.5 + 2.6 + 4.6 + 5.5 + 4.5	1,748 5,456 2,544 2,452 1,065 443	+ 1.8 + 15.3 + 4.6 - 1.8 + 0.2 + 2.5	+ 2°5 + 11°5 + 7°6 + 5°7 + 12°2 + 6°5		
Total	11,575	+ 5'1	+ 6.5	13,708	+ 6.5	+ 8.5		

yment with glass bottle makers was generally good, but it was moderate at Castleford, and quiet at Mexborough and Wakefield. At Dublin it was improving.

With medical bottle makers employment was good at Rotherham and fair at Leeds. With flint glass makers employment was generally fair. At Birmingham and Barnsley, however, it was good. It was quiet at Dudley. Employment with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham was quiet. It continued good with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. With London glass blowers it was fairly good. With pressed glass workers on the Wear and Tyne it was moderate, and some short time was still worked.

\* The comparison of the amount of wages earned is affected by the advance to Glass Bottle Makers in January-February, 1907.

#### Imports and Exports.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Feb., 1907, as compared with		
				Jan.,	Feb., 1906.	
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Window & German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	103,305	129,916	139,074	- 26,611	- 35,769	
Plate	32,063	40,391	35,333	- 8,328	- 3,270	
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mented, &c.	57,177	68,881	63,347	- 11,704	- 6,170	
Manufactures, other sorts	642	1,202	3,767	- 560	- 3,125	
Bottles gross	100,496	115,748	122,852	- 15,252	- 22,356	
Exports	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Plate	10,184	15,046	7,632	- 4,862	+ 2,552	
Flint	5,600	5,916	4,298	- 316	+ 1,302	
Manufactures, other sorts	30,069	35,563	30,778	- 5,494	- 709	
Bottles gross	70,140	67,351	54,145	+ 2,789	+ 15,995	
				THE SHALL SAVE		

#### POTTERY, AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 25 Returns—9 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT in the Pottery trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the Brick and Tile trades it continued slack and showed little material change

compared with a year ago.

Pottery Trade. — Employment continued good in Staffordshire and at Bristol and Newcastle. In the South Yorkshire and River Aire district, in Devonshire and at Glasgow it was fair. With clay tobacco-pipe makers it was good at Manchester, and steady at Gateshead and Waterford, but at Glasgow it continued dull.

Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment remained slack at Peterborough, at Nottingham, and in North Wales. It was also dull at Ipswich, Sudbury, and Chelmsford. In the Plymouth, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire districts it was fair. In the Oldham and Stourbridge districts and in South Wales and Monmouth it was good.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in February, 1907, were valued at £63,369, as compared with £65,312 in January, 1907, and £65,977 in February, 1906. The Exports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in February, 1907, were valued at £183,219, as compared with £212,109 in January, 1907, and £164,522 in February, 1906.

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 155 Returns from Correspondents in various parts of England.) AGRICULTURAL labourers were, generally speaking, fairly well employed during February. Owing to frost and snow, however, some day labourers lost time in the early part of the month. The supply of this class of labour was in most districts amply sufficient for requirements.

Northern Counties. - Reports from Cumberland, Westmortand and Lancashire state that outdoor work was somewhat hindered in the early part of the month by frost and snow, and casual labour was not in much demand. The weather, however, improved towards the end of February, and day labourers were then in some request for hedging, ditching and other spring work. In Yorkshire many day labourers were irregularly employed, owing to heavy snowfalls and severe frosts, at the beginning of the month. There was not much demand for casual labour, and the supply was more than

Midland Counties.—Correspondents in Cheshire and Derbyshire state that there was little interruption to employment through bad weather, and that there was a good deal of work towards the end of the month, in carting manure and fencing. Outdoor work in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire was hindered by frost and storms, and some odd men were consequently in irregular employment. The supply of this class of men was

generally sufficient. Similar reports come from Stafford-shire and Shropshire. In Worcestershire and Warwickshire there was but slight interruption of work through frost, and few day labourers are reported to have been irregularly employed. A scarcity of men for permanent situations is reported from some districts in both counties. Agricultural labourers in Northamptonshire were, for the most part, regularly employed. Owing to the short root crop, there was no great demand for extra men, and in some districts the supply was more than sufficient. A scarcity of waggoners and milkers is mentioned in the Wellingborough Union. Regularity of employment was reported in Oxfordshire and Bucking hamshire. Work on the land was in a forward condition in Hertfordshire, and day labourers were not in much demand.

March, 1907.

Eastern Counties. - According to reports from Huntingdonshire, a few day labourers lost time early in the month through rain and storms. The supply of this class of men was about equal to the demand. Agricultural operations were well forward in Cambridgeshive, and some day labourers were in irregular work. The supply of men both for casual and permanent employment was said to be about equal to the demand. Farm labourers in Lincolnshire were, generally speaking, fairly well employed in carting manure, tending stock, and other work, although some odd men were in irregular work. Men for permanent situations were reported to be somewhat more plentiful at the yearly hirings. Employment in Norfolk was fairly regular, although there was some little interruption through frost and snow. A report from the Docking Union states that "the labourers were well employed in threshing, carting manure and feeding stock, and there was not much loss of time." Several day labourers were in irregular employment in certain districts of Suffolk through the bad weather. Regularity of employment is reported from most districts in Essex, threshing being carried on during the frosty weather. There was not much demand for day labourers, and the supply was quite sufficient. A report from the Braintree Union states that more men apply for permanent situations than was the case two years ago.

Southern and South Western Counties.-Correspondents in Kent state that day labourers lost a little time in the early part of February through frost and snow, but the regular farm servants were fully employed. The supply of day labourers was, generally speaking, rather in excess of the demand. A shortage of young men for permanent situations is mentioned in the Eastry Union. In Survey and Sussex the weather on the whole was favourable for farm work, frosty days being taken advantage of for manure carting. The supply of day labourers is said to have been in excess of requirements. Similar reports come from Hampshire. Difficulty in obtaining men for permanent situations is reported in the Droxford Union. In Berkshire and Wiltshire outdoor work proceeded uninterruptedly, except on one or twosnowy days. There was, however, but little demand for extra men. Agricultural employment in Dorsetshire is said to have been fairly regular, although threshing was hindered by boisterous weather. There was an abundant supply of casual labour. A correspondent in the Wareham and Purbeck Union states that the supply of men for permanent situations was greater than the demand, and that at the hiring fair on February 14th there was a larger supply of men than for some years. Reports from Somersetshive state that there was in most districts no interruption of work. In Herefordshire frost and snow prevented the land from being worked during the early part of February, and some day labourers lost time in consequence. Farm labourers in Gloucestershire were regularly employed, manure carting, threshing and hedge trimming being carried on during the frosty weather. There was not much demand for extra men, and the supply was quite sufficient. In Devon and Cornwall work was plentiful on the whole, especially in manure carting and threshing, but the supply of extra men was rather more than was required. Men for permanent situations were more readily found than a year ago, but were still in demand.

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 137 Returns-116 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

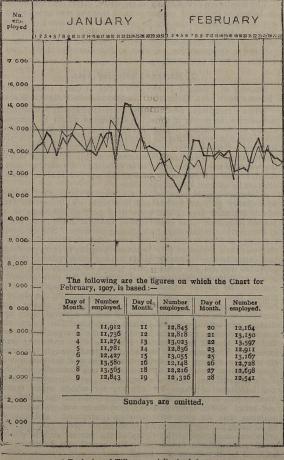
EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, but was not so good as a month ago. It showed little change as compared with a year ago.

London.\*-Employment generally was moderate, and not so good as in the previous month; it was about the same as in February, 1906. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended February 23rd was 12,665, a decrease of 6.9 per cent. compared with a month ago, but an increase of o.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. The daily numbers in February ranged from 11,274 on the 4th to 13,597 on the 22nd. During the corresponding period of 1906 the numbers ranged from 11,728 on the 17th to 13,454 on the 19th.

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London,									
of myseries manes and		In Docks*	TOTAL BUSINESS	THE RESERVE						
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At III Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.					
Week ended Feb. 2nd ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4,205 3,716 3,961 3,696	1,991 2,655 2,617 3,086	6,196 6,371 6,578 6,782	6,369 6,207 6,209 5,945	12,565 12,578 12,787 12,727					
Average for 4 weeks ended Feb. 23rd, 1907		2,587	6,482	6,183	12,665					
Average for Jan., 1907	4,550	2,678	7,228	6,377+	13,605†					
Average for Feb., 1906	3,809	2,787	6,596	6,047	12,643					

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

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



\* Exclusive of Tilbury † Revised figures.

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,098 in February, as compared with 1,461 in January, a decrease of 24.8 per cent.

At Liverpool employment with dock labourers was rather dull in the earlier part of the month, but fair later; it was fair for quay and railway carters.

Other Ports. - Employment for dock and quayside labour on the Tyne and Wear and at Blyth was fair, and better than in January. At Middlesbrough employment with dock labourers was fair, at Hartlepool slack; with riverside labourers on the Tees and at Hartlepool it was good. Dock labourers were moderately employed at Hull, Grimsby and Goole, and were slack at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn; employment was quiet at Ipswich and Harwich, and fair at Parkeston. At Gloucester and Bristol it was bad for dock and riverside labourers, while it was fair in the South Wales ports, and had improved at Llanelly. At Glasgow employment was fair and about the same as a month ago. There was a slight decline in employment at Dundee; at Leith it was fair. At Cork it was dull; at Limerick and Belfast fairly good.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

(Based on 21 returns—2 from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10 from the Collectors of Fishery Statistics for England and Wales and the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

THE fish landed in February showed an increase both in quantity and value as compared with a year ago.

Employment among fishermen at the principal ports continued moderate, showing little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago. At Yarmouth it was bad with fish curers; with fishermen and fish dock labourers it showed an improvement compared with January, but a decline compared with a year ago. At Lowestoft employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Peterhead it was better than a month ago. At Plymouth employment was hindered by stormy weather, but improved during the last week of the month. At Swansea, Milford, and Cardiff employment was reported as good.

The following Table gives the quantities and values of fish landed in February, 1907, and February, 1906,

		0	Qua	intity.	Value.		
	0.052 93 f 3		Feb., 1907.	Feb., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	Feb., 1906.	
Fish (other England Scotland Ireland	than Shell): and Wales		 Cwts. 615,766 445,176 17,570	Cwts. 588,794 380,625 12,437	£ 570,335 195,191 11,436	£ 545,856 177,728 9,659	
Shell Fish	Total		 1,078,512	981,856	776,962 30,670	733,243 27,382	
100	Total Value				807,632	760,625	

The exports of herrings in February, 1907, were valued at £71,410 as compared with £64,927 in January, 1907, and £49,658 in February, 1906.

#### SEAMEN SHIPPED IN FEBRUARY,

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during February, 34,452\* seamen, of whom 4,618 (or 13.4 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. In nine cases there were increases, and in seven cases there were decreases, as compared with a year ago, the net result being an increase of 2,236.

For the two months ended February, 1907, the total number of seamen shipped was 73,676, an increase of 3,980 as compared with the corresponding period in 1906. As compared with 1906 there were increases in nine cases and decreases in eight cases.

Lascars, who are engaged in Asia, are not included in

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

The following Table shows the number of persons\* shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom during the

88

on the later and the state of the	- Total	Number of Seamen* shipped in								
Principal Ports.		Februar	y,		months					
ionosity (Cody) is the property of the propert	1906.	1907.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1907.	1906.	1907.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1907.				
ENGLAND AND WALES East Coast. Tyne Ports	06	2,624	+ 538	4,681	4,715	+ 34				
Sunderland	359	359 318	+ 178	795	876	+ 81 + 385				
Hull Grimsby	964	1,065	+ 101 - 23	2,634 163	2,575 113	- 59 - 50				
Bristol Channel. Bristolt	743	607	- 136	1,418	1,245	- 173				
Newport, Mon	949 4,358	732 5,068	- 217 + 710 + 162	2,007	1,764	- 243 + 1,209 + 205				
Swansea Other Ports.	281	443	+ 162	695	990	+ 295				
Liverpool		12,063 5,156	+ 503 - 101	23,764	25,573 11,176	+ 1,809				
Southampton	1,911	2,254	+ 343	4,301	4,813	+ 512				
SCOTLAND. Leith	440 120	419 168	- 21 + 48	1,197 345	951 395	- 246 + 50				
Grangemouth. Glasgow	2,622	2,868	+ 246	5,022	5,881	+ 859				
Dublin Belfast		30 232	- 77 - 18	195 584	160 539	- 35 - 45				
Total	-	34,452	+2,236	69,696	73,676	+ 3,980				

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following are among the more interesting legal cases reported in February, especially affecting labour. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing

#### (1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

RECORDED MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT: EFFECT OF SUBSEQUENT UNRECORDED AGREEMENT.

By the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, it is provided that where the amount of compensation under the Act has been ascertained, or any weekly payment varied, or any other matter decided under the Act, either by a committee, or by an arbitrator, or by agreement, a memorandum thereof shall be sent to the Registrar of the County Court (in Scotland to the Sheriff Clerk), who on being satisfied as to its genuineness shall record the same, and thereupon the memorandum shall be enforceable as a judgment.

A miner in the employment of a coal company met with an advantage of the company met with a company met with a

accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. He agreed with the company for compensation at the rate of 15s. 11d. a week. A memorandum of this agreement was duly recorded. His condition improving, he later did some work and accepted a lesser rate of compensation for some time, when a difference arose lesser rate of compensation for some time, when a difference arose as to his earning capacity. He accordingly demanded compensation according to the agreement; but this was refused, the company contending that he had agreed to accept a less payment. The man then took proceedings to enforce the payment of compensation at the rate of 15s. 11d. a week; and the company applied to the Court of Session for a suspension of the proceedings on the ground that he was debarred from acting on the recorded agreement by having made a new agreement. The man denied any new agreement. The Court decided that the company should either have recorded their alleged new agreement or taken proceedings to have the compensation reviewed. Having failed to take either of the regular steps, they were bound by the recorded agreement. The suspension was thereupon refused.—Fife Coal Company v. Lindsay, Court of Session, February 2nd, 1907.

In another case a miner in the employment of a coal company

In another case a miner in the employment of a coal company was injured in September, 1904, by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and made an agreement with his employers as to the amount of compensation. This agreement was recorded on September 21st, 1906. The miner then took proceedings to enforce the recorded agreement and claimed arrears to the amount of £49 5s. 6d. The company sought a suspension of the proceedings on the ground that the recorded agreement had not been binding since March 21st, 1906, when a fresh agreement had been made which was not yet recorded. They alleged that it was agreed by the fresh agreement that compensation should be ended from the date when the medical referee should report that the man was not suffering from any incapacity for his former work; that on March 21st, 1906, he had been examined and that the referee had reported that he was suffering from no incapacity as a result of the accident. The judge refused the suspension on the ground that, even assuming the contention of the company as to the effect of an unrecorded agreement to be sound, he could not interpret the referee's report in the sense in which it was interpreted by the company.—James Nimmo & Co. (Ltd.) v. Bennie, Court of Sessions, February 7th, 1907.

SCHEME SUBSTITUTED FOR PROVISIONS OF ACT: EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATE OF SCHEME: DISPOSAL OF FUNDS IN HAND.

Certificate of Scheme: Disposal of Funds in Hand.

If the Registrar of Friendly Societies certifies that a scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance for the workmen of an employer is on the whole not less favourable to the general body of workmen and their dependants than the provisions of the Act, the workmen may as long as the certificate is in force contract themselves out of the Act. The certificate can only be given for a limited period, not less than five years. When a certificate expires, any moneys or securities held for the purposes of the scheme must be distributed as arranged between the employer and workmen, or, in case of difference, as determined by the Registrar. In October, 1898, a scheme was approved in relation to the workmen employed by a colliery company. The scheme was administered by a registered friendly society, which collected contributions from both employers and workmen under the scheme, and kept separate accounts showing that the society dealt with such contributions in accordance with the scheme. The certificate expired in September, 1903. Funds so collected by the society were in the hands of the society at the end of 1903, and the society claimed to be entitled to deal with them under another scheme, not under hands of the society at the end of 1903, and the society claimed to be entitled to deal with them under another scheme, not under the Act, with which the employers had nothing to do. The workmen of the colliery company were divided in opinion as to how the funds should be dealt with, and an action was brought in

the Chancery Division to determine the question.

The judge held that the funds in the hands of the society collected under the certificated scheme were in the hands of the society for the purposes of that scheme only, and could not be used for the purposes of the other scheme.—Rees v. Owen, Chancery Division, February 10th, 1907.

WHO IS A DEPENDANT: LAW OF SCOTLAND: GRANDCHILD WITH LIVING FATHER.

In case of a fatal accident to a workman giving a right to compensation under the Act to the workman's dependants, in Scotland only those persons are included amongst his "dependants" who, according to the law of Scotland, are entitled to sue the employer for damages or solatium in respect of the death of the workman, and who were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death.

A miner was killed by an accident arising out of and in the

A miner was killed by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. There lived with him a grandchild aged ten years, the daughter of a deceased daughter. The child was wholly dependent in fact upon her grandfather, having been deserted by her own father. The deceased had a son and a

The employers of the deceased resisted a claim for compensation on behalf of this child, on the ground that she was not entitled to sue for solatium according to the law of Scotland. It was, however, held by the Court of Session that she was one of the relations of the deceased entitled so to sue, and that she was entitled to compensation.—Cooper v. Fife Coal Co. (Ltd.), Court of

#### (2) Merchant Shipping Acts.

SEAMEN IN FOREIGN PORT: OFFENCES AGAINST DISCIPLINE: Power of Naval Court to Discharge and Forfeit Wages.

When a complaint, which appears to require speedy investigation, is made by the master of a British ship to the officer in command of any of His Majesty's ships on any foreign station, such officer may, under powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, summon a "Naval Court" to hear the complaint. Such court has power inter alia to discharge a seaman from his ship, and to order the wave of early supply to the forfaited. By another part of the wages of any such seaman to be forfeited. By another part of the Act other and different punishments are provided in cases of offences by seamen against discipline.

A seaman signed articles for a voyage of three years' duration from Barry to Port Arthur and any ports within certain limits which included Japan, and back to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom. The vessel loaded coals at Barry, and arrived at Port Arthur in January, 1904, during the siege. She discharged her cargo at Port Arthur and got away safely to Hong-Kong. The ship was then chartered by a Japanese company to carry passengers and cargo to any Japanese ports among other places, it being ship was then chartered by a Japanese company to carry passengers and cargo to any Japanese ports among other places, it being provided that she was not to carry troops or contraband. While at a port of Japan the seaman and others of the crew refused to continue the voyage unless indemnified against capture, on the ground that the ship was carrying contraband in the shape of railway material. Upon the complaint of the master these members of the crew were summoned before a naval court upon members of the crew were summoned before a naval court upon charges of various offences against discipline. The court, after hearing evidence, found them guilty of the charges, and ordered that they should be dismissed from the ship and their wages forfeited. The seaman on reaching England brought an action against the owners of the ship for wages and for damages for dismissal from the ship. At the trial it was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the naval court had no power to order discharge and forfeiture of wages for offences for which other specific and forfeiture of wages for offences for which other specific punishments were provided. The Judge held that the naval court had acted within their powers; that there was no substantial evidence that the ship was carrying contraband; and that the naval court having jurisdiction to make the order they did, such order was conclusive of the rights of the parties, and the plaintiff could not maintain the action. On appeal this judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeal.—Hutton v. Ras Steam Shipping Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, February 1st, 1907.

VOYAGE UNDER DURESS: "DOUBLE WAGES EXTRA."

March, 1907.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

A crew in April 1904 signed articles for a voyage not exceeding two years' duration to any ports within the limit of 75° N. and 60° S., commencing at Cardiff and proceeding thence to Kiauchiu and (or) any other ports within the limits. The vessel was had been chartered by the Russian Government to carry war stores. Thereupon the crew refused to continue the voyage. They however entered into a fresh agreement by which they were to receive double wages extra during the time a contraband cargo was on board, and a further grant of £500 bonus if the ship arrived at Port Arthur in safety, and £250 in case of non-arrival, to be distributed amongst the crew. Subsequently an explosion occurred on board and the ship was destroyed, the crew losing all their kit. On reaching home members of the crew brought an action against the company who owned the ship for wages, bonus, and value of kit. The plaintiffs alleged that at Vladivostock they had no choice, but were compelled under duress to enter into the fresh agreement. For the defendants their allegation was denied; and it was further contended that the agreement was not made with the defendants at all but with the Russian Government; also that some of the plaintiffs had signed a release relieving the defendants from all claims as to wages. The last mentioned plaintiffs replied that if they signed any such release it was signed under duress and not in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act.

The Judge, found as a fact that the plaintiffs did not voluntarily undertake the voyage from Vladivostock to Port Arthur, but had acted under duress. He also decided that "double wages extra" meant treble wages, and that the contract was made with the defendants. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs for treble wages up to the date of the loss of the ship and for their share of the bonus, but not for the value of the kit.—Churis and others v. Simpson Steamship Company, (Ltd.)., King's Bench Division, February 21st, 1907.

#### (3) Miscellaneous.

THE DOCTRINE OF COMMON EMPLOYMENT: ACTRESS AND SCENE-SHIFTER: CONTRACTING OUT OF EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

By the Common Law a master is not liable for injuries caused to a servant by the negligence of a fellow servant in a common employment.

An actress entered into an agreement with a theatrical company An actress entered into an agreement with a theatrical company to act at their theatre. It was one of the terms of the agreement that, notwithstanding anything in the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, the actress should have no remedy against her employers for any injury caused by any defect in the ways, works, machinery, or plant; or by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the company having any superintendence entrusted to him: or by reason of the negligence of any such person to whose orders the actress was bound to conform, and did conform, when injury resulted from so conforming; or by reason of the actress was proposed to the actress was bound to conform and did conform, when injury resulted from so conforming; or by reason of the actress was bound to conform and did conform the actress was bound to conform and did conform the actress was bound to conform and did conform the actress was bound to conform and did conform the actress was bound to conform and did conform the actress was bound to conform and did conform the actress was bound to conform and did conform the actress was bound to conform and did conform the actress was bound to conform th resulted from so conforming; or by reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of company done or made in obedience to the rules or bye-laws of the company. The actress was seriously injured while on the stage by the negligence of a scene-shifter, and brought an action for damages against the company. The judge at the trial decided in favour of the defendants, and the plaintiff

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the doctrine of It was contended on behalf of the plainting that the doctrine of common employment did not apply, as the actress and the scene shifter were in such very different grades of employment; also, that as the agreement expressly limited the liability of the employers for some of their servants, implied exemption from liability on the ground of common employment could not be read

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the doctrine of common employment, did apply; for when two servants are servants of the same master, and where the service of each will bring them so far to work in the same place and at the same time, that the negligence of one at what he is doing as part of the work which he is bound to do may injure the other whilst doing the work which he is bound to do, the master is not liable to the one servant for the negligence of the other. Also, that the agreement only came to this, that if the person signing it was within the class of persons who came within the Employers' Liability Act (which in this case the plaintiff did not appear to be), he contracted himself out of the benefits of the Act, but left the old defence of common employment in operation.—Barr v. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Ltd., Court of Appeal, 7 February, 1907.

LIABILITY OF GUARDIANS FOR INJURY TO PAUPER: NEGLIGENCE OF SERVANT OF GUARDIANS: COMMON EMPLOYMENT.

By the Common Law a master is not liable for injuries caused to a servant by the negligence of a fellow servant in a common employment. A Board of Guardians is a ministerial body under the control of the Local Government Board; and it is part of their duties to see that paupers are set to do such work as is within their powers. Refusal to do such work is an offence for which a pauper may be punished on summary conviction. A pauper, fifty-seven years of age, who had been a cigar-box maker, became an inmate years of age, who had been a cigar-box maker, became an inmate of a union workhouse in July, 1904. He was employed in various capacities (including stone breaking) for some time. On a day in September, 1904, the assistant electrician to the workhouse infirmary was about to do some work in relation to the installation of electric light, and the pauper was ordered to assist him. A staging was erected on the responsibility of the engineer, a permanent official of the guardians, to reach the place where the work had to be done, which was some 10 feet from the ground. While the assistant and the pauper were together on this starting While the assistant and the pauper were together on this staging,

it collapsed, and the latter was so seriously injured that a leg had to be amputated. The injured man then brought an action in the County Court against the guardians, claiming damages for personal injuries. The County Court Judge decided that there had been great negligence in putting an inexperienced man to work in a very insecure position; and that in other circumstances the guardians would have been responsible for this negligence. But as the engineer was a fellow servant in a common employment with the plaintiff the plaintiff could not recover damages. On appeal

the engineer was a fellow servant in a common employment with the plaintiff, the plaintiff could not recover damages. On appeal to the High Court, it was held that the doctrine of common employment did not apply, as the plaintiff was not a voluntary worker, but bound under pain of a penalty to do what work he was ordered; and that the guardians were liable in damages.

On further appeal to the Court of Appeal, the court affirmed the decision of the High Court on the ruling that the doctrine of common employment did not apply; but they decided that there was no right of action by the plaintiff against the guardians, who had merely ministerial duties to perform towards the paupers in the union.—Tozeland v. Guardians of West Ham Union. Court of Appeal, February 13th and 16th, 1907.

DIFFERENT CONTRACTORS EMPLOYED ON SAME BUILDING: INJURY TO SERVANT OF ONE BY NEGLIGENCE OF OTHER: LIABILITY OF

NEGLIGENT CONTRACTOR. A firm of ironfounders were under contract to erect an iron roof to a new building. A mason had contracted to do certain masons' work in the same building. Whilst the ironwork was being erected the roof collapsed, and seriously injured a workman in the employment of the mason. The injured man brought an action against the ironfounders for negligence, and obtained a verdict and judgment for £345, the jury finding as a fact that the defendants had failed to take reasonable care in carrying out their operations. The defendants appealed, seeking to put aside this verdict and judgment. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the defendants were in control of the building, which was in a very dangerous state; that it was incumbent upon them to exercise the highest degree of care with respect to all persons having a right A firm of ironfounders were under contract to erect an iron roof the highest degree of care with respect to all persons having a right to be in the building; and, that having failed to take such care, the defendants were liable for the consequent injuries to the plaintiff, although there was no relationship of contract between him and them.—Macdonald v. John Booth & Sons, Court of Appeal, February 5th,

## PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

RETURNS have been received from the principal Co-operative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from Local Correspondents, showing the price of ordinary household bread per 4 lbs. on March 1st, 1907.

#### Returns from Co-operative Societies.

The figures in the following Table are based on 230 Returns from Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 131 from Scotland:-

	Present Price (1st Mar., 1907.)			Price last quarter. (1st Dec., 1906).			Price a year ago. (1st Mar., 1906.)		
District.	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	7	41	5-59	7	41	5.59	7	41	5-66
Lancs. & Cheshire	6	4	5-10	6	4	5-16	61/2	41	B-24
N. Mid. Counties	51	4	4.64	51	4	4.66	51	4	4.76
W. do. do	51/2	4	5.00	6	4	5-00	51	41	5-06
S. do. do	51	4	4-74	51	4	4.79	55	4	4.86
Eastern Counties	51	41	8-07	5½	43	5.07	6	41	5.20
London	51/2	41	5-00	51	41	5.09	51	5	5.44
S.E. Counties	6	5	8.33	6	5	B-35	6	5	8.54
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon.	51/2	42	4.94	51	41	4-96	51/2	5	5-04
England and Wales	7	4	5-03	7	4	5.06	7	4	5-15
SCOTLAND.	100				2013		1		
N. Counties	6	5	5-22	6	5	5-28	6	5	5.64
Eastern Counties	6	4	5-28	6	4	5-29	61	5	5-66
Lanarkshire	51	5	5.13	51	5	B-17	6	51/2	5-64
Other Southern			1	1		1	1		1
Counties	6	5	5.61	6	5	5.59	6	51	5.84
Scotland	6	4	8.35	6	4	5.36	61	5	5.71
Great Britain	7	4	5.14	7	4	5.17	7	4	5.35

It will be seen that the mean of the prices at March 1st is slightly lower than that for December 1st, 1906. As compared with a year ago, the mean price shows a decrease of 12d. in England and Wales, and of 36d. in Scotland. The decrease in London was '44d. per 4 lbs.

The figures in the following Tables are based on the

<sup>\*</sup> It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

Returns received from Master Bakers' Associations and from other sources

	ıst	Mar.,	1907.	ıst	1st Feb., 1907.			1st Mar., 1906.		
	Predominant Prices.				Predominant Prices.			Predominant Prices.		
	High est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	
London:-	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
N. & N.W E. & N.E	5 5	4	4.6	5 5	4	4.7	5 5½	4 4	4·9 4·9	
S.E S.W W. & W.G	5 5 5	4 42 5	4·6 4·9 5 0	5 5 5	4 4 1 2 5	4·6 4·9 5·0	5 th	4 42 42 42 42	4·9 5·3	
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs, & Chesire Midlands Eastern Counties	6 5 5 5 6	4 4 4 4 4 2	5·0 4·8 4·8	6 51 52 52 6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5·0 4·8 4·8	6 51/2 52/2 6	41 4 42	5.0 4.8 5.0	
Southern Counties S. Western Counties	6 5½	5 4	5.4	51	5 4	5.4	51/2	5 4	5'5 4'9	
Scotland and Wales	6	41/2	5.3	6	43	5.2	61/2	5	5.8	
Great Britain	6	4	4.9	6	4	4.9	61/2	4	5.1	

Compared with a month ago there has been but little change in the predominant price of bread in any district. As compared with a year ago, however, there have been slight decreases in every district except the Northern Counties and Lancashire and Cheshire district.

From the following Table, showing the price at 28 large towns, it will be seen that compared with a month ago decreases took place in the price of bread of 1d. per 4 lbs. at Manchester and Wolverhampton. As compared with a year ago, the price is  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lbs. less in seven towns, while in the Potteries the price

Place.		Predominant Price	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) as ed with	Last Change.		
		at March 1st, 1907	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs	
100 74 100 100	10 347	d.	d.	d.	Halada Bay	1	
Birmingham	***	5	•••				
Bolton	***	5					
Bristol	***	5			Oct. '05	- 1	
Cardiff		5					
Derby		42 & 5	•••	•••	Feb. '05	- 1/2	
Gateshead		5	***				
Huddersfield		5					
Hull		5			Feb. '04	+ 3	
Ipswich		5	***	- 3	Sept. '06	- 1/2	
Leeds		5	800				
Leicester		43	•••				
Liverpool		43	•••				
Manchester		4	- 1	- 1	Feb. '07	- 1	
Middlesbro'	100	5	***		Jan. '06	- 1	
Newcastle		5			•••		
Norwich		43	-		July '04	$-\frac{1}{2}$	
Nottingham	***	5			656		
Oldham		41			Sept. '03	+ 1/2	
Plymouth		Complete the second sec			Feb. '05	- 1/2	
Portsmouth		5 52				10000	
Potteries	•••	52 41		+ 3	April '06	+ 1/2	
Wolverhampto		THE RESIDENCE OF SECURITY SHOWS AND ADDRESS.	- 3	2	Feb. '07	- 1	
Abandaan		4	Mills Text	- 1	Dec. '06	- 1	
Dundes	•••	42		- 1	Aug. '06	- 3	
Palinhanah	•••	512		- 1	Aug. '06	- 1	
Classes	***	52		- 12	July 'o6	- 1	
Dalfast		5	1 13	- ½	Sept. '06	- 1	
D1-1!-	•••	5		The second second	Dec. '05	- 1	
Dublin	•••	5½	•••	***	DCC. 05	10000	

#### II .- WHEAT AND FLOUR.

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

Month.	Mean London Gazette Price	Im Average De	Average Monthly Price of London Flour(Town Households)	
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for cash.
	Per cwt. s. d. 6 834	Per cwt. s. d. 7 5	Per cwt. s. d. 9 74	Per cwt. s. d. 9 10 4
To-bassass .	6 I	6 10 6 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 5½ 9 5¾	8 9 8 10

The imports of wheat from September 1st, 1906, to February 28th, 1907, amounted to 39,009,600 cwts., or 201,422 cwts. less than in the corresponding period of 1905-6. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during the period September 1st, 1906, to February 28th, 1907, amounted to 7,114,700 cwts., or 1,101,200 cwts. less than in September-February, 1905-6.

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

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.

	ting the same	Control of the last of the las	MATERIAL PROPERTY.	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T			
The second of th	Month	ended 28t	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907, as compared with				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1905.		
IFood, Drink, and	£ 16,381,886	£ 16,571,358	£ 16,339,691	_ £ 231,667	- £		
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanu-	15,137,498	ECT OF STREET					
factured* III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured+	BUSINESSIE		123 PASS D 1013	The Part of the Pa			
IV.—Miscellaneous and Un- classified (including Parcel Post)	190,826	212,076	224,757	+ 12,681	+ 33,931		
Total value of Imports	42,823,662	47,527,253	52,927,347	+5,400,094	+10,103,685		

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Montl	ended 281	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1907 as compared with			
* Commission of the Alegar	1905.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1905.	
I.—Food, Drink, and	1,141,830	£ 1,312,455	1,389,330	+ £6,875	+ £ 247,500	
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured;	2,836,276	3,094,726	3,906,263	+ 811,537	+ 1,069,987	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured§	20,954,938	24,016,320	26,363,318	+23,46,998	+ 5,408,380	
IV.—Miscellaneous and Un- classified (including Parcel Post)	936,019	347,622	414,434	+ 66,812	+ 78,415	
Total value of Ex-	25,269,063	28,771,123	32,073,345	+3,302 222	+ 6,804,282	

The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce amounted to  $f_{7,619,723}$  in February, 1905;  $f_{7,995,860}$  in February, 1906; and  $f_{9,425,830}$  in February; 1907.

#### RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral receipts of twenty of the principal railways during the four weeks ended March 2nd, 1907, amounted to £4,429,413, an increase of £110,273 (or 2.6 per cent.) as compared with 1906.

For the nine weeks ended March 2nd, 1907, the receipts were £9,543,760, an increase of £304,574 (or 3.8 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period in 1906.

is tooly makes to make to pe		ended Mar.	9 weeks ended Mar. 2nd, 1907.			
	Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as com- pared with 1906.	Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1906.		
English Lines :-	· £	f	£	£		
L. & N. W., Midland, Gt. Central, N. London and	1,705,724	+ 60,292	3,721,973	+ 157,0640		
N. Staffs. Gt. Northern, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	489,540	+ 13,904	1,059,820	+ 39,588		
Lancs. and Yorks., and N.	815,089	+ 30,389	1,723,999	+ 71,723		
L. & S.W.,land Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	623,000 150,055	+ 5,000 - 263	1,358,200 326,849	+ 25,300		
Scottish Lines:— Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian	534,397	- 4,794	1,117,364	+ 2,105		
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	111,608	+ 5,745	235,555	+ 11,224		
Total	4,429,413	+110,273	9,543,760	+ 304,574		

nd skins, &c. † Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c. † Coal, wood, oil seeds, hides and skins, &c. § Yarns, textile fabrics, and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

## TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.\*

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE

Number and Magnitude.—Thirty-seven new disputes began in February, 1907, compared with 4t in January, 1907, and 29 in February, 1906. By the 37 disputes, 5,234 workpeople were directly and 2,485 indirectly affected, and these figures when added to the number of workpeople affected by old disputes which began before February, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 12,809 workpeople involved in trade disputes during February, 1907, compared with 22,382 in January, 1907, and 29,867 in February, 1906.

March, 1907.

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

	No. of	No. of Workpeople affected.			
Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
	3	53	P	53	
	 3	1,622	119	1,741	
Other Mining	 2	414		414	
Engineering and Shipbuilding,	 5	452	174	626	
	 6	1,348	123	1,471	
	 7	879	1,747	2,626	
	 3 6	56	68	124	
	 6	244	254	498	
Other Trades	 2	166		166	
Total, February, 1907	 37	5,234	2,485	7,719	
Total, January, 1907	 41	11,667	1,153	12,820	
Total, February, 1906 .	29	22,804	514	23,318	

Causes.—Of the 37 new disputes, 12 arose on demands for increased wages, I on an objection to reduction in wages, and II on other wages questions, 7 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on questions of Trade Union principle, 2 on details of working arrangements, and I on a demand for reduction in hours of labour.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 27 new disputes, directly affecting 3,884 workpeople, and 12 old disputes, directly affecting 1,668 persons. Of these 39 new and old disputes, 20, directly involving 3,865 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople;

13, directly involving 1,323 persons, in favour of the employers; and 6, directly involving 364 persons, were compromised. In the case of 2 other disputes, directly involving 460 persons, work was been resumed pending further consideration.

Aggregate Duration. — The aggregate duration in February of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 73,500 working days. In addition, 43,900 working days were lost during February owing to disputes which began before that month, and at the end of the month were still unsettled. Thus the total duration in February of all disputes, new and old, was 117,400 working days, as compared with 167,100 in the previous month, and 193,400 in the corresponding month of 1906.

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

		1906.		139	1907.	
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people affected.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people affected,	Aggregate Duration in Working Days,
Building	4	490	23,300	3	53	1,900
Mining and Quarrying	8	2,136	243,700	17	7,025	106,900
Metal, Engineering, and	IO	958	23,600			
Shipbuilding	10	950	23,000	9	1,307	75,000
Textile	18	22,219	115,200	44	11,873	94,300
Clothing	8	470	10,600	8	1,140	11,100
Transport				4	1,592	4,400
Other Trades	5	173	2.800	4	416	8,700
		-/3	2,000	4	410	3,700
Total	53	26,446	419,200	89	23,406	302,300

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

#### Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.1	Locality.	Work	ber of people cted.	Date when Dispute began	Work-	Alleged Cause or Object ‡	- Result.‡
· Stape Days a standard of	70	Di- rectly.	Indi- reatly.‡	in 1907.	ing Days.		man Company
Coal Mining-	10 1 10 10 No. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10					And the second s	
Miners and Surfacemen	Mansfield (near)	1,104		13 Feb.	9	For amended price list	Amended price list granted.
Cotton Weaving-	(incur)						Company of
Weavers, Warehousemen, Over- lookers, Twisters, &c.	Nelson (near)	352	66	27 Feb.		Dispute as to compensation for bad material, workpeople claiming is. per loom and employers offering 6d.	No settlement reported.
Weavers	Burnley	320		26 Jan.	II	Alleged bad material	Work resumed unconditionally.
Weavers, Overlookers, &c	Padiham	280	30	14 Feb.	3	Against notice of discharge given to	Work resumed on old conditions.
Linen Trade-		(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)				THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Preparers, Spinners, Roughers, &c	Belfast	260	960	Feb.	9	For advance in wages of is. per week, employer offering 6d.	Work resumed on employer's terms.
Reelers, Spinners, &c	Belfast	145	730	7 Feb.	4	For advance in wages of is. per week, employer offering 6d.	Demand granted.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture -	OIC					woon, surprojer shoring our	
Finishers, Rivetters, &c	Burton Latimer	43	250	14 Feb.	3	Objection to foreman	Work resumed on same condi- tions as before dispute.

\* 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 affected," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

1891-1905 and the production and consumption of staple articles within the British Empire. Among the principal additions in the present issue of the Abstract, are tables showing the tonnage of vessels built, the production of

BRITISH EMPIRE ABSTRACT.

The third Annual Abstract of Statistics of the British Empire has just been issued by the Board of Trade. The volume deals principally with Foreign and Inter-Imperial trade and shipping of the British Empire for the years

1801 1902 and the preduction and consumption of the British Empire for the years and o'96 gallons in the Australian Commonwealth. The consumption of beer varied from 0.3 gallons per head in Newfoundland and 1.0 gallons in Natal to 11.3 gallons in the Australian Commonwealth and 27.7 gallons in the United Kingdom.

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

Changes reported in February .- The net effect of all period of 1906. he changes reported in February was an increase of £21,023 per week, as compared with an increase of £21,023 per week, as compared with an increase of £20,246 in January, 1907, and one of £2,148 in February, 1906. The number of workpeople affected was 482,261, of whom 481,455 received advances amounting to £21,117 per week, and 806 sustained decreases amounting to £94 per week. The total number affected in the preceding month was 445,336, and in February, 1906, 130,913.

Five changes, affecting 353,800 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards, and nine changes, affecting 27,264 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 101,197 work people, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives; one of these changes, affecting 890 workpeople, being preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the Two completed Months of 1907.—The number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose wages were reported to have been changed since January 1st, 1907, was 927,647, as compared with 258,701 in the corresponding period of 1906. The changes arranged gave 926,011 workpeople a net increase of £41,389 per week and 1,636 workpeople a net decrease of £117 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus an week The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £41,272 per week, as compared with an

increase of £6,338 per week in the corresponding

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

Groups of Trades.	January-February.								
		19	юб.	1907.					
Building		No. 800 148,650 9,656 11,693 44,870 42,584 140 155 156	£ 83 + 1,871 + 158 + 699 + 1,420 + 2,247 + 4 + 11 + 11	No.  782,250 13,351 15,188 30,698 2,608 78,417 4,468 667	£ +35,311 + 324 + 932 + 956 + 134 + 3,220 + 354 + 41 + 41,272				

One change in hours of labour was reported during February, but full particulars are not available at the time of going to press.

Principal Changes in Wages in February.

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

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN FEBUARY.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change takes	Occupation.	Work	eximate aber of epeople ted by	Particulars of Change.
		effect in		In- crease.	De- crease.	
Walker	Northumberland	4 & 11 Feb.	Deputies	1,100 1,600 700	-	Advance of id. per day (6s. to 6s. id.).  Advance of id. per day (4s. iod. to 4s. iid.).  Advance of id. per day. Wages after change: Winding Enginemen, 5s. 2d.; Hauling and Pumping Enginemen, 5s. id.  Advance of i per cent., making wages 20 per cent. above the
Coal Mining	Durham	4 & 11 { Feb.	Underground Workers, Banksmen, Cokemen, Enginemen and Mechanics Other Surface Workers	110,000		standard of 1879.  Advance of 3\frac{3}{2} per cent. on standard rates, making wages 36\frac{1}{2} per cent. above the standard of 1879.  Advance of 3\frac{3}{2} per cent. on standard rates, making wages 33\frac{1}{2} per cent. above the standard of 1870.
	Forest of Dean {	11 Feb.   18 Feb.	Hewers, other Underground and Surface Workers (including Enginemen and Mechanics)	5,500	{	Advance of 5 per cent. Further advance of 5 per cent., making wages 45 per cent above the standard of 1888.
The state of	South Wales and Monmouthshire	ı Mar.	Miners, &c	90,000		Advance of 3\frac{3}{4} per cent. on standard rates, making wages 41\frac{1}{4}.  per cent. above the standard of 1879.  Advance, under Conciliation Board, of 6\frac{1}{4} per cent., making
l	Scotland	26 Feb.	Surface Workers and Mechanics Enginemen and Firemen }	20,000		wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1888.  Advance of id. per shift.
Iron Mining	Cumberland	Jan.	Iron Ore Miners and Labourers	3,500		Advance, under Conciliation Board, of 5 per cent.
Pig Iron Manufacture	South Staffs Scotland	4 Feb.	Blastfurnacemen Blastfurnacemen and Labourers	3,500		Advance, under sliding scale, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Advance, under sliding scale, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., making wages $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard of 1st January, 1899.
(	Barrow-in- Furness	Feb.	Rail, Wire and Hoop Millmen		620	Decrease, under shiding scale, of 8 per cent., leaving wages 32 per cent. above the standard.
	Midlands (in-	(	Puddlers )		(	Advance, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 9d. to 9s.).
Iron and Steel	S. Yorks., S. Lancs. and	4 Feb.		20,000	{	The state of the s
100 100	Cheshire) South Wales and Monmouthshire	4 Feb.	Millmen	1,704		Advance, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.  Advance, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	Arbroath, Brechin,	Feb.	Flax and Jute Operatives	41,700		Advance of 5 per cent.
Textile	Dundee & Forfar. North of Ireland	& Mar. Feb. & Mar.	Flax Spinners, Reelers, Preparers, &c.	27,000		Advances of from 6d. to 1s. per week.
Glass •••	Lancashire	3 Feb.	Glass Bottle Makers	850		Advance of 2s. per week on standard wages, and of 5 per
Employees of Local Authori- ties	Sheffield	ı Jan.	Tramcar Conductors, Shedmen, Fitters, &c.	609		cent. on "overwork" rates. Standard weekly wages after change: Finishers, 34s.; Blowers, 32s.; Gatherers, 27s.  Advance of 1d. per hour. Rates after change varied from 51d. to 8:40d. per hour.

\* Based on information obtained from all available sources, verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned. In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.

information.

The following kinds of changes are not included in the statistics:—(1) Changes in wages affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants
(2) Increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, and many railway servants, &c.; (3) Changes in pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c.

† At a few of the collieries wages are stated to be 40 per cent. above standard. A reduction of 5 per cent. in the rates of wages of miners in the Forest of Dean has recently been arranged, taking effect on March 11th.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN FEBRUARY, 1907.

(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 February, 1907, was 237, a decrease of 31 as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 26 as compared with February, 1906.

The mean number for February in the years 1902-1906 was 211, the maximum year being 1904 with 225 deaths, and the minimum 1905, with 189 deaths.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported

during February, 1907, was 225, as compared with 106 a month ago, and 153 in February, 1906. The mean for the five years 1902–1906, was 116, the highest number being 153 in February, 1906, and the lowest 79 in February, 1903.

In the following Table the accidents reported in February, 1907, are classified by the trades in which they occurred, and comparative figures are given for the preceding month and for the corresponding month of

Trade.	Numb	er of Work tilled durin	people	Pecrease Feb., 1	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Feb., 1907, as compared with a		
	Feb., 1907.	Jan., 1907.	Feb., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
allway Service—							
Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers	5	4	4	+ I	+ 1		
Firemen	3	I		+ 2	+ 3		
Guards (Passenger)	•••	***	8		- I		
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	13	9	0	+ 4	+ 5		
Porters	7	10	4	- 3	+ 3 + 2		
Shunters	3	1	I	+ 2			
Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants	9	13	10	- 4	- I + 2		
Total Railway Service	42	41	29	+ 1	+ 13		
lines— Underground	74	89	75	- 15	- I		
Surface	9	13	75 8	- 4	+ 1		
Total Mines	83	102	83	- 19	-		
uarries over 20 feet deep	14	11	10	+ 3,	+ 4		
actories (including Workshops)  Textile—		120 20 20	0.00		1		
Cotton	3	3	2	***	+ 1		
Wool and Worsted	2	3	2002	- I	+ 2		
Other Textiles	1	2	I	- I	•••		
Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals	4	7	2	- 3	+ 2		
Founding and Conversion	10	14	12	- 4	- 2		
of Metals		di sve	\$8.50 CES				
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	2	199 3q 2	6	- I	- 4		
Ship and Roat Building	4	to square	6		- 2		
Wood	2	215 676	2	- 2			
Chemicals Other Non-Textile Indus-	7	4	25	+ 3			
tries tries	24	35	23				
Total Factories	59	79	63	- 20	- 4		
locidents reported under		8 36 6 3 1	4				
Factory Act, Ss. 103-5— Docks, Wharves, and Quays		1		1 -	1		
Warehouses	22 I	17	13	+ 5 - I	+ 9		
Buildings to which Act applies	6	III.	3 8	- 5	- 2		
Laundries		200					
Total under Factory Act.	29	30	24	- 1	+ 5		
Ss. 103-5		The same					
Accidents reported under Motice of Accidents Act, 1894	10	5	2	+ 5	+ 8		
		100					
Total, exclusive of Seamen	237	268	211	-31	+ 2		
Seamen—	1 60 10	100000					
On Trading Vessels—		30 350 2	1				
Sailing	39	51	65	- 12 + 126	- 26 + 05		
	172	46	77	+126	+ 95		
Steam		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	3	- 2	- 2		
Steam Steam	I	3	3				
On Fishing Vessels—		3 6	3 8	+ 7	+ 5		
On Fishing Vessels—		106	153	+ 7 + 119	+ 5		

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

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

### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during February was 37, consisting of 31 cases of lead poisoning, and 6 of anthrax. In addition to the above, 8 cases of lead poisoning (including 3 deaths) were reported during February, among house painters and plumbers.

During the two months ended February, 1907, the total number of cases of poisoning and anthrax was 78, as compared with 117 in 1906. The number of deaths during the same period was 7, as against 13 in 1906. In addition there were 28 cases of lead poisoning (including 8 deaths) among house painters and plumbers, as compared with the same number of cases (including 6 deaths) in 1906.

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

#### Analysis by Industries.

Analysis by	Inau	stries.			1000	
		CASES.		D	EATHS	003
Industry.	Month of Feb.,	Tw Mont ende Februa	hs	Month of Feb.,	Mon end Febru	ths
	1907.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1907.	1906.
		Lea	ad Po	isonin	g.	SAR ST
Smelting of Metals	1 - I	2 - 2 3 2	7 5 2 4 5 1		11111	
Tinning and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-transfer Works Class Cutting and Polishing	5 1 4 1	6 10 1 10 -	15 1 19 —	3 -		
Bnamelling of Iron Plates Electrical Accumulator Works	1 2 2 2	1 3 5 4 6	3 6 4 14 5 4	3	1111111	
Other Industries	31	66	105	-	5	9
Total in Factories and Workshops  House Painting and Plumbing	8	28	28	3	8	6
110use I ameng and I rumong	1	1 - 1	40	11 3		1
	(	other F	orms	of Po	isonin	g.
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes	==	-	Ξ	=	=	=
Total	-	1	-	_	-	-
Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries	=		=	=		=
Total	-	1	_		1	-
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours and Extraction of Arsenic	-	15-12	1	-	-	-
Other industries			1	100 mar 100 ma		
Total		2	1		1	
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning	1					1000
			Ant	hrax.		
Wool	3	4 4 1	3 1 6			I I 2
Other Industries	ı	1	1	-	-	1
Total Anthrax	6	10	11	1	1	5
The state of the s						-

\*Of the 4 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry in February. 1907, 2 were females.

## LABOUR BUREAUX IN FEBRUARY.

(I.) LABOUR BUREAUX IN LONDON AFFILIATED TO THE CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Name of Exchange.  Name of Register on R							
A weeks   Men and and Girls.   Women and Girls.   Women and Girls.   Southwark Park Rd., S.W.)   248   25   17   25   18   103   296   29   66   16   296   296   29   66   16   296   296   29   29   29   29   29		Indi- viduals who Regis-	Sitt offere 4 week	d during ks ended	Situ filled 4 week	ations during ks ended	No. of Indi- viduals on Re-
Battersea (332, Park Rd., S.W.)   248   25   17   25   18   103   1907.			Men	Women	Men	Women	on
Battersea (332, Park Rd., S.W.)   248   25   17   25   18   103   105							22 Feb.,
Battersea (332, Park Rd., S.W.) Bermondsey (3, Fort Buildings, Southwark Park Rd S.E.) Bethnal Green (11, Green St., E.) Camberwell (60A, Peckham Rd.) Chelsea (91, Church St., S.W.) Deptford (13, Deptford Bridge) Finsbury and Holborn (48, 535 178 207 67 64 251 Myddelton St.) Fulham(Effie Rd., Walham Green) Greenwich (12, Stockwell St.) Hackney & Stoke Newington (24 468 32 39 23 16 Amhurst Rd., Hackney, N.E.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.) Kensington (155, Clarendon Rd.) Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) Lawsham (17, Brownhill Rd.) Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St.) Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.) Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) Central Exchange							1907.
Bermondsey (3, Fort Buildings, Sold Southwark Park Rd. S.E.)   Southwark Park Rd. S.E.)   Southwark Park Rd. S.E.)   Helphal Green (11, Green St., E.)   489   53   77   42   32   264   266							
Bermondsey (3, Fort Buildings, Sold Southwark Park Rd. S.E.)   Southwark Park Rd. S.E.)   Southwark Park Rd. S.E.)   Helphal Green (11, Green St., E.)   489   53   77   42   32   264   266	Battersea (332, Park Rd., S.W.)	248	25	17	25	18	103
Southwark Park Rd. S.E.) Bethnal Green (II, Green St., E.) Camberwell (60A, Peckham Rd.) Chelsea (9I, Church St., S.W.) Deptford (13, Deptford Bridge) Finsbury and Holborn (48, Myddelton St.) Fulham(Effle Rd., Walham Green) Greenwich (12, Stockwell St.) Hackney & Stoke Newington (24, Amburst Rd., Hackney, N.E.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Hampstead (110, West End Lane) Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.) Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) Lewisham (17, Brownhill Rd.) Poplar (I, Follett St., E.) St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.) Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) Central Exchange  4 89 53 77 42 32 264 264 2 205 66 2 205 67 64 251 77 2 74 2 187 78 207 67 64 251 77 2 74 2 187 78 207 67 64 251 77 2 74 2 187 78 207 67 64 251 77 2 74 2 187 78 207 67 64 251 77 2 74 2 187 78 207 67 64 251 77 2 74 2 187 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 207 67 64 251 78 20 30 7 166 24 20 18 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Bermondsey (3. Fort Buildings.	586				16	
Camberwell (60A, Peckham Rd.) Chelsea (91, Church St., S.W.) Deptford (13, Deptford Bridge) Finsbury and Holborn (48, 535 178 207 67 64 251 Myddelton St.) Fulham(Effie Rd., Walham Green) Greenwich (12, Stockwell St.) Hackney & Stoke Newington (24, Amhurst Rd., Hackney, N.E.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Hammersmith(20, Queen Rd., N.) Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) Lewisham (17, Brownhill Rd.) Paddington (393, Harrow Rd., W.) Poplar (1, Follett St., E.) St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St., W.) Stepney (41, White Horse St., E.) Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) Central Exchange 4 4	Southwark Park Rd., S.E.)						
Chelsea (91, Church St., S.W.) 177 26 9 10 5 129 Deptford (13, Deptford Bridge) 355 44 15 38 9 214 Finsbury and Holborn (48, 535 178 207 67 64 251 Myddelton St.) Fulham(Effie Rd., Walham Green) 387 41 16 40 16 275 Greenwich (12, Stockwell St.) 216 77 2 74 2 187 Hackney & Stoke Newington (24 468 32 39 23 16 346 Amhurst Rd., Hackney, N.E.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) 164 32 7 30 7 176 Hampstead (110, West End Lane) 129 36 5 28 3 173 Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.) 544 167 74 129 13 509 Kensington (155, Clarendon Rd.) 180 30 9 25 3 195 Lewisham (17, Brownhill Rd.) 336 49 29 48 14 201 Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) 442 33 24 30 13 314 Poplar (1, Follett St., E.) 207 19 23 17 24 184 St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) 341 40 11 15 8 286 St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) 561 33 9 34 7 240 Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.) 234 20 33 17 10 202 Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) 104 17 8 16 7 101 Central Exchange 4 4 4	Bethnal Green (11, Green St., E.)	489	53	77	42	32	264
Deptford (13, Deptford Bridge) Finsbury and Holborn (48, 535 178 207 67 64 251 Myddelton St.) Fulham(Effie Rd., Walham Green) Greenwich (12, Stockwell St.) Hackney & Stoke Newington (24, 468 32 39 23 16 346 Amhurst Rd., Hackney, N.E.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Hampestad (110, West End Lane) Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.) Kensington (155, Clarendon Rd.) Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) Lawisham (17, Brownhill Rd.) Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.) Scouthwark (23, New Kent Rd.) Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.) Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) Central Exchange	Camberwell (60A, Peckham Rd.)	148	64	2	64	2	205
Finsbury and Holborn (48, Myddelton St.)  Myddelton St.)  Fulham(Effie Rd., Walham Green)  Greenwich (12, Stockwell St.)  Hackney & Stoke Newington (24, Amhurst Rd., Hackney, N. E.)  Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.)  Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.)  Hampstead (110, West End Lane)  Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.)  Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.)  Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.)  Lewisham (17, Forownhill Rd.)  Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.)  Poplar (1, Follett St., E.)  St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.)  St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St., W.)  Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.)  Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.)  Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.)  Southwark (23, Sarratt Lane)  Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane)  Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.)  Central Exchange  4 4  16 40  40 16 275  47 2 74 2  187  27 30 7 176  38 17  30 7 176  31 7  40 5 28 3 173  41 167  41 199 13  509  7 187  7 1	Chelsea (91, Church St., S.W.)	177	26	9	10	5	129
Myddelton St.)         387         41         16         40         16         275           Fulham(Effie Rd., Walham Green)         387         41         16         40         16         275           Greenwich (12, Stockwell St.)         216         77         2         74         2         187           Hackney & Stoke Newington (24         468         32         39         23         16         346           Amhurst Rd., Hackney, N.E.)         164         32         7         30         7         176           Hampstead (170, West End Lane)         129         36         5         28         3         173           Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.)         544         167         74         129         13         509           Kensington (155, Clarendon Rd.)         280         35         8         9         7         187           Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.)         180         30         9         25         3         195           Lewisham (17, Brownhill Rd.)         336         49         29         48         14         201           Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.)         442         33         24         30         13         314	Deptford (13, Deptford Bridge)	355	44	15			214
Fulham (Effie Rd., Walham Green) Greenwich (12, Stockwell St.) Hackney & Stoke Newington (24 Amhurst Rd., Hackney, N.E.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.) Hampstead (110, West End Lane) Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.) Kensington (155, Clarendon Rd.) Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) Lawisham (17, Brownhill Rd.) Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.) Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.) Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) Central Exchange		535	178	207	67	64	251
Greenwich (12, Stockwell St.) 468 32 39 23 16 346  Amhurst Rd., Hackney, N.E.)  Hammersmith(20. Queen St., W.) 164 32 7 30 7 176  Hampstead (170, West End Lane) 129 36 5 28 3 173  Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.) 544 167 74 129 13 509  Kensington (155, Clarendon Rd.) 280 35 8 9 7 187  Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) 180 30 9 25 3 195  Lewisham (17, Brownhill Rd.) 336 49 29 48 14 201  Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) 442 33 24 30 13 314  Poplar (1, Follett St., E.) 207 19 23 17 24 184  St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) 341 40 11 15 8 286  St. Marylebone (25 Paddington 202 14 6 7 97  St., W.)  Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) 561 33 9 34 7 240  Scuthwark (23, New Kent Rd.) 561 33 9 34 7 240  Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) 180 14 40 6 4 90  Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) 104 17 8 16 7 101  Central Exchange 4 4		TO SEE M		THE CONTRACTOR			
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Amhurst Rd., Hackney, N.E.)  Hammersmith(20, Queen St., W.)  Hampstead (110, West End Lane)  Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.)  Kensington (155, Clarendon Rd.)  Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.)  Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.)  Lewisham (17, Brownhill Rd.)  Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.)  Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.)  Papplar (1, Follett St., E.)  St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.)  St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.)  St. Marylebone (25 Paddington  St., W.)  Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.)  Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.)  Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.)  Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane)  Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.)  Central Exchange  164  32  7  30  7  176  74  129  13  509  Kensington (129  13  509  Kensington (129  13  509  48  14  201  202  48  14  201  203  17  204  18  205  31  7  30  7  176  70  61  42  16  189  Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.)  Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.)  Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane)  Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.)  104  17  8  16  7  17  17  17  17  17  17  17  17				THE PERSON NAMED IN	74		
Hammersmith(2o. Queen St., W.) 164 32 7 30 7 176 Hampstead (110, West End Lane) 129 36 5 28 3 173 153 153 153 509 Kensington (125, Clarendon Rd.) 280 35 8 9 7 187 Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) 180 30 9 25 3 195 Lewisham (17, Brownhill Rd.) 336 49 29 48 14 201 Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) 442 33 24 30 13 314 Poplar (1, Follett St., E.) 207 19 23 17 24 184 St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) 341 40 11 15 8 286 St. Marylebone (25 Paddington 202 14 6 7 97 St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) 561 33 9 34 7 240 Stepney (41, White Horse St., E.) 234 20 33 17 10 202 Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) 104 17 8 16 7 101 Central Exchange 4 4		468	32	39	23	16	346
Hampstead (110, West End Lane) Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.) Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., N.) Kensington (155, Clarendon Rd.) Lambeth (1204, Lambeth Rd.) Islington (304, Harrow Rd., W.) Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) Poplar (1, Follett St., E.) St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.) Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.) Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) Central Exchange  129 36 5 28 3 173 129 13 509 7 187 189 7 7 180 7 180 7 180 7 180 7 19 23 17 24 184 6 7 97 7 19 23 17 24 184 6 7 97 7 19 20 31 11 15 8 286 14 201 31 31 4 201 31 7 10 202 4 201 31 7 10 202 4 202 31 7 204 203 31 7 10 202 204 204 205 205 206 207 207 208 208 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209						B 10 10	
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Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.) 180 30 9 25 3 195 Lewisham (17, Brownhill Rd.) 336 49 29 48 14 201 Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.) 442 33 24 30 13 314 Poplar (1, Follett St., E.) 207 19 23 17 24 184 St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) 341 40 11 15 8 286 St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) 178 70 61 42 16 189 Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.) 561 33 9 34 7 240 Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.) 234 20 33 17 10 202 Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) 180 14 40 6 4 90 Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) 104 17 8 16 7 101 Central Exchange 4 4							
Lewisham (17, Brownhill Rd.) 336 49 29 48 14 201 13 314 Poplar (1, Follett St., E.) 207 19 23 17 24 184 St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) 341 40 11 15 8 286 St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) 561 33 9 34 7 240 Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.) 234 20 33 17 10 202 Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) 104 17 8 16 7 101 Central Exchange 4 4				NUMBER OF THE			
Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.)       442       33       24       30       13       314         Poplar (1, Follett St., E.)       207       19       23       17       24       184         St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.)       341       40       11       15       8       286         St., W.)       St., W.)       202       14       6       7       97         St., W.)       Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.)       178       70       61       42       16       189         Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.)       561       33       9       34       7       240         Stepney (41, White Horse St., E.)       234       20       33       17       10       202         Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane)       180       14       40       6       4       90         Central Exchange         4        4	Lambeth (120A, Lambeth Rd.)						
Poplar (1, Follett St., E.) 207 19 23 17 24 184 St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) 341 40 11 15 8 286 St. Marylebone (25 Paddington St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) 178 70 61 42 16 189 Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.) 561 33 9 34 7 240 Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.) 234 20 33 17 10 202 Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) 180 14 40 6 4 90 Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) 104 17 8 16 7 101 Central Exchange 4 4						Library Street, Co. St.	
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St. Marylebone       (25 Paddington St., W.)       202       14       6       7       97         St., W.)       Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.)       178       70       61       42       16       189         Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.)       561       33       9       34       7       240         Stepney (41, White Horse St., E.)       234       20       33       17       10       202         Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane)       180       14       40       6       4       90         Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.)       104       17       8       16       7       101         Central Exchange         4        4			THE PARTY OF THE P				
St., W.) Shoreditch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.) Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.) Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) Central Exchange 4 4			40	CALL TO SECURE			
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Southwark (23, New Kent Rd.) 561 33 9 34 7 240 Stepney (41, White Horse St., E.) 234 20 33 17 10 202 Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) 180 14 40 6 4 90 Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) 104 17 8 16 7 101 Central Exchange 4 4		T78	70	61	12	16	180
Stepney (41. White Horse St., E.)       234       20       33       17       10       202         Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane)       180       14       40       6       4       90         Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.)       104       17       8       16       7       101         Central Exchange         4        4	Southwark (22 New Kent Rd.)		THE PERSON NAMED IN		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second second	Hall British .
Wandsworth (213, Garratt Lane) 180 14 40 6 4 90 Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) 104 17 8 16 7 101 Central Exchange 4 4	Stepney (41. White Horse St. E.)						The second second
Woolwich (20, Albion Rd., S.E.) 104 17 8 16 7 101 Central Exchange 4 4			ALL CHARLES AND A				
Central Exchange 4 4							
		THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY		Washington and the second	2000		
Totals 7.601 1.235 768 005 222 5.414			-				
10110 111 111 /1094   11111   /00   903   301   314 4	Totals	7,691	1,235	768	905	323	5.414

			lding des.	Metal	Work.		sport eneral.		her tions.†
		Situa- tions found.	No. on Re- gister.						
Battersea		2	II		13	8	37	43	42
Bermondsey		10	30	5	20	28	168	39	78
Bethnal Green		I	19		II		88	73	146
Camberwell		6	51		20	49	82	II	52
Chelsea		I	31		7	4	39	10	52
Deptford		4	29	9	46	IO	94	24	45
Finsbury & Holb	rn	I	13	2	14	9	94	119	130
Fulham		4	46	I	18	5	95	46	116
Greenwich		10	28	I	27	60	88	5	44
Hackney and Sto Newington	oke	2	65	2	22	6	106	29	153
Hammersmith		14	82	3	21	2	37	18	36
Hampstead		8	55		8	3	51	20	59
slington		60	190	I	34	56	177	25	108
Kensington		I	68		13	I	50	14	56
Lambeth		6	49		18	II	74	II	54
Lewisham		20	73		II	8	58	34	59
Paddington		8	69	I	II	3	IOI	31	133
Poplar		I	34	9	23	MILE TO S	54	31	73
St. Pancras			46		9	3	120	20	III
St. Marylebone			15		4	2	39	II	39
Shoreditch		3	18		II		73	50	87
Southwark		I	37	5	22	5 8	IIO	27	71
Stepney		5	27		17	7	96	15	62
Wandsworth			23		4		31	10	32
Woolwich		II	15	2	28	I	38	9	20
Central Exchange						2		2	

## (II.) OTHER LABOUR BUREAUX.

Name of Labour Bureau.	Work	olica- is by people ring	offer Emp	ations red by loyers ring	Workpeople found Work during	
Labout Bureau.	Feb.,	Feb.,	Feb., 1907.	Feb., 1906	Feb.,	Feb., 1906.
Salvation Army (Whitechapel Rd., E.)	1,446	3,261	123	2,536	513	2,518
Birkenhead (6, Duncan Street)	71	256	4	89	6	52
Coventry (3, Market Hall Arcade)	149	152	102	87	92	81
Croydon (Town Hall)	208	311	198	85	195	85
Dudley (Stone Street)	IO	124	12	18	12	17
Glasgow (158, George Street)	391	476	577	522	161	173
Ipswich (135, Fore Street)	45	57	13	26	9	18
Manchester (King St., Deansgate)	437	471	215	119	166	86
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Pilgrim St.)	350	665	63	31	51	22
Wigan (Library Street)	17	62	15	9	15	9
Total of 10 Bureaux	3,124	5,835	1,322	3,522	1,220	3,061
Aberdeen (41a, Castle Street)	169		22	17.000 40	22	1
Bristol (Silver Street)	121	•••	4		4	•••
Edinburgh (30, Cockburn Street)	195	***	104		104	***
Govan (Town Hall)	2				***	•••
Hull (St. Mary's Chambers, Lowgate)	88		2		2	
Halifax (1, Regent Place)	34		4		3	
Leicester (7, Belgrave Gate)	121		25	***	25	
Nottingham (Shakespeare Villas)	22	***	9		17	•••
Reading (Abattoirs Road)	42		6		3	***
Salford (Town Hall)	25		5	•••	5	
Sunderland (Fawcett Street)	86		30		31	
Warrington (Bank House, Sankey St.)	87		48		45	•••
West Ham (29, Broadway)	430		18		10	
Total of 23 Bureaux	4,546		1,599		1,491	

† Including females.

#### Employment found for Workpeople in February by 23 Bureaux.

Capacity in which emplo		No. per- manently engaged.	No. tem- porarily engaged.	Total		
Engaged by Private Employers Men:—	1111					
Dullding Tender	104		-	43	42	85
Comment Challenger Co				21	2	23
D 1 M				16	57	73
Dill Distailantens				_	123	123
Concred Yahaumana		A STATE OF		4	26	30
Other Ossumations		100		141 :	87	228
Toda and Dave		101		55	3	58
Women and Girls:-		in the same				
Demantia Comments		-		94	30	124
Charwomen, daily work, &c.,	10/8		-	18	125	143
Other Occumetions	***	***		31	3	34
Total engaged by Private	Em	ploye	ES	423	498	921
Engaged by Local Authorities:	13					
Man Yada and Dana		300	-	16	193	209
Wamon and Cirla						1333
Indeded by Calvetten Imme	.04	-		_	361	361
Total of 23 Bureau	x			439	1,052	1,491

Occupations of Workpeople on the Registers of 23 Bureaux at the end of February, 1907.

			Lads	Women				
Name of Bureau.		Build- ing Trades.	Engineering Trades.	General Labour- ers.		Other Occu-	and Boys,	and Girls.
Salvation Army	•••	58	35	101	50	154		
Aberdeen		136	18	221	21	33	14	42
Birkenhead		52	бі	169	42	44	22	59
Bristol		43I	54	687	62	148	2	6
Coventry		10	92	14	17	29	IO	***
Croydon		348	28	352	122	207	7	13
Dudley		40	89	104	27	59	4	
		346	118	558	142	294	2	83
	•••	28	32	41	44	32	17	126
		2	5	4	•••	•••		
		461	12	97	37	177	6	15
		3	I	16	7		6	12
		87	18	874	19	31	13	
		170	34	507	30	690		
Manchester		89	71	223	102	171	8	134
Newcastle-on-Tyn	е	28	27	537	18	57	2	51
	•••	3	II	16	23	20	***	16
		36	6	66	5	17		***
Salford	••••	13	6	20	7	8		45
	•••	85	19	228	28	49	4	84
	•••	21	58	14	10	7		55
		1,142	446	740	271	1,485		191
Wigan	•••	32	I	119	11	II	7	***
Total		3,621	1,842	5,708	1,095	3,723	124	932

#### (III.) WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

During February 770 fresh applications (391 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 8 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 789 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 202 persons, of whom 105 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 202 situations found for applicants 155 were of a more or less permanent character, while 47 were temporary only.

The work done by the Bureaux during February is shown in the following Table:—

	Applications by Work-		Situations offered by		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.				
		pple	Employers during		Permanently.		Tem- porarily.		
	Feb.,	Feb., 1906.	Feb.,	Feb 1906.	Feb.,	Feb., 1906.	Feb., 1907.	Feb.,	
	Summary by Bureaux.								
Central Bureau 9, Southampton St., W.C.	77	89	63	73	14	23	4	5	
26, George Street Hanover Sq., W Other Bureaux (Liverpool,	392 137	490 138	488	446 73	57 41	82 21	18	17	
Manchester, Watford, Edinburgh and Dublin)	164	170	137	116	43	27	10	II	
Total of 8 Bureaux	770	887	789	708	155	153	47	43	
	Summary by Occupations.								
Superintendents,		1	1					6262	
Forewomen, etc.	65	54	38	28	5	5	2	I	
hop Assistants	21	16	2	I	-	-	I	-	
ressmakers, Milliners, etc.	84	84	76	45	35	19	II	7	
ecretaries, Clerks, Typists	74	60	24	24	14	6	8	IO	
pprentices and Learners	5	II	21	22	4	IO	ST. Trans	A TOWN	
Domestic Servants	391	488	546	523	83	100	22	20	
fiscellaneous	129	174	82	65	14	13	3	5	
Total	770	887	789	708	155	153	47	43	

#### PAUPERISM IN FEBRUARY.

March, 1907.

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

THE number of paupers relieved in the 35 selected districts named below, on one day in February, 1907, corresponded to a rate of 227 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with January, 1907, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 6,148 (1.6 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 3. There were increases in 25 districts in the rate per 10,000 of the population, and decreases in 7 districts. In the remaining 3 districts there was no change. The number of indoor paupers showed an increase of 2,101 (1.2 per cent.), and the outdoor paupers an increase of 4,047 (1.8 per cent.).

Compared with February, 1906, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 10,712 (2.6 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 9. Decreases took place in 26 districts, the most marked being in West Ham (73 per 10,000), the Leicester district (44 per 10,000), and East London (40 per 10,000). There were increases in 6 districts. The number of indoor paupers increased by 3,171 (1.8 per cent.), and the number of outdoor decreased by 13,883 (5.9 per cent.).

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

Selected Urban Districts.	In-	Out-	TOTAL.	10,000 of	compared with	
	door.	door.	TOTAL.	Esti- mated Popula- tion.*	A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*			2000		735	
Metropolis.		0-	-60	195	1 0	
West District	12,476	3,982	16,458	263	+ 3 + 11	- I + 7
North District	16,803	2,813	10,580	560	+ 4	т,
Central District	7,767	7,122	23,208	322	+ 5	- 40
East District	26,700	21,092	47,792	254	+ 8	
South District	20,700					
Total Metropolis	79,832	46,641	126,473	268	+ 7	- 5
West Ham	4,241	13,474	17,715	250	+ 12	- 73
Other Districts.			0	100		
Newcastle District	2,465	5,706	8,171	183	+ 4	+ 7
Stockton & Tees District	1,332	4,731	6,063	276 142	65 FE 100 FE 1	+ 13
Bolton, Oldham, &c	4,379	6,578	8,703	215	+ 2	- 10 - I
Wigan District	2,298	6,405	19,812	208	+ 3	- 24
Manchester District	13,001	10,572	23,663	226	+ 4	+ 4
Liverpool District	2,032	3,105	5,137	139	+ 2	<b>-</b> 6
Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield	1,371	4,217	NA COLOR	152	+ 2	- 2
	2,924	6.272	9,196	188	- 2	- 6
The state of the s	849	3,010	3,859	155	+ 2	- I
Barnsley District	3,280	3,610	6,890	183		- 13
TY-11 District	1,690	5,546	7,236	258	+ 6	- 6
North Staffordshire	2,559	8,172	10,731	281	+ 1	- 6
Nottingham District	2,241	6,412	8,653	206	+ 1	+ 3
Leicester District	1,653	5,100	6,753	289	- 3	- 44
Wolverhampton District	3,851	12,213	16,064	243	- 1	- 12
Birmingham District	5,463	3,354	8,817	150		- 7
Bristol District	3,154	6,734	9,888	250	+ 1	- 5
Cardiff & Swansea	2,285	7,661	9,946	258	+ 3	- I
Total "Other Districts"	67,578	118,543	186,121	204	+ 1	- 7
SCOTLAND.*				N. S.		
Glasgow District	6,130	16,959	23,089	232	+ 2	- 5
Paisley & Greenook District	885	2,484	3,369	188	+ 3	
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,959	5,739	7,698	187	+ 2	- 4
Dundee & Dunfermline	1,042	2,683	3,725	185	- 2	- 26
Aberdeen	741	3,426	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	243	+ 3	+ 10
Coatbridge & Airdrie Total for the above Scottish		- 1	925.00			
Districts	11,208	32,843	44,051	214	+ 2	- 6
IRELAND.†				000		OLOFF O
Dublin District		5,694			+ 11	- 5
Belfast District	Co.	522	4,381	106	+ 2	- 1
Cork, Waterford, & Limerick	4,781	4,877	9,658	895	+ 7	- 1
Galway District	378	326	704	20	- 4	- 16
Total for the above Irish Districts	16,564	11,419	27,983	256	+ 6	- 4
Total for above 35 Dis-	179,423	232,920	402	227	+ 3	- 9

the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatios in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

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

## PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING FEBRUARY.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. Preliminary Tables (subject to correction) of Cases of Industrial Poisoning and Fatal Accidents in Factories, Workshops &c. during the year 1906. [Cd. 3333: pp. 7]

Supplement to the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the Year 1905. Return of Persons employed in the United Kingdom in 1904, in Workshops and Laundries. [Cd. 3323:

pp. 7: price 2d.]

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Return showing Railway

Servants of Certain Classes who were on one or more occasions
during the month of July 1906, on duty on the railways of the
United Kingdom for more than Twelve Hours at a time; or who, after being on duty more than twelve hours, were allowed to resume work with less than nine hours' rest. [Cd. 3324: pp. 71: price 7d.] Railway Accidents. Returns of Accidents and Casualties during the

three months ending 30th September, 1906, together with reports of the Inspecting Officers, Assistant Inspecting Officers, &c., of the Board of Trade upon certain accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 3332: pp. 209: price 3s. 3d.]

Building Societies. Eleventh Annual Report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies under the Building Societies' Acts for the year 1905. Part I. Report. [H.C. 56: pp. 18: price 4\frac{1}{2}d.] Housing of the Working Classes Acts. Return showing particulars

as to the action of Local Authorities in Ireland under the Acts, compiled to 31st March, 1906. [H.C. 337: pp. 31: price 3d.]

Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales for 1905. [Cd. 3279:

pp. cxl. + 476: price 2s. 6d.]

Royal Commission on Congestion in Ireland. Second Preliminary
Report of the Commissioners, submitting evidence taken. [Cd. 3318:
pp. 2: price \( \frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \]] Appendix to Second Report. Minutes of Evidence
taken in County Donegal, 8th to 19th October, 1906. [Cd. 3319:

pp. xi. + 316: price 2s 7d.]

Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1904, Part II.

Scientific Investigations. [Cd. 3304: pp. 394: price 4s. 4d.]

Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on the

Distribution of Grants for Agricultural Education and Research in the

year 1905-06. Contains account of the form, extent, and organisation of the various branches of agricultural instruction arounded by tion of the various branches of agricultural instruction provided by County Councils in England and Wales during the year. [Cd. 3317: pp. x. +191: price 10d.]

#### BRITISH COLONIES.

Coolie Labour, Return showing Colonies or British Possessions in which indentured coolie labour is employed, conditions of housing, &c., and regulations. [H.C. 4: pp. 4: price rd.]

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

Canada. The Labour Gazette, January, 1907. Articles: Industrial and Labour Conditions in Canada during 1906; Review of Trade Disputes in Canada during 1906.

New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour, December 6th,

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES. United States.

State of New York. Fifth General Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended 30th September, 1905. Part I. Fifth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour (pp. 216). Part II. Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection (pp. 301). Part III. Nineteenth Annual Report of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration (pp. 423). Part IV. Twenty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics (pp. 810). Contains report upon the "Regulation of the Conditions of Employment on Public Work" in the United States, Great Britain and British Colonies, and certain European countries. [Albany: Brandow Printing Co., State Legislative Printers.]

Labour for the year ended 30th September, 1906. Preliminary reports of certain Bureaus of the Department. Appendix VI. is an index of Bills and Laws relating to labour which were acted upon at the Legislative Session of 1906. Appendix VII. treats of the Laws relating to labour in force at 1st October, 1906. [Albany: Brandow Printing Co. pp. 280] Printing Co.: pp. 280.]

Department of Labour Bulletin, December, 1906. Court decisions on the labour laws; proceedings of Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration; trade unions in New York State, &c.

Indiana. Fifth Biennial Report of the Indiana Labour Commission, 1905-1906. Reports upon the investigation and settlement of labour disputes in 1905 and 1906. [Indianapolis: W. B. Burford, State

Maine. Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics for the State of Maine, 1906. (i.) Statistics of Trade Unions showing membership, usual hours of labour and rate of wages; threatened and actual disputes; industries, numbers employed, &c,; railways, numbers employed, accidents &c. (ii.) Report of the Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines and Ouarries. [Augusta: Kennebec Journal Print: pp. 221.]

United States Department of Commerce and Labour. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 67. November, 1906. Contains "Conditions of entrance to the principal trades," by Drs. Weyl and Sakolski; "Cost of industrial insurance in the District of Columbia," by S. E. Forman.

#### General.

International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations. Periodical Reports. No. 1. Contains statistics of wages and hours in Germany, England, Austria, Holland, Denmark and Belgium. (In English, French and German). 1906. [Manchester: "Cotton Factory Times" Office, 55, Trevelyan Buildings, Corporation Street, Manchester: pp. 37.] chester: pp. 71.]

#### France.

Journal of the French Labour Department, January, 1907. Contains articles on employment and disputes in December.

Journal of the German Labour Department, February, 1907. Contains statistics of prices for 1906 and a series of years.

Statistical Year Book of Prussia, 1906. Contains statistics of Wages, Disputes, Co-operation, Prices, &c. Royal Statistical Bureau, 1907. [Berlin, Verlag des Königlichen Statistischen Landesamts: pp. 316:

Earnings of Agricultural workers in Brandenburg, and of industrial workers in Berlin. Henrich Szaguun, 1905. [Berlin, Druck von A. Mieck Verlagshandlung, Prenzlau: pp. 38.]

Statistics of Königsberg, 1. Statistics of births, marriages and deaths, 1899-1905. 2. Immigration and Emigration, 1893-1905. Director of Statistical Bureau, 1906: [Königsberg, Hartungsche Buchdruckerei:

Journal of Prussian Mining Statistics, 1906. Parts 1, 2 and 3. Part 1 contains statistics of wages and hours in 1905.

Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, January 15th, 1907. Contains statistics of accident and invalidity insurance in Germany in 1905.

Quarterly Statistics of the German Empire. Part IV., 1906. Contains statistics of prices for a series of years.

Statistics of State Railways of Saxony in 1905. Contains statistics of wages and hours. Ministry of Finance, 1907. [Dresden: Druck von C. Heinrich: pp. 163, with map.]

Journal of the Statistical Office of Saxony, Part I, 1906. Contains statistics of family incomes in Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz.

Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, December, 1906. Contains report on Miners' Insurance Funds in 1905.

Statistics of Conditions of Living in the Ostrau-Karwin Coal District. Ministry of Commerce, 1906. [Vienna, A. Hölder, Rotenturmstrasse, 13: pp. cix. + 237.]

Report on Lead Poisoning in Smelting and other Occupations. Part V. Dyeing, Painting, and Varnishing Trades. Ministry of Commerce, 1907. [Vienna. A. Hölder, I., Rotenturmstrasse, 13: pp. 45.]

Journal of the Italian Labour Department, January, 1907. Contains article on disputes in December.

Proceedings of the Council of Credit and Thrift in 1905. Department of Credit and Thrift, 1906. [Rome, Tipographia Nazionale di G. Bertero e C., Via Umbria.]

Reports on Emigration and Settlements of Italians in Foreign Countries. olume II. Asia, Africa, Oceania. Emigration Department-Volume II. Asia, Africa, Oceania. Emigration Department. 1906. [Rome, Tipographia dell' Unione Co-operativa Editrice, Via Federico Cesi, 45: pp. 584: price 1s. 7d.]

Results of an Inquiry concerning Nightwork in Milan Bakeries.
Societa Umanitaria. 1907. [Milan, Editore l'Ufficio del Lavoro, Via A. Manzoni 9: pp. 78: price 9½d.]

Migration of Workpeople in Italy in 1905, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1907, [Rome, Officina Poligrafica Italiana Via della Guardiola, 22: pp. 360: price 3s. 2d.]

#### Belgium.

Journal of the Belgian Labour Department. January 31st, 1907, and February 15th, 1907. Contain articles on employment in January, and disputes in December.

Home Industries in Belgium. Vol. VIII. Contains monographs on furniture, embroidery, clothing and rope-making trades. Belgian Labour Department, 1907. [Brussels: J. Lebègue et Cie., Rue de la Madeleine, 46: pp. 770.]

Factory Inspection in 1905. Ministry of Labour. [Brussels, 1906: J. Lebègue et Cie., Rue de la Madeleine, 46: pp. 343.]

### Holland.

Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Bureau, January, 1907. Contains articles on employment and disputes in December.

Journal of the Spanish Labour Department. January, 1907. Contains article on strikes in December.

Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau. Nos. 5-9, 1906. Deals with the state of employment in Norway, June-November,

#### Sweden.

Post Office Savings Banks Statistics for 1905. State Department for Post Office Savings Banks, 1906. [Stockholm: K.L. Beckmans Boktryckeri: pp. xxxii. + 37.]

Population Statistics for 1900. Grouped by sex, age, profession, etc. Central Statistical Bureau. 1907. [Stockholm: Kung Boktryckeriet P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

Statistics of Sweden for 1907. Contains statistics of accidents, insurance, savings banks, &c. Central Statistical Bureau, 1907. [Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Söners Förlag: pp. 147: price 2s. 3d.] Luxemburg.

Sickness Insurance in Luxemburg in 1905. Luxemburg State Insurance Department, 1906. [Luxemburg, Buchdruckerei Joseph

Consular Reports. Miscellaneous Series. No. 656. Precautions taken in Belgium to combat Ankylostomiasis (Miners' Worm Disease).

[Cd. 3284: pp. 22: price 1/2d.]

Annual Series. Trade of South Italy for the year 1966. Strikes, notes on agricultural and other industries, &c.

[Cd. 3283-5: pp. 17: price. 13d:]

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

### INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING FEBRUARY. (Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

#### (1) REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in February was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, 1; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 13; under the Friendly Societies Act, 29 (including 10 branches of existing Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 2; in all 45.

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

Trade Unions.—England.—I, viz., Dunston Trimmers' Assoc., 70, Sydney Grove, Bensham, Gateshead.

dustrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales—10, viz., Co-operative Productive Society: (1) Excelsior Boot and Shoe Manf. Soc., Ltd., Brook Street, Sileby, Loughborough. Co-operative Distributive Societies: (2) Aberavon and Dist. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 2, Crown Street, Port Talbot; Hindley Equitable Progressive Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 32, Bridge Street, Hindley, Wigan. Co-operative Agricultural Societies: (3) Winchester and Dist. Agric. Trading Soc., Ltd., 29A, Jewry Street, Winchester; Wragby Egg and Poultry Soc., Ltd., Wydene, Wragby, Lincs.; Yalding Farmers, Ltd., Elphick House, Hunton, Maidstone. Miscellaneous Societies: (4).—Scotland.—1 Co-op. Distributive Soc., Elgin Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 73, High Street, Elgin. Ireland.—2 Co-op. Agric. Societies: Derrynoose Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Derrynoose, Keady, co. Armagh; Fore and Collinstown Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Fore, co. Westmeath. Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales—10, viz.,

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—17, viz., Wigan and Dist. Permanent Money Soc., Wigan; Bristol Profit-Sharing Dist. Permanent Money Soc., Wigan; Bristol Profit-Sharing Money Soc., Bristol; Southend-on-Sea and Dist. Inst. and Working Men's Club, Southend on-Sea; Tilbury Liberal Working Men's Club and Inst., Tilbury, Essex; Basingstoke Liberal and Radical Working Men's Club, Basingstoke; Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Liberal Working Men's Club and Inst., Ramsgate; Sabden Working Men's Club, Sabden, Blackburn; Theatre and Music Hall Employees' Benefit Soc., Salford Musichester: Binen Arms Sick and Dividing Soc. Blackburn; Theatre and Music Hall Employees' Benefit Soc., Salford, Manchester; Ripon Arms Sick and Dividing Soc., Lincoln; Bethnal Green Borough Council Superannuation Scheme, E.; M.R.C. Sick and Loan Soc., London, N.; Herzl Nordau Zionist Friendly Benefit Soc., London, N.E.; Oseney Mutual Sick Benefit and Dividing Soc., London, N.W.: Queen's Arms, Park Road, Aston Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Aston, Birmingham; Lee Midland Combination Benefit Soc., Stratford-on-Avon; Garn Dolbenmaen Friendly Soc., Tv'ndwr. Garn Dolbenmaen. Carnaryon: Gwalia Provident Ty'ndwr, Garn Dolbenmaen, Carnarvon; Gwalia Provident Assoc., Swansea. Scotland,—Nil. Ireland.—2, viz., Three-Mile House Credit Soc., Three-Mile House, Monaghan; Cullamore Credit Soc., Cullamore.

## (2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

-	Notices Rece	Notices Received in Feb. of			
	Commence- ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.		
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies	2 2	20 An 197 (188)	1 3		
Friendly Societies		7 38	5		
Building , Branches	3	5	3		

## INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.

of Factories for the Plymouth District, which comprises Cornwall and Devonshire, is now Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office by Veale, Chifferiel & Co., Ltd. 31-37, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.: and to be purchased, either directly or through any Newsagent, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., or Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.—Price 1d.—March, 1907.