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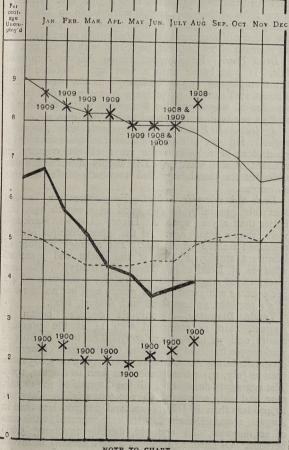
EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

. Thick Curve=1910. ----- Thin Curve=1909.

----- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1900-1909.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the years 1900-1909 with the dates thereof.



NOTE TO CHART.

Calling		57,309	Paper, Printing & Bool	K-	
Coal Mining		147,001	binding		60,633
Engineering			Woodworking and Fu	r-	
Shipbuilding					34,330
Other Metal Trades					18,482
Textiles	•••	117,774	Total		705,473

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN AUGUST.

[In addition to the 2,902 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,400 were received from employers relating to 1,031,984 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 7,302 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 August was, on the whole, not quite so good as in July. There was a slight improvement in the building and woodworking trades, and the usual seasonal slackness in the printing trade. Employment in the cotton trade remained bad, and the price of raw cotton very high.

As compared with a year ago, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, woollen, worsted, hosiery, boot and shoe and glass trades were all much better employed; while the building, linen, silk, printing, paper, woodworking, pottery and brick trades showed some improvement. Employment in the cotton trade was worse, and coal mining, jute and lace showed little or no change.

In the 416 Trade Unions with a net membership of In the 416 Trade Unions with a net membership of 705,473 making returns, 28,406 (or 4.0 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of August, 1910, compared with 3.8 per cent. at the end of July, 1910, and 7.7 per cent. at the end of August, 1909. *Coal Mining.*—Employment in this industry showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and

was about the same as a year ago.

Iron Mining .- Employment was good and better than

a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago. *Pig Iron Industry.*—Employment during August was fair, and better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 23,300 workpeople, showed 312 furnaces in blast at the end of August, 1910, and July 1910, as compared with 293 in August, 1909.

Iron and Steel Works .- Employment at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. According to returns covering 92,028 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended August 27th, 1910, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. on a

month ago and of 9'3 per cent. on a year ago. *Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.*—Employment continued very good and was better than a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns 486 tinplate and steel sheet mills were working at the end of August, 1910, as compared with 480 a month ago and 444 a year ago.

Engineering Trades. — Employment was fair, and showed little general change compared with a month ago. It was much better than a year ago. Trade unions with a membership of 169,920 reported 4.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of August as compared with 4.5 per cent. a month ago and 11.3 per cent. a year ago. Shipbuilding.—Employment during August showed

little change on the whole compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 58,143 members reported 9.1 per cent. un-employed at the end of the month, as compared with 8.5 per cent. a month ago and 23.3 per cent. a year ago.

Cotton Trade.-Employment during August in both the spinning and weaving branches was bad. It was worse than a year ago. Much short time was worked in the spinning branch, and there was considerable slackness in the weaving branch. Returns from firms employing 108,235 workpeople in the week ended August 27th, showed an increase of $1^{\circ}6$ per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 5.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Woollen Trade.- Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 28,686 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 9.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.-Employment showed a further slight decline, but was still good, and better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 45,086 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago,

and an increase of 7^{.6} per cent. compared with a year ago. Linen Trade.—Employment continued good, and showed little change compared with a year ago. Returns from firms employing 48,824 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed a decrease of o'I per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and

an increase of 4.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Jute Trade.—Employment continued good and showed little change compared with a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,534 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.-Employment was moderate and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,321 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade .- Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 21,770 workpeople in the week ended August 27th. showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 11.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade .- Employment, though still fairly good, showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,551 workpeople in the week ended August 27th, 1910, showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.- Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed the usual seasonal decline, and was not so good as a year ago. In the provinces it was slack. In the ready-made branch it was fairly good and better than a year ago.

Hat Trade .- Employment in the Silk hat trade was moderate and about the same as a year ago. In the Felt hat trade it continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.- Employment showed little change as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 64,917 workpeople in the week ended August 27th, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.— Employment was fair; it was rather better than a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,135 members reported 4'7 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 5.1 per cent. a month ago, and 4.1 per cent. a year ago.

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

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.-Employment with letterpress printers underwent the seasonal decline which usually takes place in August. With lithographic printers employment continued fairly good. With bookbinders it was fair and better than a month ago. In all branches of these trades employment was better than a year ago. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 51,811 reported 5'7 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 4'I in July and 7'I per cent. a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 4.6, 5.4, and 7.1. Building Trades.—Employment continued moderate.

It was rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

Woodworking and Furnishing .- Employment on the whole continued moderate. It was better than a month ago and a year ago. With coachbuilders it continued good. and with coopers it was fairly good. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,330 reported 4.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, compared with 4'5 per cent. a month ago and 7'5 per cent. a year ago. Glass Trades.—Employment was dull on the whole. It

was worse than a month ago, but considerably better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,056 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 16.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Porcelain, China and Earthenware Industry.—Employment

continued fair and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 22,591 workpeople in the week ended August 27th, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Brick Trade .- Employment during August continued fair. It was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 13,752 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed an increase of 2.0 per cent in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago and 5.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Agricultural Labour. - Employment was generally regular, but day labourers and men on piecework lost a good deal of time in some parts of the country on account of wet weather. The supply of such men was sufficient for the demand and frequently tended towards an excess.

Dock and Riverside Labour.-Employment in London was fair generally, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Liverpool it was slack and worse than a month ago. At the other principal ports it remained on the whole fair. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves of London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the four weeks ended August 27th was 12,410, a decrease of 4.2 per cent. as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 3'4 per cent. as compared with August, 1909. **Trade Disputes.**—Twenty-six disputes began in

August, 1910, as compared with 14 in the previous month, and 39 in August, 1909. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began, or were in progress, during August, 1910, was 17,359, or 3,265 more than in July, 1910, but 15,168 less than in August, 1909. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 140,500 working days, or 21,400 less than in July, 1910, and 120,700 less than in August, 1909. Definite results were reported in the case of 20 disputes, new and old, directly involving 5,686 persons. Of these 20 disputes, 9 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 7 in favour of the employers, and 4 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in August affected 23,000 workpeople, of whom about 19,500 received increases and 3,500 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 3,650 coal mining deputies, mechanics, &c., in Northumberland, and 7,000 woolcombers in Bradford. The only decrease reported for the month affected 3,500 blastfurnacemen and labourers in Scotland. The net effect of all the changes is computed at an increase of nearly £650 per week,

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RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Coachmakers, Liverpool and Manchester.

Application having been made on behalf of the coachmakers of Liverpool and Manchester for an advance in wages, the matter was referred to a Conciliation Committee consisting of representatives of the North of England Master Coach Builders' Defence Association, and of the United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers. This committee, however, failed to agree, and, in accordance with the terms of an agreement existing between the parties, it was proposed that the matter should be referred to a Court of Arbitration appointed by the Board of Trade. The parties were, however, unable to agree regarding the terms of reference, and the position was then brought to the notice of the Board of Trade, who appointed Mr. J. Burnett to enquire into the circumstances of the dispute. As the result of negotiations conducted by Mr. Burnett and of recommendations subsequently made to the parties by the Board of Trade. it was agreed that a further meeting of the Conciliation Committee should be held. At this meeting the employees' representatives accepted the employees' offer to increase the rate of wages at Liverpool to the extent of 2s. per week, the rate at Manchester remaining unchanged.

Carters and Rolleymen, Newcastle.

The Court of Arbitration (consisting of Mr. W. B. Yates, Chairman, Mr. T. Ratcliffe Ellis, and Mr. J. Burnett) appointed to deal with this matter issued their award in connection with this dispute on August 22nd. The award provides for an increase in the wages of carters with flat carts, and for alterations in overtime rates and other working conditions.

Printers, Manchester,

Differences having arisen between the Manchester Newspaper Owners and the Manchester Branch of the Typographical Association as to the nature of the understanding hitherto existing in respect to the allowance of an annual week's holiday with full pay, Mr. J. Burnett was appointed by the Board of Trade to act as conciliator. After some negotiations a meeting of the parties, at which Mr. Burnett was present, was held at Manchester on August 19th, as the result of which the notices tendered by the employees were withdrawn.

Boot and Shoe Trade, Glasgow.

Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to deal with this dispute (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 187), issued his award on August 15th, 1910. The arbitrator decided that neither side had established their claim for an alteration in the minimum wage rate, but recommended the Board of Arbitration to proceed at once to compile piecework or quantities statements for the several departments of the Glasgow Shoe Trade, for which an increased minimum rate of wage had been claimed. As regards overtime, the arbitrator awarded that time and-a-quarter be paid to day workers, and an additional 25 per cent. to pieceworkers.

Potters, Glasgow.

The Board of Conciliation for the Scottish Rockingham Trade being unable to agree regarding certain proposals as to the holding capacities and "counts" of certain kinds of teapots, joint applicat on was made to the Board of Trade, in accordance with the rules of the Conciliation Board, for the appointment of an arbiter. The Board of Trade, on July 7th, appointed Sheriff-Principal J. A. Fleming, K.C., to act as arbiter. On August 27th, Mr. Fleming issued his award, deciding :--

(I) That the holding capacities of the various sizes and patterns of Jet and Rockingham teapots thrown, jiggered, ollied or pressed now made shall not be increased and that no new pattern shall be introduced of a larger holding capacity for any size than that of the patterns at present manufactured, thrown, jiggered, jollied or pressed as the case may be. (2) That there shall not be a longer count than 36 to

the dozen for any Jet or Rockingham teapots.

Boot and Shoe Trade, Aberdeen,

The Arbitration Board for the boot trade of the East of Scotland, being unable to agree upon a claim for an increase in the minimum rate of wages, applied to the Board of Trade, on August 17th, for an arbiter to determine the matter in dispute. The Board of Trade, on August 25th, appointed Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., to act as arbiter.

Painters, Leigh.

In connection with disputes which had arisen between the Leigh and District Master Builders' Association and the Operative Painters, the Board of Trade, on the application of both parties, appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson to act as arbitrator. At the hearing before Mr. Hudson the representatives of the employers and of the workpeople agreed upon new working rules, under which the rate of wages is advanced to 9d. per hour, while certain alterations were made in the "starting times" and place of starting.

SECOND REPORT ON RULES OF CONCILIATION BOARDS

THE Labour Department of the Board of Trade have recently issued a Second Report* on the Rules of Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration Boards and Joint Committees in the United Kingdom. The Report shows the distribution of Conciliation Boards among the various groups of industries, and briefly summarises the principal functions of the Boards. It then gives a detailed analysis of the functions, constitution and procedure of the various Boards, followed by statistics of their work during the to years 1900-1909. The Report also gives a Directory of all Conciliation Boards and Committees known by the Labour Department to be in existence at the present time and the rules in extenso of such Boards.

Since the First Report on this subject was issued in 1907, extensive developments have taken place in the machinery for conciliation in the transport, shipbuilding, printing, pottery, building and other trades, and important alterations have been made in the rules of a number of Boards already in existence at the date of the previous Report. Mention may be made of the system of conciliation and arbitration established on all the principal railways of the United Kingdom in 1908, the scheme of conciliation established in 1909 for the London County Council tramway workers, and the national agreement entered into in the shipbuilding industry in the same year. The number of permanent Boards and Joint Committees known by the Department to be in existence in the various trades at the present time is 262. In addition, there are

a number of arrangements such as those provided by the Brooklands Agreement in the cotton spinning industry and the Terms of Settlement in the engineering trade, which, although not coming quite within the scope of the definition of a Conciliation Board, exercise functions of a conciliatory character. It is estimated that nearly two million workpeople are covered by all these agencies for conciliation. There are also 14 District Boards, which afford mediation of a general character and are not confined to any particular trade. and two Boards whose work is restricted to questions affecting employees of Co-operative Societies.

In most of the principal trades of the United Kingdom joint meetings of representatives of employers and workpeople are now the generally recognised method of settling disputes or adjusting differences in regard to questions which might otherwise lead to a cessation of work. In the coal mining and iron and steel trades wages-the most frequent cause of disputes-are in most districts controlled by Conciliation Boards or the machinery set up by them. In the engineering and shipbuilding trades national agreements, providing for the full discussion of disputed matters, have been entered into; in the cotton industry provision has been made for holding joint conferences in cases of dispute both in the spinning and weaving sections. In the building trades national schemes of conciliation are in existence for all the principal branches of the industry.

* Cd. 5346. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 18, 6d.

The functions of Conciliation Boards vary very considerably. The most frequent type is that which deals with any question submitted, whether of a general or individual character. Some Boards, however, restrict their operations to fixing the general level of wages, others settle disputes at individual works, while others deal only with the demarcation of work between various trades.

The value of Conciliation Boards as a means of preventing stoppages of work is shown by the fact that of the 7,508 cases settled by these Boards in the ten years, 1900-1909, only 104 (or about 1 per cent.) were preceded by a stoppage of work. The rules of most of the Boards provide that no suspension of work shall be brought about by either party until the matter in dispute has been discussed. Some Boards, in the event of a stoppage of work having occurred, refuse to consider the disputed question until work has been resumed, while others impose penalties for a stoppage of work as also for the breach of any award given by the Board or its umpire.

A very important feature in the rules of procedure of Conciliation Boards is the provision made to avoid the deadlock which arises when the parties are equally divided, and it is satisfactory to note that 153 Boards and Committees have provided full automatic machinery to meet this difficulty by reference, in the final instance, either to (1) an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, or (2) a permanent neutral chairman, arbitrator or umpire, or (3) an arbitrator or umpire appointed ad hoc. or (4) three arbitrators, with decision by majority. In 81 cases, most of which occur under the National Building Trades Conciliation Scheme, full machinery for the settlement of disputes is provided but can only be put into operation by the mutual consent of the parties. In 28 cases, including 11 Boards and Joint Committees for which no formal rules have been drawn up, no provision appears to have been made for meeting the difficulty.

MORTALITY IN BACK-TO-BACK HOUSES.

THE Local Government Board has recently published a Report* by Dr. L. W. Darra Mair, with an introduction by Dr. Newsholme, the Medical Officer to the Board, on the relative mortality in Through and Back-to-Back Houses in certain towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The problem was studied, as in previous inquiries on the same subject, by means of comparisons between death rates in back-to-back and in through houses of similar class, but Dr. Darra Mair's study differs from previous studies of the subject in some or all of the following important particulars :- The comparison between the two types of houses was not limited to one town, but has extended to 13 industrial towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the next place the comparison was limited to houses in good structural condition situated in healthy areas, in order that, so far as practicable, the issue might not be confused by influences other than that of through ventilation. Thirdly, in order to avoid accidental statistical error, the vital statistics were taken for a period of 10 years (1898-1907). Lastly, and most important of all, the death rates in this Report were corrected for variations in the age and sex constitution of populations. Furthermore, mortality from different causes, as well as from all causes, in the aggregate, were closely investigated. It should be added that, while every care was taken to select strictly comparable through and back-to-back houses occupied by the same class of people, with similar occupations and wages, nevertheless, the rent of the through houses was, on the average, appreciably higher than that of the back-to-back houses—the average rent of the former being 5/6, and of the latter 4/6 per week.

Dr. Darra Mair's conclusions are summarised as follows:—The corrected average annual death rate from all causes was greater in the back-to-back houses than in the through houses, to the extent of 15 per cent. The excess of mortality in back-to-back houses built in continuous rows was greater still, amounting on the *Cd. 5314. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 3d.

average to a little more than 20 per cent. The corrected average annual death rates from all causes in through houses and in back-to-back houses possessed of means of side ventilation (blocks of four) were about equal. The outstanding causes of death which produced the excess of mortality in back-to-back houses were (a) pneumonia. bronchitis and other pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis), and (b) diseases of defective development and of malnutrition in young children. The corrected excess of mortality from each of these two groups of diseases, in back-to-back houses, approached 40 per cent. There was some excess of mortality (10 per cent.) in back-toback houses from infectious diseases, and a small excess (5 per cent.) from diarrhœa. Mortality from phthisis showed an excess, amounting to 12 per cent., in back-toback houses built in rows, but not in back-to-back houses built so as to admit of side ventilation (blocks of four). Although the average rate of mortality from all causes was about the same in through houses and in back-to-back houses built in blocks of four, there was a large excess of mortality in the latter from pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis), as was the case in back-to-back houses in rows, and also a large excess of mortality from the diseases (except premature birth) of defective development and malnutrition in children. Approximately, the ages at which the excess of mortality in back-to-back houses occurred were the early ages of life from infancy up to 15 years, and the late ages of life from 65 years and upwards. At both of these periods of life, the predominating cause of the excess was mortality from pulmonary diseases, and at the early ages, as well, from diseases of defective development and malnutrition. At the age periods intervening between these two extremes. the relative excess of mortality in back-to-back houses was comparatively small. On the whole, therefore, it is reasonable to infer from the data given in this report that, even in good types of back-to-back houses situated in healthy areas, the mortality from all causes is higher by 15 to 20 per cent. than in comparable through houses; but that this excess is not evident in back-to-back houses built with means of side ventilation. Furthermore, it may likewise be inferred that the chief sufferers from residence in back-to-back houses are infants, young children, and old persons, in consequence, principally, of the greatly increased liability of both young and old to death from pulmonary diseases (other than phthisis), and, of the young, to death from diseases resulting from defective development and malnutrition.

It may be pointed out in conclusion that by Section 43 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, the future erection of dwellings of the back-to-back type is made illegal.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN 1909.

THE Annual Report* on Strikes and Lock-outs, and on the work done by Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1909, with comparative statistics for 1900-1908, has just been published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The number of disputes recorded in 1909 was 436, involving directly and indirectly at the establishments affected 300,819 workpeople, while the aggregate duration of all the disputes in progress during the year amounted to a little more than $2\frac{5}{4}$ million working days. As compared with the average of the nine previous years the number of disputes recorded showed a decrease, but there was a great increase in the number of workpeople involved, which was the highest since 1894, the year of the general strike in the Scottish coal trade. This increase was due largely to the stoppage of work which occurred in a number of the principal coalfields consequent upon the failure mutually to adjust conditions of working when the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, was put into operation. Of the 300,819 workpeople involved in all the disputes of the year about 148,000 (or 49 per cent.) were laid idle through this cause. Happily these disputes were short, and as there were no other serious stoppages of a general character, the aggregate duration of all the disputes in progress in 1909 amounted to little

* Cd. 5325. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 61d.

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more than a quarter of that recorded for 1908, a year in which there were great disputes in the engineering, shipbuilding and cotton trades. As compared with the average of the other eight years in the period 1900-1909 (2,782,285 workings days), the aggregate duration of the disputes in progress in 1909 showed a slight decrease.

Groups of Trades.	Workp Disput	beople in tes begi	volved in nning in	Aggregate Duration of Disputes in Progress in			
and the state of the	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
Building	1,230 52,567 19,576 47,429 11,643 8,708 6,345	2,892 87,022 58,338 132,803 4,662 4,894 4,896	1,592 272,754 9,724 6,795 2,578 4,874 2,502	Days. 23,128 569,061 467,633 642,460 277,949 85,471 96,449	1,351,429 3,835,661 5,365,096 69,341 51,634	2,229,487 179,689 177,912 19,473 94,697	
Total	147,498	295,507	300,819	2,162,151	10,834,189	2,773,986	

As usual the majority of the disputes were of short duration; 42 per cent. lasted less than a week, while 74 per cent. lasted less than a month, and only 15 per cent., accounting for 5 per cent. of all the workpeople involved in disputes, lasted 2 months or more.

In the following Table the workpeople *directly* involved in disputes beginning in 1909 are shown according to the causes and results :—

Principal Cause.	Numl involv 1909, t	Total Number of Work- people directly*			
	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Com- promised.	Indefinite or Unsettled	involved in Disputes beginning in 1909.
Wages :	an interior	BAT DE LA			
For Increase	1,295	4,502	7,913	93	13,803
Against Decrease	I,020	7,242	I,493	33	9,755
other	1,819	5,411	10,406	834	18,470
Total, Wages	4,134	17,155	19,812	927	42,028
lours of Labour	663	4,175	82,529		0
mployment of Particular	2,689	5,202	5,601		87,367
Classes or Persons	San State	5,	5,001		13,492
Vorking Arrangements Trade Unionism	1,636	4,223	2,978	55	8,892
ther Caucas	10,001	1,902	1,032		12,935
mer causes		5,189	355		5,544
Grand Total	19,123	37,846	112,307	982	170,258

Of the 170,258 workpeople directly involved in the disputes commencing in 1909, 51 per cent. were concerned in disputes on questions of hours of labour. Most of these disputes occurred in the coal mining industry, owing to the re-arrangements entailed by the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, and in the majority of these cases amicable settlements were effected after disputes of short duration. In the previous nine years questions of wages were the most frequent causes of disputes, and in 1908 accounted for nearly 79 per cent. of the total number of workpeople directly involved; in 1909 the disputes due to this cause accounted for only 25 per cent. of the total.

As in previous years the majority of disputes (62 per cent.) were settled by direct negotiation. The proportion of workpeople involved in such settlements (45 per cent.) was considerably higher than in 1908, when it amounted to only 25 per cent., but was much lower than in 1907 and 1906, when the proportions were 74 and 82 per cent. respectively.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

During 1909, 63 disputes, directly involving 79,273 workpeople, were settled by conciliation or arbitration, this being the greatest number thus settled in any of the last ten years; the number of workpeople involved in such settlements was also greater in 1909 than in any other year of the period 1900-9, with the exception of 1908, a year in which there were great disputes in the engineering, shipbuilding and cotton trades, all of which were settled by conciliatory methods. Of the 63 disputes, 23, directly involving 15,644 workpeople, were settled under the Conciliation Act, 1896; 21, directly involving 60,928 workpeople, were settled by boards dealing with particular trades; 4, directly involving 111 workpeople, by district boards, trade councils and federations of trades unions; and the remaining 15, directly involving 2,590 workpeople, by individuals.

The number of permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration known to have taken action in 1909 was 124, and the number of cases considered was 1,997; 698 cases were settled by the Boards or their Committees, 327 by umpires or arbitrators appointed by them, 80 were referred to higher Boards, and 777 were withdrawn or settled independently, the remaining 115 cases being still under consideration at the end of the year.

The following Table shows the work done in 1909 by the various Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration :----

	Number of Boards which		Number of Cases		
	Considered Cases.	Settled Cases.	Considered.	Settled.	
oards Dealing with Particular Trades:	27 18 6 11 1 16 3 34 34 2	14 18 4 9 1 1 14 30 30 3 2	59 1,318 23 25 60 2 141 15 265 77 7	33 564 16 14 31 1 98 14 171 71 7	
Total	122	99	1,992	1,020	
istrict and General Boards	2	2	5	5	
Grand Total	124	IOI	1,997	1,025	

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1909.

THE Seventeenth Annual Report* of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom, dealing with the year 1909, and also including preliminary figures for the first half of 1910, has recently been published.

As regards wages the Report endeavours to show the fluctuations in the remuneration of labour as measured by the reported increases or decreases in the recognized *rates* of wages for the same kind of work performed under the same conditions. It does not take account of changes in *earnings* resulting from a contraction or expansion of the volume of employment or from some change in the work done; nor does it give changes in the pay of individuals (*e.g.* promotions, increments under a scale of pay). Changes affecting less than five workpeople are also excluded.

Since 1896 there have been two periods of rising wages (1896-1900 and 1906-07) and two periods of falling wages (1901-05 and 1908-09), the net effect of all the reported changes in these fourteen years being an increase of £ 339,000 in rates of wages in an ordinary week's pay of the workpeople directly affected. The general level of wages at the end of 1909, was, with the exception of four years, 1900, 1907, 1907 and 1908, higher than at the end of any year since statistics of changes in wages were first systematically collected. The preliminary figures for the first half of 1910, so far as they go, indicate that the fall in wages has been arrested.

The net result of all the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1909 was a decrease of £68,900 per week. The number of workpeople affected was 1,154,800, and of these 18,400 received increases amounting to £1,000 per week, and 1,131,500 sustained decreases amounting to £69,900 per week, whilst the remaining 4,900 workpeople had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year.

If the effect of the changes in rates of wages be calculated from the date of each change to the end of the year, the aggregate decrease in wages due to these changes is computed as $\pounds 2,757,400$ in 1909, as compared with a decrease of $\pounds 873,800$ in 1908 and increases of $\pounds 5,821,000$ and $\pounds 1,419,000$ in 1907 and 1906 respectively. *Cd. 5324. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 6₃d.

The following Table shows the number of persons affected by the changes in rates of wages in 1909 and the net amount of the change in each group of trades :--

Groups of Trades.	No. of workpeople affected by changes.	Net amount of change per week.
Building Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing Gther Trades Employees of Public Authorities Total	12,090 882,514 93,484 156,200 1,479 5,021 4,008 1,154,796	$ \begin{array}{r} $

Of the 1,131,500 whose wages were reduced in 1909, 870,000, or nearly 77 per cent. of the total, were employed in coal mining and 150,000, or 13 per cent. of the total, in the cotton trade. The proportion of the industrial population affected by changes in rates of wages in 1909 was largest in the coal mining industry (89.5 per cent).

Changes affecting 68.2 per cent. of the total number of workpeople who had their wages changed in 1909 were arranged by conciliation boards, mediation, arbitration, &c.; nearly all these workpeople being engaged in the coal mining industry. Changes taking place under sliding scales affected 3.3 of the total number of workpeople, principally those engaged in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture. The remaining 28.5 per cent. had their changes arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives. The number of workpeople whose changes were preceded by a stoppage of work (13.3 per cent.) was considerably larger in 1909 than in any of the previous nine years. This large number is accounted for by the dispute in the cotton trade, which took place in the latter part of 1908, and resulted in a change in wages in March, 1909.

The changes in hours of labour in 1909 affected 562,891 workpeople, of whom 3,212 had their aggregate working time increased by 6,399 hours per week, and 559,679 had reductions amounting to 2,398,721 hours per week, the net result thus being a reduction of 2,392,322 hours per week. The aggregate reduction in 1909 was considerably in excess of that experienced in previous years and was mainly due to the operation of Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as a result of which it is estimated that 500,000 workpeople in the coal mining industry had their hours reduced.

In the above figures changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants are not included, as the numbers affected are not known. Certain figures, however, relating to these classes of workpeople are given separately in the Report.

The above figures should be compared with the information already given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1910, with regard to the course of employment and prices in 1909. It will be seen that the general decline in employment which began during the second half of 1907, and continued during 1908, gave place to a slight upward movement in the early part of 1909, and that during the latter half of that year there was continuous improvement. With the exception of the cotton trade, all the principal industries showed a considerable improvement in employment at the end of 1909 as compared with the end of 1908. The retail prices of food in 1909 showed little general change as compared with 1908, except as regards bread, the price of which showed an average rise of 7.0 per cent. in London and 25 of the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

TRADE BOARDS.

THE Trade Boards Act provides that where a Trade Board is established for any trade or branch of work in a trade which is carried on to any substantial extent in Ireland, a separate Trade Board shall be established for that trade or branch of work in a trade in Ireland. In accordance with this provision the Board of Trade have made the following regulations with reference to two Trade Boards for Ireland :--

Regulations, dated August 23rd, 1910, made by the Board of Trade, establishing a Trade Board, under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 22) for the making of Boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of Paper, Cardboard, Chip, or similar material, in Ireland.*

I. A Trade Board shall be established for that branch of the Box Trade in Ireland which is engaged in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material.

2. The Board shall consist of not less than 11 and not more than 15 persons, namely, three appointed members, and members representing employers and workers, respectively, in equal proportions. The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman shall be such of the members as may be nominated by the Board of Trade.

2 representatives by employers in Belfast.

I representative by employers in Dublin.

I representative by employers in Londonderry.

4. Four members, representing workers, shall be elected at meetings of workers in the above trade as follows :--

I representative, being a woman, at a meeting of women workers in Belfast.

I representative, being a man, at a meeting of men workers in Belfast.

I representative at a meeting of workers in Dublin.

I representative at a meeting of workers in Londonderry. 5. The election of representatives of employers and workers respectively shall be held under the supervision of the Board of Trade and in such manner as they may determine. A casual vacancy among members representing employers or workers in any of the areas above specified shall be filled by election by employers or workers, as the case may be, in that area.

6. The Board of Trade may, if they think it necessary in order to secure proper representation of any classes of employers or workers, after giving an opportunity to the Trade Board to be heard, nominate additional representative members on the Trade Board, and such representative members may be nominated either for the whole term of office of the Board or for any part thereof. The number of such additional representative members shall not at any time exceed four, two on each side.

7. The term of office of the first Trade Board shall be three years.

8. Any representative of employers who becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate his seat. Any representative of workers who becomes an employer in the trade shall also vacate his seat. The question of fact shall in each case be determined by the Chairman. 9. Every member of the Trade Board shall have one vote. If at

6. Every member of the trade board board shart necessary meeting of the Board the numbers of members present representing employers and workers, respectively, are unequal, it shall be open to the side which is in the majority to arrange that one or more of their members shall refrain from voting, so as to preserve equality. Failing such an arrangement, the Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy-Chairman, may, if he thinks it desirable, adjourn the voting on any question to another meeting of the Board.

to. Any representative of employers or workers who fails without reasonable cause to attend one-half of the total number of meetings in one year shall vacate his seat, but shall be eligible to be nominated again.

11. Any question upon the construction or interpretation of these regulations shall in the event of dispute be referred to the Board of Trade for decision.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1910.

SYDNEY BUXTON.

Regulations, dated August 23rd, 1910, made by the Board of Trade, establishing a Trade Board, under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 22), for the Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade in Ireland engaged in making Garments to be worn by Male Persons.

The Board of Trade have made the following Regulations:--

 A Trade Board shall be established for those branches of the Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade in Ireland which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons.
 The Board shall consist of not less than 13 and not more than 17 persons, namely, three appointed members, and members representing employers and workers, respectively, in equal proportions. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be such of the members as may be nominated by the Board of Trade.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910. No. 899. Price rd. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. † Statutory Rules and Orders. No. 900. Price rd. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

September, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

3. Five members, representing employers in the above branche of trade, shall be elected as follows:---

2 members by such employers in Belfast.
1 member by such employers in Dublin.
1 member by such employers in Limerick.

I member by such employers in Cork. 4. Five members, representing workers, shall be elected at

workers in Belfast.

I representative (being a man) at a meeting of men workers in Belfast.

representative at a meeting of workers in Dublin.
representative at a meeting of workers in Limerick.
representative at a meeting of workers in Cork.

5. The election of representatives of employers and workers respectively shall be he'd under the supervision of the Board of Trade and in such manner as they may determine. A casual vacancy among members representing employers or workers in any of the areas above specified shall be filled by election by employers or workers, as the case may be, in that area.

6. The Board of Trade may, after giving an opportunity to the Trade Board to be heard, extend the functions of the Trade Board by bringing within their scope any other branch of tailoring covered by paragraph (\mathbf{i}) of the schedule to the Trade Boards Act. The Board of Trade shall give three months' notice of their intention to bring any such branch of work within the scope of the Trade Board by advertisement in the *Dublin Gazette*, and so far as practicable in trade papers.

7. The Board of Trade may, if they think it necessary in order to secure proper representation of any classes of employers or workers, after giving an opportunity to the Trade Board to be heard, nominate additional representative members on the Trade Board, and such representative members may be nominated either for the whole term of office of the Board or for any part thereof. The number of such additional representative members shall not at any time exceed four, two on each side.

8. The term of office of the first Trade Board shall be three years.

9. Any representative of employers who ceases to be an employer and becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate his seat. Any representative of workers who becomes an employer in the trade shall also vacate his seat. The question of fact shall in each case be determined by the Chairman.

to. Every member of the Trade Board shall have one vote. If at any meeting of the Board the numbers of members present representing employers and workers, respectively, are unequal, it shall be open to the side which is in the majority to arrange that one or more of their members shall refrain from voting, so as to preserve equality. Failing such an arrangement, the Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy Chairman, may, if he thinks it desirable, adjourn the voting on any question to another meeting of the Board.

11. Any representative of employers or workers who fails without reasonable cause to attend one-half of the total number of meetings in one year shall vacate his seat, but shall be eligible to be elected or nominated again, as the case may be.

12. Any question upon the construction or interpretation of these regulations shall in the event of dispute be referred to the Board of Trade for decision.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1910.

SYDNEY BUXTON.

Machine-made Lace and Fancy Net Finishing.

In accordance with the Regulations dated May 4th last (see LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 152) the Board of Trade have now established a Trade Board for Machinemade Lace and Net Finishing, other than the finishing of the product of plain net machines. The first meeting of the Trade Board has been arranged for September 22nd, at Nottingham.

COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

THE Fifteenth Annual Statement* showing the production and consumption of coal, and the number of persons employed in coal production, and also the production of lignite and petroleum, in the principal countries of the world, has been issued by the Board of Trade.

The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal or lignite) in 1908 was about

* H.C. 271. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 6d.

nes	950 million tons, of which the United Kingdom produced	
	more than one-fourth	

The following statement shows the output of coal in the five principal coal-producing counties in 1906, 1907, 1008 and 1000 -

Years.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Belgium.	United States.
1906 1907 1908 1909	<i>Tons.</i> 251,068,000 267,831,000 261,529,000 263,774,000	<i>Tons.</i> 134,914,000 140, ⁶ 85,000 145,298,000 146,507,000	<i>Tons.</i> 32,920,000 35,411,000 36,044,000 36,654,00.*	Tons. 23,191,000 23,324,000 23,179,000 23,182,000*	<i>Tons.</i> 369,783,000 428,8,6,00 371,288,000 390,336,000†

A far larger number of persons is employed in the coal-mining industry in the United Kingdom than in any other country. In 1908, the number of persons employed in coal mining, above and below ground, in each of the principal producing countries was as follows :---United Kingdom, 966,300; United States, 690,400; Germany, 591,000; France, 191,100; and Belgium, 145.300. In any comparison of these figures with one another and with the output of the several countries, it must be borne in mind that the figures include varying propertiens of persons engaged in actual coal-getting and in other work connected with the mines, and that the regularity of employment of those included in the totals of employed is not the same in all countries.

The United Kingdom exported more coal than any other country both in 1908 and 1909, viz., 85,306,000 tons and 86,037,000 tons respectively. Germany ranked next with 28,042,000 tons and 30,063,000 tons respectively, but while the imports of coal into the United Kingdom were only 5,000 tons in 1908 and 8,000 tons in 1909, the imports into Germany amounted to 12,589,000 tons in 1008 and 12,204,000 tons in 1909.

1908 and 13,294,000 tons in 1909. The following Table shows the coal consumption, arrived at by adding the imports to the home production and deducting the exports, in some of the chief consuming countries :---

terinin <u>man</u> asi	190б.	1907.	1908.	1909.
United States United Kingdom Germany France Russia Austria-Hungary Belgium	 <i>Tons.</i> 361,602,000 174,361,cc0 119,282,000 49,441,000 25,571,000 21,234,000 22,468,000	<i>Tons.</i> 417,867,000 182,674,000 128,411,000 52,710,000 29,686,000 24,211,000 22,805,000	<i>Tons.</i> 360,935,000 176,228,000 129,845,000 52,995,000 28,808,000† 25,028,000 22,515,000	1 ons. 379,059,00 (+ 177,745,000 129,73°,000 54,327,070 Not yct available 22,455,000

The consumption of coal per head of the population in 1908 was as follows :--United States, 4·14 tons; United Kingdom, 3·96 tons; Belgium, 3·11 tons; Germany, 2·05 tons; France, 1·35 tons. Both in France and Germany the consumption per head appears small, but in these countries a large quantity of fuel of other sorts, such as lignite, wood, peat and denatured spirit is used.

The principal producing countries for lignite are Germany, Austria, and Hungary, which in 1908 produced 66,529,000 tons, 26,299,000 tons and 7,037,000 tons respectively, whilst the provisional figures for 1909 show a production of 67,432,000 tons in Germany and 25,503,000 tons in Austria. The quantity of lignite produced in the United States is included in the figures for coal.

The total production of petroleum in the United States in 1908 was 6,282,000,000 gallons, and in Russia, 2,176,000,000 gallons.

RAILWAY SUPERANNUATION FUNDS.

THE Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to enquire into the Constitution, Rules, Administration and Financial Position of the Superannuation and Similar Funds of Railway Companies has just been issued.

The Report makes separate recommendations in the case of funds for the benefit of the salaried staff and those for the benefit of the wages staff respectively. As regards the latter, the Report urges the necessity for periodical actuarial valuations in all cases, and recommends that the contributions in respect of pensions should be distinct from those for other benefits and for the expenses of management and separate accounts should be kept. It further suggests that in the case of men

* Provisional figures. † Cd. 5349. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price rod. 300

leaving the service, except for criminal misconduct, the authorities should consider whether a refund of at least the member's contributions towards his pension should not be provided, and, as regards compulsory membership, it considers that, in the existing compulsory Funds, a special obligation rests upon the companies to see that solvency is maintained. The Report also recommends that the Funds of this class which are not already registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, and which give pensions not over the statutory limit of $\pounds 52$, should be so registered.

As regards both classes of Funds, the Report states that uniformity of contributions and benefits appears under present conditions to be impracticable, but suggests that in case Parliamentary powers are hereafter sought to establish a new Fund, not only should the scheme be prepared on the advice of actuaries, but any committee to which the Bill dealing with the Fund is referred, should exercise the powers which they already possess of obtaining a special report with regard thereto from the Government Departments concerned.

BRONZING IN PRINTING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

THE Factory Department of the Home Office have recently issued a Report* of an enquiry in 1909 into the conditions under which bronzing is carried on in factories and workshops. The processes in which bronze powders are used are lithographic and letterpress printing, die stamping, wall paper manufacture, metal lacquer, bronzing of metal articles and metal sheets, stamping of lead pencils and paint brushes, and bronzing of textile fabrics and leather. Lithographic printers are probably the largest consumers of bronze powders, and as these are used entirely in the dry state, the conditions of bronzing in lithographic printing formed the most important part of the enquiry. Wall-paper manufacturers are also large consumers of bronze. Dustless wet bronzing processes have increased of late years, e.g., bronze inks are being successfully introduced in letterpress printing, bronze is used almost entirely in liquid form in the manufacture of wall-papers, and bronze paints have replaced the dry bronzing of metal articles.

Voluntary regulations for bronzing processes were issued by the Home Office in 1903, and amended in 1908. The Report states that an improvement has taken place since 1903 in the conditions under which bronzing processes are carried on, due to the increased use of efficient closed machines and a diminution in hand bronzing. Previously, bronzing by hand was the common method of dealing with even large orders, now it is rare to find the work so done, except in bronzing small labels or greeting cards, or where the process is intermittent. In addition to the introduction of machinery the Report notes that fewer young persons under 16 years of age are employed, milk is more generally given, overalls and head coverings are frequently provided, local exhaust ventilation has been introduced in some cases, but there has been no such increase in mechanical means for dust removal as has been seen in the last few years for other dusty processes, and the separation, often impossible, of the bronzing processes from the other work of the factory has not become more general; the recommendation on the last-mentioned point was removed from the amended voluntary regulations of 1908.

During the inquiry no definite damage to the lungs of workers due to dust was found; but it is pointed out that young females and boys as a rule are employed at bronzing, who, as they grow older, either marry or seek other employment, while the work itself is largely intermittent. As regards toxic effects due to the character of the dust, the result of the enquiry is that workers exposed to bronze dust do suffer from minor ailments, but that these ailments are temporary and seldom either lead to definite attacks of illness or cause loss of time from work.

The Report recommends that regulations (under the provisions of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop

* Cd. 5328. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 42d.

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Act, 1901), relating to the prevention of dust, and to personal cleanliness, be established for the use of dry metallic powders in the industries of letterpress printing, of lithographic printing and of coating metal sheets. The Report estimates the total number of factories at which bronzing is carried on at about 1,000, with approximately 2,500 to 3,000 employees, to which the recommendations would apply.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1909.*

THE total numbers of persons killed and injured from all causes in the working of railways in 1909 were 971 and 7,592 respectively, as compared with 1,043 killed and 7,984 injured in 1908. The yearly average for the period 1898. 1907 was 1,155 killed and 7,036 injured. The number of train accidents in 1909 necessitating official inquiries was 21, the lowest on record One passenger only was killed in 1909 as a result of such accidents, although 390 were injured, 333 of whom suffered as a consequence of collisions in which passenger trains were concerned. Train accidents also accounted for the death of 16 railway servants and injuries to 129. Accidents, other than train accidents, caused by the movement of trains and railway vehicles are classified separately, and accounted for the death of 82 passengers and 313 railway servants (exclusive of contractors' servants), and injuries to 2,148 passengers and 4,571 railway servants. The casualties to passengers resulting from this class of accident are distinctly high when compared with the figures of actual train accidents. As regards the casualties to railway servants in this class of accident, the proportion of such to the total number of men exposed to danger was I in 70, the same as the average for the 10 years ended 1008.

Accidents are distinguished according as they were (i.) train accidents (collisions, derailments, &c.), (ii.) other railway accidents (shunting accidents, men run over, &c.), and (iii.) other accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of trains or vehicles (e.g., loading waggons, falling off vehicles at rest, &c.).

Grade.		er Ra	No. employed on Dec. 31st,	1909.		
Contract and the second		380	1907.	No. Killed. 6 4 3 13† 4† 1ts.	No. Injure	
Firemen	kesmen		28,141 25,714 8,474 16,786	4	40 30 8 36	
Total			79,115	13†	114†	
Total, 1908 .				4 †	147\$	
			No. of Servants			
Grade.			exposed to 12 Danger from the Movements		iog.	
Grade.	i Tari	the state	exposed to 11 Danger from		og.	
Goods Guards and Brake			exposed to 12 Danger from the Movements of Railway Vehicles.	Killed.	-	
Goods Guards and Brake Permanent-way Men		••••	exposed to 12 Danger from the Movements of Railway Vehicles. 16,786 67,184	Killed.	Injured 854 146	
Goods Guards and Brake Permanent-way Men Engine Drivers			exposed to 12 Danger from the Movements of Railway Vehicles. 16,786 67,184 28,141	Killed.	Injured 854 146 419	
Goods Guards and Brake Permanent-way Men Engine Drivers Firemen			exposed to 12 Danger from the Movements of Railway Vehicles. 16,786 67,184 28,141 25,714	Killed.	Injured. 854 146 419 621	
Goods Guards and Brake Permanent-way Men Engine Drivers Firemen Shunters	·· ···		exposed to 12 Danger from the Movements of Railway Vehicles. 16,786 67,184 28,141 25,714 13,158	Killed. 27 74 18 21 28	Injured. 854 146 419 621 824	
Goods Guards and Brake Permanent-way Men Engine Drivers Firemen Shunters Porters Passenger Guards			exposed to 1 Danger from the Movements of Railway Vehicles. 16,786 67,184 28,141 25,714 13,158 56,402	Killed. 27 74 18 21 28 34	Injured 854 146 419 621 824 608	
Goods Guards and Brake Permanent-way Men - Engine Drivers Firemen Shunters Porters Passenger Guards - Labourers	······································		exposed to 1. Danger from the Movements of Railway Vehicles. 16,786 67,184 28,141 25,714 13,158 56,492 8,474	Killed. 27 74 18 21 28 34 7	Injured 854 146 419 621 824 608 146	
Goods Guards and Brake Permanent-way Men Engine Drivers Firemen Shunters Porters Passenger Guards			exposed to 1 Danger from the Movements of Railway Vehicles. 16,786 67,184 28,141 25,714 13,158 56,402	Killed. 27 74 18 21 28 34 7 29	Injured 854 146 419 621 824 608	
Goods Guards and Brake Permanent-way Men Engine Drivers Firemen Porters Passenger Guards Labourers			exposed to 1 Danger from the Movements of Railway Vehicles. 16,786 67,184 28,141 25,714 3,158 56,402 8,474 59,812	Killed. 27 74 18 21 28 34 7 29	Injured. 854 146 419 621 824 608 146 116	

There were also on railway premises a large number of accidents unconnected with railway working, which in 1909 accounted for the death of 65 persons and injury to 20,792. The corresponding figures for 1908 were 85 and 20,501 respectively.

* Cd. 5276. Price 2Åd. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. † In addition 3 railway servants were killed and 15 injured who were not employed in running trains. † In addition 2 railway servants were killed and 15 injured who were not employed in running trains.

September, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

THE Board of Trade have recently issued a Statement* of settlements regarding questions as to rates of wages and hours of labour of Railway employees that have been effected under the scheme for Conciliation and Arbitration arranged in accordance with the Agreement of the 6th November, 1907, and of settlements on certain railways outside the scheme.

Under the scheme any application for a change in rates of wages or hours of labour of a class of employees must first be made in the usual course through the officers of the department concerned. If the claim put forward were not mutually settled, it could be referred to a Sectional Conciliation Board, representing a particular group of grades including the one affected; failing an agreement by that Board, the matter would go to the Central Conciliation Board, representing all grades within the Scheme; and, finally, recourse could be had, if necessary, to arbitration.

The Statement gives a digest of particulars furnished by the Railway Companies with regard to settlements effected under the Scheme. Most of the decisions relate directly to claims respecting wages or hours, but there are also included three cases of decision by a Central Conciliation Board upon applications from new grades for admission to the Scheme, and decisions arrived at upon three Railways with regard to the interpretation of an Arbitrator's Award.

The first part of the Statement gives the nature of the settlements and the grades of men affected, and in the second part of the Statement the conditions arranged by the settlements are set out at length, so as to show in detail the revisions in rates of wages or hours of labour that have been brought about under the Scheme. In the third part of the Statement is included, through the courtesy of the Companies concerned, information as to the decisions arrived at by an Arbitration on the North Eastern Railway, and by direct negotiation between the Companies and representatives of the staff on the City and South London, London Underground Electric and Metropolitan District Railways. These companies were not amongst those that adopted the Scheme of November 6th, 1907.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c.,†

Canada.

The following regulations are important as affecting emigrants :- All emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 30th must possess 25 dols. (£ 5 4s.), and children 12.50 dols. (£ 2 12s.) each (and between November 1st and the last day of February 50 dols. (\pounds 10 8s.) and 25 dols. (\pounds 5 4s.) respectively), and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only (1) farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) approved railway construction labourers who are guaranteed employment by railway contractors or companies; (3) labourers of any kind who are certified as desirable by the Canadian authorities in London, are not financially assisted by charitable societies or public funds, and are guaranteed employment in Canada; and (4) certain relatives of residents in Canada. All emigrants sent to Canada by British Charitable Societies or Public Funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, and must be guaranteed farm work (in which they must continue) or female domestic service in Canada. Any emigrant, who, within three years of landing in Canada, becomes a public charge or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, or hospital or other charitable institution, may be deported with those dependent on him or her.

It is too late in the year for emigrants without means or a guarantee of employment to go to Canada, and in any case they must fulfil the stringent requirements

* Cd. 5332. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 8d. + Handbooks (with maps) on the different Colonies may be obtained from the B migrants' Information Office, at a penny each, post free.

of the Regulations of the Canadian Government, and must remember that the winter is approaching, when farm and railway work is discontinued to a great extent. The carpet weavers' strike at Guelph (Ontario), and the coal mining strike at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, are still unsettled.

Commonwealth of Australia.

Free, nominated or assisted passages are granted by New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia to agriculturists, dairy hands, and female servants, for whom there is a good demand. Considerable numbers of such emigrants are taking advantage of these cheap passages. There is not much demand for mechanics, and no demand for miners except at Broken Hill. In Sydney the building and most other trades have been busy, but there is as a rule a surplus of painters, engineers, fitters, turners, bootmakers, compositors; skilled miners have been wanted at the large Broken Hill Silver Mines. In South Australia the number of farm hands is much below its requirements, and most trades are busy.

In Victoria no emigrants are wanted except farmers with capital, and experienced farm labourers. The State is now inaugurating a new Immigration Scheme, by which farms of 10 to 200 acres may be purchased by farm labourers and farmers, and 80 per cent. of their passage money be advanced; application must be made to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London.

New Zealand.

Reduced passages to New Zealand at.£8 to £12 third class and £27 second class are offered to agriculturists with a little money, landing between September and January, and at £2 165. to £6 165. third class to female domestic servants who will have £2 on landing at any time, and for these classes of emigrants there is a good demand. The latest report of the Department of Labour in New Zealand is as follows:—The cycle and motor, coachbuilding, printing, woodworking, building, engineering and leather trades were fairly active everywhere, and the meat-freezing and clothing trades were busy in several places, but the local supply of hands was generally sufficient. There was no demand for more unskilled labourers. The busy season, however, is now commencing, so that openings for employment are likely to improve.

South Africa.

There has been a continued improvement in trade recently, and there has been a limited demand at Cape Town for more hands in the brush making, furniture, sheet metal working, tailoring (coat-body hands), tobacco (females), and engineering (boiler makers, platers, &c.,) trades. But with these few exceptions at Cape Town there is no special demand for more mechanics anywhere; and such persons therefore are cautioned against emigrating now, unless they go out to situations engaged for them, or have means of their own sufficient to keep them for some months. It should be remembered that large numbers of Malays and other coloured men, in all parts of Cape Province, now compete with whites as skilled mechanics at lower wages. The shoemaking and tailoring trades are for the most part in the hands of Malays and foreigners. Bricklayers' labourers also are coloured men, as well as large numbers of harness makers, bricklayers, and plasterers.

Persons are advised not to go to the Transvaal in search of work unless they have ample means of their own. The building trade is brisk, and more work is offering than at any time during the last three or four years: but there has been no difficulty hitherto in finding the necessary men. There is some demand for skilled miners. There is no demand whatever for the "handyman," for shop assistants, or general labourers : and the number of clerks and unskilled workers is excessive. In Natal and the Orange Free State there is no demand for more male labour. Throughout South Africa there is some demand for female servants and other women, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 203 to compare the actual level of further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and ph. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.]]

FRANCE.*

Employment in July .- There was full employment in the building and allied trades. In the metal trades it continued fairly satisfactory on the whole, especially at Paris. Compared with June there was no decrease in the amount of unemployment among tin box makers (for fish preserving) along the coast of Brittany. In the textile trades short time was still being worked in many cotton centres, but in other textile branches employment continued satisfactory. Employment also continued good for power-loom silk weavers in the Lyons district, but in the small workshops of Lyons and amongst the smallware manufacturers of the Haute-Loire there was seasonal slackness. Employment in the tailoring and dressmaking trades declined towards the end of July, especially at Paris. In the printing trades there was no decline in employment as compared with June. Among pottery workers employment was good, except at Limoges. During the warm weather there were as usual many stoppages at glass works. During July vineyard workers in the South of France were very busy. Unemployment perceptibly decreased among wood cutters, many of whom were occupied in harvest work. Gardeners around Paris were well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in July were received by the French Labour Department from 968 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 268,417. Excluding returns from the miners' unions of the Pas-de-Calais department, 4'4 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 4'7 per cent. in the previous month, and 6'3 per cent in July, 1909.[†]

Coal Mining in July.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France was 5.90 in July, as compared with the same average in June and with 5.93 in July, 1909. Taking surface and underground workers together, 79 97 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 20.03 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 79.50 and 20.41, and in July, 1909, 83 81 and 16.08.

Labour Disputes in July.- One hundred and thirty-five disputes (134 strikes and one lock-out) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in July, as compared with 164 in the preceding month, and 88‡ in July, 1909. In 131 of the new disputes 18,014 workpeople took part, as compared with 18,973 who took part in 159 of the June disputes, and 3,979 who took part in 60 of the disputes of July, 1909. The trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred belonged to the building (39), textile (35), metal (13) and transport groups (12). Of 166 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 30 ended in favour of the workpeople and 56 in favour of the employers, while 80 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in July.—Fifteen instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in July. In 9 cases committees of conciliation were formed, and succeeded in settling 7 of the disputes. In 3 of the 6 remaining cases the employers declined the proposed mediation, while in another neither party responded. In the two other cases collective agreements were signed before the Justice of the Peace.

GERMANY.

Employment in July.—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department) for * Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (lournal of the French Labour Department.) + These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on p. 293. See also above note. ? Revised figure. August, although there is, as a rule, scarcely any noteworthy changes in the state of the labour market during July, employment was considerably influenced this year by the resumption of work following the termination of the lock-out in the *Building Trades*.

Coal Mining.—No improvement was reported in the Ruhr district, and the number of days lost through lack of work showed an increase as compared with June. In Upper Silesia the situation could still be described as satisfactory; in general there was a sufficiency of labour, but in places a scarcity of German workers was noted.

Metal and Engineering Trades.- Employment in these trades was fairly satisfactory, and the supply of labour was, almost without exception, covered by the demand.

Reports from the *Electrical Trades* indicated that business was satisfactory; the state of the labour market was normal.

Textile Trades.—Employment was unsatisfactory in cotton spinning, and in many cases short time had to be worked.

The *Chemical Trades* were well supplied with orders, and the amount of labour available was normal.

Dispute in German Shipbuilding Industry. — Further despatches from H.M. Ambassador at Berlin, H.M. Acting-Consul at Hamburg, and H.M. Consul at Stettin, dated August 11th to September 5th, report the continuance of the dispute in German shipyards referred to in the August GAZETTE, page 265. It is stated that in addition to decreased hours of labour the men demand a 10 per cent. increase in wages. In Stettin, where 60 per cent. of the men were already locked out, many others have gone on strike, and at the date of the last despatch only 571 men and 400 apprentices remained at work.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in July.—Employment was satisfactory in the building trades in the majority of the towns, although the busy season had terminated. In iron and steel works it was regular but not abundant. In the engineering trades it continued favourable; in shipbuilding it continued to vary, though no total unemployment was reported. In the diamond trades the situation continued favourable, though the proportion of trade unionists out of work increased, reaching nearly 2.5 per cent. at the end of the month. According to the majority of the reports employment in the textile trades was fair. In the printing trades there was some seasonal slackness.

Labour Disputes in July. — The number of disputes reported as having begun in July was 9, directly affecting 163 workpeople. During the month 13 disputes came to an end (including the 9 new ones). Of these 6 terminated in favour of the employers and 1 in favour of the workpeople, while 5 were compromised; in the remaining case the result was not known.

Dispute in Textile Industry at Enschede.- A despatch from H.M. Minister at the Hague, dated August 15th, transmits a report of H.M. Acting-Consul at Amsterdam on a dispute in the textile industry at Enschede. The dispute originated in a strike of 265 workpeople on May 1st in a single mill, owing to grievances relating to the conditions of employment. Before coming out the men had brought the matter before the mill owners and also the Employers' Union, but the former did not give satisfaction and the latter declined to intervene in the absence of any request to that effect on the part of the mill owners. On July 1st, the Employers' Union investigated the men's grievances, and, judging them groundless, locked out 8,000 out of a total of 9,354 workpeople employed in the factories controlled by them. The lock-out was at first put into force only for certain days each week, but eventually on August 8th there was a complete stoppage of work. Proposals and counter-proposals failed to end the dispute, but on August 12th the strikers decided to return to work, after receiving assurances of proper treatment in regard to the matters complained of.

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

BELGIUM.*

Employment in July.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2°0 per cent. of the 47,316 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of July, compared with 1°5 per cent. in June, and 2°7 per cent. in July, 1909.[†]

NORWAY.

Employment in July.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of July in trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, comparative figures relating to the same Unions being added for the previous month and for July, 1909:—

	N	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed			
Group of Trades.	July 31st, 1910.	June 30th, 1910.	July 31st, 1909.	July 31st, 1910.	June 30th, 1910.	July 31st, 1909.		
Bricklayers and Masons	400	349	315	1		6.3		
Carpenters and Joiners	774	770	785	1.6	0'3	4'1		
Painters i	439	420	450	A CONTRACT		0.000		
Metal Workers	5,560	5,520	5,187	1'5	1.0			
Boot and Shoe Makers	556	565	526	0'4	1.0	4'5		
Printers	1,491	1,501	1,360	1.5	0.6	0.7		
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers	.643	642	573					
Sawyers and Planers	430	434	445	8.4	10.8	12'1		
Bakers	300	300	250	4'3	1.3	6.0		
Total	10,593	10,501	9,891	1.0	1.0	3'7		

UNITED STATES.

New York State: New Law on Employers' Liability.— A despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Washington, dated July 31st, reports that the State of New York has passed a new Employers' Liability Law, to come into force on September 1st.

One of the main new features is that the employer now becomes liable for the negligence of any person having authority to direct or control his workmen. Further, the workman has no longer to prove the absence of contributory negligence on his part, the burden of proving such negligence falling on the employer. In certain specified trades the employer is bound to pay compensation in respect of workpeople killed or injured, irrespective of any negligence or fault on the part of the latter.

Strike in the Building Trades at New Bedford (Mass.)— In a despatch of August 19th, H.M. Acting Consul-General at Boston reports a strike of workpeople employed in the building trades at New Bedford, which began about the 15th of the month, the question at issue being the employment of non-unionists. The strikers are stated to number 1,100. As a result of the dispute at least 2,500 workpeople were thrown out of employment, building operations being largely suspended in the town.

Injunction against "Peaceful Picketing."-In connection with a recent strike of mantle makers in New York H.M. Acting Consul-General in that city reports decision rendered in the Supreme Court of the State of New York on August 27th, arising out of an action brought by a manufacturers' association against a trade union. The judge held that the primary object of the strike in question was not to better the conditions of the workman, but to deprive other men of the opportunity to work, and drive them from an industry in which they had acquired skill, and which they had a right to pursue without being subjected to doing things which might be disagreeable or repugnant. He described the strike as a common law civil conspiracy, and asserted that the union's campaign to maintain a "closed shop" was unlawful, and that the union, in ordering the strike, was guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

An injunction subsequently issued, restraining permanently (for the first time in the history of labour disputes in the State of New York) what is known as "peaceful picketing," binds members of the various trade unions concerned not to interfere with persons at work in the mantle factories. An appeal may be lodged within 30 days.

* Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department). + These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on page 293. Sze also Note under "Labour Abroad." ‡ Arbeidsmarkedet (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office).

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 505 Returns-440 from Employers, 50 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,319 pits employing 643,374 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked during the four weeks ended August 27th, 1910, was 4.93, as compared with 4.97 in the previous month, and 5.09 a year ago. These comparisons, however, are affected by holidays, which amounted to 0.41 of a day per week in August, 1910, as compared with 0.16 of a day a month ago, and 0.36 of a day in August, 1909.

Of the 643,374 workpeople covered by the Returns 397,641 (61.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended August 27th, 1910, while 106,310 (16.5 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in Fife $(5\cdot31)$, and the lowest in Gloucester and Somerset $(4\cdot19)$.

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week by the pits during the four weeks ended August 27th, 1910, together with the figures for similar periods in July, 1910, and August, 1909. Collieries at which there were disputes causing loss of employment are excluded from the figures :—

Districts.	No. of Work- people	worked pits in	e number per wee 4 weeks	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1910, on a		
Are report formers	employed in Aug., 1910.	Aug. 27th, 1910.†	July 23rd, 1910.†	Aug. 21st, 1909.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	42,258	4.96	4'90	5'21	+ 0'06	- 0'25
Durham	123,949	5'16	5'19	5'24	- 0'03	- 0'08
Cumberland	5,357	5'21	5'25	5'12	- 0'04	+ 0'00
South Yorkshire	74,372	5'26	5'17	5.57	+ 0.00	- 0'31
West Yorkshire	25,353	4'53	4'46	4.66	+ 0.02	- 0'13
Lancashire and Cheshire	58,381	4'40	4'37	4.84	+ 0'03	- 0'44
Derbyshire	41,616	4'55	4'40	5'00	+ 0'15	- 0'54
Nottingham and Leicester	33,308	4'54	4'24	4.67	+ 0'30	- 0'13
Staffordshire	29,677	4'21	4'54	4'37	- 0'33	- 0'16
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	8,761	4.61	4'70	4.62	- 0'09	- 0.01
Gloucester and Somerset	7,707	4.10	4'22	4'34	- 0'03	- 0'15
North Wales	10,051	5'10	5'07	5'40	+ 0'03	- 0'30
South Wales and Mon	126,041	5'16	5.78	5'25	- 0 62	- 0.00
ENGLAND AND WALES	586,831	4.91	5.03	5.12	- 0.12	- 0.21
SCOTLAND.	Profession and	Section 1	1000			
West Scotland	25,178	4'08	4'37	4.60	+ 0.61	+ 0'38
The Lothians	4,558	5'00	4.27	4'79	+ 0.73	+ 0'21
Fife	26,237	5'31	4'24	5'35	+ 1.02	- 0'04
SCOTLAND	55,978	5-14	4.30	4.96	+ 0.84	+ 0.18
IRELAND	570	5.09	5'12	5'10	- 0'03	- 0.01
United Kingdom	643,374	4.93	4.97	5.09	- 0.04	- 0.16

Compared with a month ago (after making allowance for holidays) there was some improvement in nearly all the principal districts. The improvement was most marked in Northumberland and the Midland Counties.

Compared with a year ago (after making allowance for holidays), there was a decline in Northumberland, South Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Derbyshire. The other districts generally showed an improvement, a considerable increase in the time worked being shown in Staffordshire, South Wales and Monmouth, and West Scotland.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and

* 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 *bersons* employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days. + These periods were affected by holidays. the average number of days worked per week, according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged.

Description	No. of Work- people	worked pits in	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in 4 weeks ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1910, on a	
of Coal.	employed in Aug., 1910.	Aug., 27th, 1910.*	July 23rd, 1910.†	Aug., 21st, 1909.*	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking Gas House Steam	. 34,212 . 44,676 . 76,935 . 246,490	Days. 5'11 5'12 5'02 4'36 5'05 4'93	Days. 5'40 5'15 5'08 4'33 5'29 4'77	Days. 5'34 5'25 5'11 4'50 5'21 5'14	Days. - 0'29 - 0'03 - 0'06 + 0'03 - 0'24 + 0'16	Days. - 0'23 - 0'13 - 0'09 - 0'14 - 0'16 - 0'21
All Descriptions .	6.0.000	4'93	4'97	5'09	- 0'04	- 0.10

Compared with a month ago, after making allowance for holidays, there was a general improvement. Compared with a year ago there was some decline at the different classes of pits except those producing steam coal, at which, after making allowance for holidays, there was an improvement.

The **Exports** of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in August, 1910, amounted to 5,750,783 tons, or 103,530 tons more than in July, 1910, and 414,035 tons more than in August, 1909.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 76 Returns -58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was good and better than a month ago;

compared with a year ago there was little change. It continued fair in shale mines, and was better than a year ago.

There was a slight improvement on the previous month in tin mines. Employment was still fair in lead mines and in quarries. With settmakers it was fairly good generally.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the four weeks ended August 27th the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5'83, as compared with 5'53 a month ago, and 5'78 a year ago. These figures, however, are affected by holidays, which amounted to 0'07 of a day per week in August, 1910, 0'20 of a day per week in July, and 0'12 of a day per week in August, 1909. The average for July is also reduced on account of the North Eastern Railway dispute.

Districts.	Work- people		Number d per we n 4 week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1910, on a		
Districts.	employed in Aug., 1910.	August 27th, 1910.*	July 23rd, 1910.†	August 21st, 1909.*	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca-	8,024 4,644	Days. 5'94 5'86	Days. 5'33 5'95	Days. 5'97 5'77	Days. + 0.61 - 0.09	Days. - 0'03 + 0'09
shire Scotland Other Districts	1,034 2,381	5°47 5°56	4 ^{.8} 3 5.66	4 ^{.80} 5 ^{.54}	+ 0.04 - 0.10	+ 0.67 + 0.02
All Districts	16,083	5.83	5'53	5'78	+ 0'30	+ 0'05

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 90'7 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended August 27th, as compared with 50'1 per cent. a month ago, and 90'7 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,137 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended August 27th, as compared with 3,160 in July, and 3,229 in August 1909. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended August 27th was 5'64, as compared with 5'45 a month ago and a year ago. These averages however, are affected by holidays, which amounted to 0'2 of a day per week in August, 1910, 0'3 of a day in July, and 0'1 of a day in August, 1909.

* The figures in this column are reduced on account of holidays. + The figures in this column are reduced on account of holidays and the North Eastern Railway dispute.

Tin Mining.—Employment was rather better on the whole than a month ago in Cornwall, a slight improvement being reported in the Penzance, St. Ives, Calstock and Liskeard districts. As compared with a year ago there was but little change.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in Weardale, and fair in North Wales. In both districts it was better than a year ago.

Quarrying.

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

Granite.—Employment continued good in Aberdeenshire and Leicestershire. It was fair and better on the whole than a month ago in Cornwall; at Princetown (Devon) it continued bad.

Limestone.—Employment was fair in Weardale, though not so good as a month ago on account of bad weather. It was slack, though rather better than a month ago, in Cumberland. At Buxton employment was quiet, though some improvement on a month ago was reported. Employment continued quiet in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone.—Chert quarrymen at Bakewell continued well employed, and some overtime was worked. Employment continued good in the Clee Hill roadmaterial quarries, and fair in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district; there was but little change as compared with a year ago. Sandstone quarrymen in North Wales reported some decline in employment as compared with a month ago. A further improvement was shown in freestone quarries in the Newcastle and Gateshead district, where employment was good. Employment was moderate at Sheffield, and fair at Barnsley and in the Rotherham district; at the Wickersley grindstone quarries it was good. Employment continued bad in Forfarshire, where much short time was worked.

Settmaking.—Employment continued fair in Scotland, and good in Leicestershire, North Wales, and the Clee Hill district. It was fair and about the same as a month ago at Rowley Regis (Staffs.)

China Clay.—Employment continued good in the St. Austell district, and was fair on Lee Moor.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

EMPLOYMENT during August was fair, and better than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of August, 1910, and July, 1910, was 312, as compared with 293 in August, 1909. Four furnaces were relit during the month (one each in Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire and Monmouthshire), and four were either damped down or blown out (in Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Flintshire, and the Cleveland district).

The number of workpeople employed at the works covered by the Returns was 23,300, an increase of 6.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

an hanna baile anna anna anna anna anna anna anna an	Number of the Retu	of Furnaces, rns, in Blass	included in t at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in August, 1910, on			
Districts.	August, 1910.	July, 1910.	August, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND & WALES-	i ince	DERING	District .				
Cleveland	82	83	77	- I	+ 5		
Cumberland & Lancs.	32	32	30		+ 2		
S. and S.W. Yorks	13	13	12		+ 1		
Derby & Nottingham	34	34	31		+ 3		
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	28	27	26	+ 1	+ 2		
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	34				
S.Wales& Monmouth	13	12	8	+ 1	+ 5		
Other districts	5	6	6	- I	- I		
England & Wales	241	241	224		+17		
Scotland	71	71	69		+ 2		
Total	812	812	293		+19		

The **Imports** of iron ore in August, 1910, amounted to 441,797 tons, or 182,976 tons less than in July, 1910, and 77,218 tons less than in August, 1909.

The **Exports** of pig iron from the United Kingdom in August, 1910, amounted to 89,316 tons, or 21,646 tons less than in July, 1910, and 14,079 tons less than in August, 1909.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 204 Returns—188 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 4 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. According to Returns covering 92,098 workpeople, the volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended August 27th, 1910, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. on a month ago, and of 9.3 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 506,100.

	Numbe	r of Wor employed	kpeople 1.	Avera Shifts v	ge Num vorked p	ber of er man.
Allow the second states	Week ended August,	Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended August,		(+) or -) on a
and set to such	27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.	1	13 19 1 IS	en et	ation and		
Puddling Forges	9,448	+ 296	+ 278	4.81	1 0:00	1 0100
Rolling Mills	3,649	- 252	+ 22	4 01	+ 0.05	+ 0'07
Forging	422	+ 31	+ 7	4.72	- 0'28	- 0'77
Founding	422 1,803	+ 41	+ 135	5.78	+ 0'12	+ 0'10
Other Departments	612	+ 19	- 35	5'75	+ 0.02	- 0.00
Mechanics, Labourers	1,873	+ 20	+ 138	5'49	+ 0'05	
Total, Iron	17,807	+ 155	+ 545	5.03	+ 0.01	+ 0.03
STEEL :	1	2.03		1000	10 10 11 lig	1.7 1 No. 10.
Open Hearth Melting Fur- naces	8,820	+ 225	+ 971	5'77	- 0'02	- 0'02
Crucible Furnaces	551	- 2	+ 12	5'37	- 0'04	+ 0'45
Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills	1,610	- 81	+ 105	5'03	- 0.00	+ 0'25
Forging and Desertant	15,265 2,862	+ 294 + 34	+ 797	5'46	- 0'02	+ 0'27
	7,752		+ 178	5'52 5'87	+ 0'13	+ 0'25
Other Departments	7,680	+ 37	+1,053 + 729	5.83	+ 0.02	+ 0.13
Mechanics, Labourers	8,094	+ 111	+ 477	5'92	- 0'03	+ 0 14
Total, Steel	52,634	+ 508	+4,322	5.68	+ 0.02	+ 0.13
IRON OR STEEL (not dis-	1000	100				
tinguished):	A. STAT	11 5 6 14	(States)	10000		
Rolling Mills	10,832	- 92	+ 855	5'14	- 0'03	1
Forging and Pressing	726	- 13	+ 66	5'17	- 0'12	+ 0'10
Founding	676	+ 4	+ 40	5.87	- 0.00	+ 0.01
Other Departments	3,291	- I	+ 182		- 0'14	- 0.13
Mechanics, Labourers	6,062	+ 98	+ 337	5'74 5'79	+ 0.03	+ 0.01
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	21,587	- 4	+1,480	5.44	- 0.03	+ 0.03
Grand Total	92,028	+ 659	+6,347	5-50	+ 0.01	+ 0.10
		e de		de las		
Districts.		1907ML	The Case		219) Li 15	
Northumberland & Durham	10,679	- 337	+1,289	5'58	+ 0'04	+ 0'15
Cleveland	8,507	+ 192	+ 713	5'57	- 0'05	
Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, and other	16,798	- 76	+1,331	5.63	- 0'04	+ 0'15
Yorkshire Towns	4,064	+ 30	- 95	5'30	- 0'02	- 0.11
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.	7,298	+ 136	+ 136	5'06	- 0.11	+ 0.00
staffordshire	10,073	+ 180	+ 530	5'44	- 0'04	+ 0'07
Other Midland Counties	4,908	+ 304	+ 94	5'39	+ 0'03	+ 0'10
Wales and Monmouth	11,692	+ 195	+1,203	5.62	+ 0.01	+ 0.02
Total, England and Wales	74,019	+ 624	+5,201	5'50	- 0'02	+ 0.00
Scotland	18,009	+ 35	+1,146	5'50	+ 0'14	+ 0'12
Total	92,028	+ 659	+6,347	5.50	+ 0.01	+ 0.10

Compared with a month ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in Cleveland, Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Staffordshire, other Midland Counties, and Wales and Monmouth; and a decrease in Northumberland and Durham. In the other districts there was not much change. In the departments there was an improvement at puddling forges, open hearth melting furnaces, and steel rolling mills, while there was a decline at iron rolling mills. The number of shifts worked was 5'50, as compared with 5'49 in July; the most noticeable improvement was in iron and steel foundries and steel forges; at iron forges there was a decline.

Compared with a year ago there was an increase in the number of workpeople employed in every district except Leeds, Bradford, &c., where there was a small decrease. This improvement affected all departments, and was most marked at open hearth melting furnaces, steel rolling mills and steel foundries. The average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 0.10 of a shift, and affected all districts except Cleveland and Leeds, Bradford, &c. In the departments there was a considerable improvement at crucible furnaces, Bessemer converters, steel rolling mills and steel forges. At iron forges there was a decline which amounted to 0.77 of a shift.

The **Imports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during August, 1910, amounted to 114,456 tons, or 19,964 tons more than in July, 1910, and 20,881 tons more than in August, 1909.

The **Exports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates for tinning) during August, 1910, amounted to 227,737 tons, or 28,642 tons less than in July, 1910, but 27,008 tons more than in August, 1909.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

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

At the works covered by the Returns, 426 tinplate mills were working at the end of August, as compared with 421 a month ago and 393 a year ago. The numbers of sheet mills working at the same dates were 60, 59 and 51 respectively. The works to which these particulars relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 24,300 workpeople.

	Numbe	r of Works	s open.	Number o	f Mills in o	operation	
Subscrog set	At end of August,	Inc. (+) or on	Dec. (-)	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- on a		
The same age -	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	August, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	75 9		+ i	426 60	+ 5 + 1	+ 33 + 9	
Total	84		+ 1	486	+ 6	+ 42	
		Ex	ports.				
		August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in August, 1910, or		
	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
			Tinned Pla	ites and Ti	nned Sheets		
To United States ,, British East 1 ,, Germany ,, France ,, Netherlands ,, China and Jap ,, Australia ,, Canada ,, Other Countri	Indies pan	Tons. 2,940 4,529 2,913 1,253 2,422 4,200 1,402 2,799 13,642	Tons. 8,097 2,975 3,185 1,360 3,243 3,495 2,091 2,997 16,059	Tons. 5,297 2,777 2,687 1,135 2,897 1,768 1,372 1,211 13,140	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Tons.} \\ - 5,157 \\ + 1,554 \\ - 272 \\ - 107 \\ - 821 \\ + 705 \\ - 689 \\ - 198 \\ - 2,417 \end{array}$	Tons. -2,35 +1,75 +22 +11 -47 +2,43 +3 +1,58 +50	
Total		36,100	43,502	32,284	- 7,402	+ 3,81	
		6	Black 1	Plates for I	inning.		
Total		4,951	4,944	3,984	+ 7	+ 96	

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,030 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 970 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 53 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August was fair, and showed little general change compared with a month ago. It was much better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 169,920 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of August was 4.4, as compared with 4.5 a month ago and 11.3 a year ago. Compared with a month ago the principal changes in the percentages unemployed were a decrease in the Glasgow district (where the percentage last month was affected by holidays) and an increase in the Midlands (largely due to a seasonal decline in employment in the motor and cycle industries). Compared with a year ago a substantial decrease in the percentage unemployed is shown in every district, especially in Scotland and on the North-East Coast, where in August, 1909, the percentages were very high.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	retu	rcenta rned as yed at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1910, on			
	at end of Aug., 1910.	Aug., 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast	14,921	6.2	6.0	20'3	+ 0'2	- 14'1	
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,885	4.8	2.1	9'4	- 0.3	- 4.6	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,631	7.6	7'3	14'2	+ 0'3	- 6.6	
West Riding Towns	12,333	5.8	5'7	12.8	+ 0.1	- 70	
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,024	4.0	2.4	8.7	+ 1.0	- 4'7	
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	7,485	5'3	2.6	8.7	+ 2.7	- 3'4	
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,378	6.0	4.1	10.4	+ 1.0	- 4'4	
London and Neighbouring District	11,626	2.8	2.2	6.1	+ 0'3	- 3'3	
South-Coast	4,594	2'0	1'5	8.5	+ 0'5	- 6.2	
South Wales and Bristol District	6,741	4.0	5.2	9.0	- 1.2	- 5'0	
Glasgow and District	15,220	4'2	6.4	14.0	- 2'2	- 10'4	
East of Scotland	3,638	6.3	6.9	23'9	- 0.3	- 17.6	
Belfast and Dublin	3,740	3.0	3'9	14.0	- 0.0	- 11.0	
Other Districts	5,602	3.8	3.2	9'I	+ 0.3	- 5'3	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures	} 169,920	4.4	4.2	11.3	- 0•1	- 6.9	

On the North-East Coast employment continued moderate on the whole, a considerable amount of overtime being worked, while, on the other hand, many men were still unemployed at the end of the month. There With iron was some improvement at railway works. and brass founders employment was good. In the Manchester and Liverpool district employment

continued moderate on the whole; with brass founders it was good. At Barrow employment was fairly good. At Crewe it remained slack, with short time. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district the general percentage unemployed continued high, and short time was frequently in operation at textile machinery works; employment continued fair, however, at Preston, Bury, and Rochdale.

Employment was still slack on the whole at Leeds. It was fairly good at Sheffield, where a considerable amount of overtime was made on ordnance work. Employment was fairly good at Bradford and Halifax, and in the Hull and Lincolnshire district.

In the Midland Counties employment, though still fair, showed a decline compared with a month ago, especially in the cycle and motor industries at Coventry and Birmingham, and in lace machine making at Nottingham. In the Eastern Counties employment was good, with overtime.

In London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and at Bristol and Swindon employment was fairly good generally. In South Wales it was moderate, on the whole, and better than a month ago.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good, with overtime, and was better than a month ago. Short time was in operation, however, in locomotive shops and in some of the iron foundries. In the East of Scotland employment was fair.

At Belfast employment continued good. At Dublin it was moderate.

The Imports of machinery in August, 1910, amounted to £380,205, or £43,318 more than in July, 1910, and £ 5,933 more than in August, 1909.

The **Exports** of machinery in August, 1910, amounted to $\pounds 2,312,948$, or $\pounds 358,856$ less than in July, 1910, but $\pounds 84,276$ more than in August, 1909.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 369 Returns-7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 347 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change on the whole compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago. Branches of Trade Unions with 58,143 members reported 9.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 8.5 per cent. a month ago and 23.3 per cent. a year ago.

As compared with a month ago, there were increases * Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

in the percentage unemployed on the Tyne and Wear, the Humber and the Mersey, and decreases in the Tees and Hartlepool, the Thames and Medway districts, at the Bristol Channel ports, and on the East Coast of Scotland; in the other principal districts there was little change.

As compared with a year ago, there was a marked decrease in the percentage unemployed in all of the principal districts.

District.	No. o Mem bers		retur	ercenta med as yed at	Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1910, on a		
durite to barroute estimat		at end of August, 1910.	Aug., July, 1910. 1910.		Aug., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ne and Blyth ar mber ath coast th Coast stol Channel Ports rsey rde ndee, Leith and Aberdee fast er Districts		9,300 4,878 4,710 2,686 4,408 5,122 2,512 4,210 12,245 2,005 3,219	12.6 15.1 7.6 8.4 4.8 3.4 19.8 14.9 5.7 18.8 1.8	9'3 13'2 8'8 4'7 7'1 2'8 21'7 11'3 6'3 20'6 1'5	28 ² 41 ⁴ 35 ² 25 ⁵ 12 ⁷ 8 ⁴ 21 ⁸ 19 ⁹ 19 ² 41 ⁵ 18 ¹	$\begin{array}{r} + & 3^{\prime}3 \\ + & 1^{\prime}9 \\ - & 1^{\prime}2 \\ + & 3^{\prime}7 \\ + & - & 3^{\prime}6 \\ - & 1^{\prime}9 \\ + & 3^{\prime}6 \\ - & 1^{\prime}8 \\ + & 0^{\prime}3 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 15.6 \\ - 26.3 \\ - 27.6 \\ - 17.1 \\ - 7.9 \\ - 5.0 \\ - 5.0 \\ - 5.0 \\ - 13.5 \\ - 22.7 \\ - 16.3 \\ - 10.4 \end{array}$	
ited®Kingdom		2,848 58,143	4'9 9•1	5.1 8.2	15'3 23·3	+ 0.6	- 14-2	

Employment on the Tyne and Wear showed some improvement on the previous month with shipwrights, but iron shipbuilders, though fairly well employed at Wallsend, were slack on the lower reaches of the Tyne, and generally were not so well employed as a month ago. On both rivers employment was much better than a year ago. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment on the whole was fair; there was a great improvement on a year ago.

Employment on the Humber showed a decline compared with the previous month, but was still fair on the whole, and much better than a year ago.

In the Thames and Medway district employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago; it continued good at the Royal Dockyards. Employment remained fairly good generally on the South Coast, and better than a year ago. It was still bad at the Bristol Channel Ports, though showing a slight improvement on a month ago.

On the Mersey employment on the whole was slack and worse than a month ago; it was, however, fairly good at Birkenhead. At Barrow it continued good.

On the Clyde employment was fair with iron shipbuilders and very good with shipwrights; it was generally much better than a year ago. Employment on the East Coast of Scotland, though still bad on the whole, showed a slight improvement on the previous month, and a great improvement on a year ago: it was still good with shipwrights at Aberdeen.

At Belfast employment continued good and was very much better than a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES. (Based on 94 Returns-3 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade

Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good and was considerably better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 22,824 reported 2.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 2.5 per cent. a month ago and 4.6 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, & .- With brassworkers employ-ment continued good and was much better than a year ago. At Birmingham it was good with brass and moderate with iron bedstead makers.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c .- Employment was fair in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district, and also in the spike, rivet and rough bolt trades at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen. At Birmingham it was fairly good with nut, bolt, rivet, wire nail and shoe rivet makers, and fair with cut nail makers.

Wire .- Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

September, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.- Employment was good with hollow-ware makers, stampers and piercers at Wolverhampton. It continued bad with lock and latch makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall.

Stoves, Grates, &c .- Émployment was bad in Yorkshire, with much short time. With range and stove fitters at Falkirk it continued good and was better than a year ago.

Cutlery, Tools, & .- At Sheffield employment was good with edge tool, pen and pocket blade and razor grinders, and with sheep shear workers, fair with joiners' tool makers, table blade forgers, strikers and grinders, pen and pocket knife cutlers, file forgers, cutters, and hardeners, and razor forgers, and hafters, and moderate in other branches. At Birmingham it continued fairly good with edge tool makers. At Redditch it was fairly good with needle makers, and continued quiet in the fishhook trade. It was quiet in the Coventry watch trade.

Tubes .- In South Staffordshire employment was quiet and short time was general. At Birmingham employment was good in the brass and copper tube trades.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment was moderate with block chain makers and cable chain makers and strikers, and bad, and worse than a month ago, with anchorsmiths. It continued moderate with anchorsmiths on the Wear and fair on the Tyne. In the anvil and vice trade at Dudley it was good, and better than a month ago. At Sheffield it continued bad with railway spring fitters and vicemen.

Sheet Metal Workers .- With braziers and sheet metal workers employment was fair at Manchester, Bury and Hull, and slightly better generally than a month ago. With tin plate makers-up it was fair at Oldham, Nottingham and Birmingham; it was fair at Oldnam, Nottingham and Birmingham; it was fair, and much better than a month ago at Edinburgh. In the ironplate trade it was fair in the Lye district, but slack at Wolverhampton, Dudley and Bilston.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.-In London, employment was slack, and worse than a month ago, with goldsmiths and jewellers; it was very fair with silversmiths and electro-plate operatives. At Sheffield it continued fair with silversmiths. At Birmingham it was fair and better than a month ago in the silver jewellery trade, but quiet with gold jewellery; it was quiet but improving with silversmiths and electro-platers, and fairly good with Britannia metal workers. Farriers .- Employment was fair generally.

Imports and Exports

The second second	August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1910, on a			
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports :	£	£	£	£	£		
Cutlery	18,007	16,660	11,728	+ 1,347	+ 6,279		
Hardware	102,870	83,270	92,725	+ 19,600	+ 10,145		
Exports :	72,064	75,854	55,441	- 3,790	+ 16,623		
Hardware	205,954	212,652	162,460	- 6,698			
Implements and Tools	184,220	206,805	154,199	- 22,585			

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 420 Returns-350 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 64 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August in both the spinning and weaving branches was bad; it was worse than a year Much short time was worked in the spinning branch, and there was considerable slackness in the weaving branch. Returns from firms employing 108,235 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

As compared with a month ago there was some slight decrease in the numbers employed in all the departments ; the wages paid, however, showed an increase of 1.5 and 1.7 per cent. respectively in the preparing and weaving department, and of 3.4 per cent in the spinning department. As compared with a year

ago the number employed showed a decrease of 5.5 per cent. in the preparing department, of 6.6 per cent. in the spinning department and of 2.8 per cent. in the weaving department, and the corresponding decreases in the amount of wages paid were 9.2 per cent., 8.4 per cent. and 4.5 per cent, respectively.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
	Week ended) or Dec. on a	Week ended		or Dec. on a
	August 27th, 1910.	Month ago.		Aug. 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing	12,218	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 9,589	Per cent. + 1'5	Per cent.
Spinning	21,422	- 1.3	- 6.6	18,531	+ 3'4	- 8.4
Other	49,886 9,129	- 1.6		42,930 10,550	+ 1.7	- 4'5
Not specified	15,580	- 0'2		15,158	+ 1,1	- 0.0
Total	108,235	- 1.0	- 3.6	96,758	+ 1.0	- 5'0
Districts.	1.1.1.2.111	1	1	and the second	AN ANAL	17114
Ashton District Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	6,798 5,650	- 3'2	- 4 ^{.6} - 12 ^{.0}	6,266 4,509	+ 1.6 + 4.3	- 9'I - 21'6
Oldham District	10,818	+ 1.8	- 3'3	10,847	+ 4.8	+ 4'9
Bolton and Leigh	12,326	- 47		10,358	5'0	- 17.6
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	8,172	+ 2.4	- 0.1	7,211	+ 1.7	+ 3.0
Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester		1		6 - 9-	1 010	19.19
Drooton and Charles	9,112 9,369	+ 1.3	- 0'4	6,383 7,698	+ 8.9	- 4'2
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	15,664	+ 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.1	13,885	+ 5.0	- 13.9 - 5.3
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	15,041	+ 0'2	+ 0'4	16,479	+ 2.2	+ 3.1
Other Lancashire Towns	3,749	- 1.1	+ 5'4	2,898	- 3'4	+ 8.3
Yorkshire Towns	5,226	- 0.0	+ 1.6	4,560	- 7'4	- 0.9
Other Districts	6,310	+ 2'1	- 3.8	5,664	+ 12.9	- 2'3
Total	108,235	- 1.0	- 3.6	96,758	+ 1.0	- 5'0

As compared with a month ago the principal decreases in the numbers employed were in the Stockport, Bolton, Preston and Ashton districts; in the Bury and Oldham districts there was a slight increase. The amount of wages paid showed an increase in eight districts : in the Manchester district the increase was 8.9 per cent. and in the Oldham district 4.8 per cent.; in the Bolton district there was a decrease of 5 o per cent. As compared with a year ago the number employed decreased 12.0 per cent. in the Stockport district, 11.7 per cent. in the Bolton district, and 9.7 per cent. in the Preston district. The wages paid showed an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the Oldham district, of 3'I per cent. in the Burnley district, and of 3'o per cent. in the Bury district; in the other principal districts there were marked decreases, especially in the Stockport, Bolton, and Preston districts.

Raw Cotton. American Cotton.—During the month of August, 1910, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 8 26d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8 40d. and the lowest, 7 98d. per lb. The average price for July, 1910, was 7'99d. per lb., and for August, 1909, 6'69d. per lb. For the period from September 1st to 1oth, 1910, the average price of "middling American" was 7.98d. per lb. The visible supply of American cotton for the United

Kingdom on September 9th, 1910, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 256,940 bales, as compared with 699,730 bales on September 10th, 1909.

Egyptian Cotton.-The price of "good fair Egyptian" during August, 1910, averaged 12.11d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 12.31d., and the lowest 11.88d. The average price for July, 1910, was 11.33d. per lb., and for August, 1909, 9.08d. per lb. For the period from September 1st to 10th, the average price of good fair Egyptian" was 12.19d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.		August,	July,	August,	inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1910, on a		
Description of Co		1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous		Bales. 132,535 5,831 5,276 14,425 3,748	Bales. 151,795 2,542 6,952 10,056 3,101	Bales. 156,654 4,607 4,126 20,854 4,075	Bales. - 19,260 + 3,289 - 1,676 + 4,369 + 647	Bales. - 24,119 + 1,224 + 1,150 - 6,429 - 327	
Total		161,815	174,446	190,316	- 12,631	- 28,501	

Exports. The Table below shows the quantity of exported cotton yarn and cotton piece goods for the months

Description	August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) or in August	r Dec. (-) , 1910, on a
Description.	1910. 1910.		1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton Yarn and Twist- Grey	1,000 lbs. 12,681 2,379	1,000 lbs. 12,992 3,002	1,000 lbs. 15,834 3,496	I,000 lbs. - 311 - 623	I,000 lbs. - 3,153 - 1,117
Total	15,060	15,994	19,330	- 934	- 4,270
Cotton- Thread for Sewing	1,899	2,012	2,690	- 113	- 791
Cottom Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds 168,209 135,748 103,337 113,631	1,000 yds. 181,915 143,124 118,670 119,043	1,000 yds. 201,628 142,149 99,213 100,880	1,000 yds. - 13,706 - 7,376 - 15,333 - 5,412	1,000 yds. - 33,419 - 6,401 + 4,124 + 12,751
Total	520,925	562,752	543,870	- 41,827	- 22,945

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 388 Returns-356 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 23 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 28,686 workpeople in the week ended August 27th, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 6.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment continued good in all the principal districts, and was better than a year ago; overtime and nightwork were reported in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley areas, and there was a deficiency of labour.

	W	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings	•	
<u></u>	Week ended Aug.			Week ended Aug.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments	786 5,980 12,107 7,960	Per cent. - 1'0 + 0'3 + 1'1 + 0'3	Per cent. - 0 ^{.6} + 7 ^{.1} + 4 ^{.3} + 8 ^{.0}	£ 819 5,785 11,114 8,410	Per cent. - 2 ^{.2} - 0 ^{.6} + 1 ^{.9} - 0 ^{.6}	Per cent. + 3'7 + 12'4 + 8'8 + 9'7	
Unspecified Total	1,853 28,686	- 1'4 + 0'5	+ 8.0	1,707	- 2'3 + 0'2	+ 9.8	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,53 ⁸ 3,060 4,985 2,163	- 0°4 - 1°5 + 1°1 + 1°5	+ 6'1 + 4'7 + 5'7 + 6'2	5,006 2,727 5,286 2,171	+ 0'I - 2'2 + 0'4 + I'I	+ 11'0 + 6'7 + 12'7 + 8'2	
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	14,746 7,485 6,455	+ 0'I + 0'7 + 1'0	+ 5°7 + 7°7 + 4°8	15,190 7,278 5,367	- 0'I + 0'4 + 0'8	+ 10'4 + 10'5 + 7'1	
Total Woollen	28,686	+ 0'5	+ 6.0	27,835	+ 0'2	+ 9.8	

Worsted Trade.

Employment showed a further slight decline compared with a month ago, but was still good, and better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 45,086 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment in the Bradford district continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In the remaining districts it was also good, but less overtime was reported in the Huddersfield district owing to the holidays. In the Bradford, Keighley and Halifax districts a deficiency of labour was reported.

	N	orkpeop	ole.		Earnings.			
- 21 I	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	August 27th, 1910	Month ago.	Year ago.	August 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago,		
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	5,288 23,990 9,078 4,860 1,870	Per cent. - 0'I - 0'3 - 1'0 - 0'0 - 1'9	Per cent. + 6 [.] 5 + 2 [.] 1 + 6 [.] 1 + 4 [.] 1 + 9 [.] 9	£ 5,560 13,850 8,372 5,138 1,748	Per cent. - 0'3 - 0'7 - 1'1 - 1'2 - 7'1	Per cent. + 12'8 + 3'8 + 10'8 + 5'0 + 17'9		
Total	45,086	- 0.4	+ 3.9	34,668	- 1.5	+ 7.6		
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	21,632 6,356 4,745 5,941 3,079	- 1.0 + 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.1 + 1.6	+ 5'0 + 6'2 - 1'6 + 3'3 + 3'0	16,413 4,984 3,476 5,585 1,911	- 1'3 - 0'3 - 3'6 - 1'9 + 0'3	+ 9.0 + 13.4 + 1.3 + 4.5 + 4.5 + 4.9		
Total West Riding Other Districts	41,753 3,333	- 0.4 - 0.4	+ 4°0 + 3°5	32,369 2,299	- 1'4 + 2'3	+ 77 + 67		
Total Worsted	45,086	- 0'4	+ 3.9	34,668	- 1'2	+ 7.6		

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

algorithing b agint est		August, 1910.	July, 1910.	August, 1909.
Average Prices : Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 	Pence per lb. 9 ⁷ / ₈ 14 ⁸ / ₉ 29 ¹ / ₄	Pence per lb. 98 14 28§	Pence per lb. Iol I22 274
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 	9 ³ , 10 14 ¹ , 15 29 ¹ / ₂ ,	$9\frac{1}{2}, 9\frac{3}{4},$ 14, 13 $\frac{3}{4}, 14\frac{1}{2},$ 28 $\frac{3}{4}, 28\frac{1}{2}, 28\frac{1}{4},$	10, $10\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27, 28

Imports and Exports.

		August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1910, on a			
	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Impo	orts and E	xports of	Raw Wool	I (SHEEP O	R LAMBS).	
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	31,512 2,920	36,068 2,001	34,109 6,821	- 4,556 + 919		
Wool 1,000 lbs.	23,662	12,518	32,611	+ 11,144	- 8,949	
Yarn:	British	and Iris	h Manufa	ctures Ex	ported.	
Woollen " Worsted " Alpaca and Mohair "	343 4,979 1,378	361 5,764 1,555	241 4,253 1,313	- 18 - 785 - 177	+ 726	
Total, Yarn "	6,700	7,680	5,807	- 980	+ 893	
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted ,,	11,195 8,685	10,560 9,289	8,849 7,697	+ 635 - 604	+ 2,346 + 988	
Total Piece Goods,,	19,880	19,849	16,546	+ 31	+ 3,334	

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 112 Returns—104 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a

LMILOIMBRI	continued	8000,	and	mas	Detter	tuan	c
year ago.							

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week ended	Inc. (+) (-)	or Dec. on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) (-)		
	August 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	August 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year. ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Other Not specified Total	12,342 17,368 7,487 5,121	Per cent. + 0'5 - 0'1 + 0'2 + 0'3 + 0'5 + 0'2	Per cent. - 0'0 + 0'7 + 4'0 + 7'1 - 0'1 + 2'6	£ 3,663 6,219 10,939 6,034 2,991 29,846	Per cent. + 0'9 - 0'4 + 1'3 - 0'4 - 4'9 - 0'1	Per cent. + 0 ^{.6} + 1 ^{.5} + 8 ^{.2} + 6 ^{.7} + 0 ^{.7} + 4 ^{.7}	
Districts. Belfast	17,808 15,087	+ 0.3	+ 2.9 + 1.6	11,098 8,325	- 1'4 + 1'1	+ 4'3 + 3'2	
Total, Ireland	32,895	+ 0.2	+ 2'3	19,423	- 0.3	+ 3'9	
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	7,163 6,798	- 0.1 - 1.1	+ 5.7 + 1.1	4,746 4,415	- 0'4 + 0'9	+ 9'2 + 4'0	
Total, Scotland	13,961	- 0.6	+ 3.4	9,161	+ 0'2	+ 6.0	
England	1,968	+ 0.7	+ 2'I	1,262	+ 0'7	+ 5'4	
United Kingdom	48,824	+ 0.5	+ 2.6	29,846	- 0.1	+ 4.7	
						and the second division of the second divisio	

September, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Employment continued good in the Belfast district, and was better than a year ago. In other parts of Ireland there was also an improvement on a year ago. In Fifeshire employment was fair, about the same as a month ago, and much better than a year ago. In England it was fairly good generally and better than a year ago.

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

Angust	Angust July	August	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) in August, 1910, on a			
1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
5,035	3,303	7,039	+ 1,732	- 2,004		
14,599 157,480	14,849 169,574	12,762 175,664	1500			
	5,035 14,599	1910. 1910. 5,035 3,303 14,599 14,849	1910. 1910. 1909. 5,035 3,303 7,039 14,599 14,849 12,762	August, 1910. July, 1910. August, 1999. in August Month ago. 5,035 3,303 7,039 + 1,732 14,599 14,849 12,752 - 250		

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 38 Returns-33 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good, and showed little change

compared with a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,534 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed an increase of 0'2

per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 18,534 workpeople covered by the returns, 15,989 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

	39	w	orkpeop	le.		POINTS U	
alle rest of		Week ended Aug., 27th, 1910.		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	
			Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.			Per cent.	Per cent.	∥ £	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing Spinning	 	4,333 5,133	+ 0'1	- 1'3 - 2'5	2,969	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Weaving	 	6,196	- 0'0	+ 2'0	4,757 2,086	- 1.2	+ 1.4
Not specified	 	1,970 902	+ 1.2	+ 3.1	684	- 0.4	+ 8.1
Total	 	18,534	+ 0'2	- 0.4	13,781	- 0.6	+ 0.8

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

	August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1910, on a			
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Jute tons	4,316	3,793	3,516	+ 523	+ 800		
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	40,651 137,767	62,842 155,814	34,586 143,139	- 22,191 - 18,047	+ 6,06		

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 89 Returns-78 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was moderate and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,321 workpeople in the week ended August 27th, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a

month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of $2 \cdot 1$ per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of $1 \cdot 6$ per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

another the stand of the	W	/orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
	Week ended Aug. 27th, 1910.	Inc. (+) (-)		Week ended	Inc. (+) (-)	
and the second second		Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug. 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Levers Curtain Plain Net Others Total	1,954 2,836 2,690 841 8,321	Per cent. - 2'8 + 0'6 - 1'2 - 0'1 - 0'9	Per cent. + 2 ^{.6} + 2 ^{.7} + 2 ^{.1} - 0 ^{.8} + 2 ^{.1}	£ 2,272 2,772 2,240 585 7,869	Per cent. + 1'4 + 0'8 + 1'6 + 1'9 + 1'3	Per cent. - 9'7 + 2'0 + 2'1 + 3'4 - 1'6
Districts. Nottingham City Long Baton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,606 1,527 2,987 2,201	- 1'5 - 1'4 - 1'6 + 1'1	+ 2.2 + 2.6 + 1.9 + 2.0	1,586 1,816 2,495 1,972	+ 01 + 3 ^{.5} + 2 ^{.1} - 0 ^{.8}	+ 1.5 - 4.4 - 2.1 - 0.5
Total	8,321	- 0.0	+ 2'I	7,869	+ 1.3	- 1.0

At Nottingham employment was bad in the levers section, and good in the curtain and plain net sections. It was about the same as a month ago and rather better than a year ago. Some short time was reported. In the Long Eaton district there was some improvement on a month ago, but a decline as compared with a year ago. In the West of England employment was better than a month ago. In Scotland it continued fair.

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

one disconde divide		10	August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1910, on a			
Descripti	on.	1961	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace			£ 190,458 7,459	£ 187,626 16,612	£ 194,649 18,851	$ \begin{vmatrix} f \\ + & 2,832 \\ - & 9,153 \end{vmatrix} $	£ - 4,191 - 11,392		
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace			323,538 8,109	3 ⁸ 4,449 10,295	321,045 9,69 8	- 60,911 - 2,186	+ 2,493 - 1,589		

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 63 Returns-53 from Employers, 7 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT, though still fairly good, showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,551 workpeople in the week ended August 27th, 1910, showed no change in the number employed, but a decrease of 1'7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of $6\cdot 1$ per cent. in the number employed, and of $6\cdot 2$ per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Charles and the second s						
and the state of the second	W	orkpe	ople.	1	Earnings	•
	Week ended		. (+) or (-) on a		Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	1910. ago. ago. 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
The second s	1	Per	Per	11	Per	Per
Branches.	10.000	cent	. cent	. £	cent.	cent.
Throwing	1,024	- 0	I + 7		- 2.8	+ 15.8
Spinning	2,596	- 0	I + 4		- 3'2	+ 1.8
Weaving	3,777	- 0			- 1.0	+ 6.2
Other	1,154	+ 0	0 + 5 8 + 8	8 908	+ 2.7	+ 11.4
Total	8,551	+ 0	·o + 6	1 5,926	- I'7	+ 6.3
Districts.				1		Section 1
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,213	- 0	'I + 2	6 2,452	- 2.2	+ 1.3
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	1,055	- 2	6 + 5	3 780	- 6.7	+ 5'5
Eastern Counties	2,377	- 0	2 + 11	·8 1,497	+ 2'3	+ 18.8
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	1,906		·I + 6		- 1.0	+ 3.2
Total	8,551	+ 0	• + 6	°I 5,926	- 1.2	+ 6.3

At Macclesfield employment was fair with throwsters and spinners, bad and worse than a month ago with hand-loom weavers and moderate with power-loom weavers. At Leek employment continued fair with

1.1

throwsters and spinners, though some short time was reported; it was also fair with trimming weavers. At Congleton employment was moderate and worse than a month ago with throwsters and spinners, and bad with trimming weavers. Employment in the Bradford district continued good. In the Eastern Counties employment was fairly good, rather better than a month ago and much better than a year ago.

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

		August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1910, on a			
Description.		1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports :	lbs lbs lbs yds	108,715 32,602 52,745 6,609,093	60,735 32,601 50,132 5,669,568	116,233 39,353 28,923 6,140,998	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 47,980 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 2,613 \\ + & 939,525 \end{array} $	- 6,751		
Exports : Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs yds	5,545 111,490 472,795	4,434 133,392 411,499	2,633 94,084 414,992	+ 1,111 - 21,902 + 61,296	+ 17,406		

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 110 Returns—101 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 21,770 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed an increase of 0'9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1'0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 7.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 11.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; at Loughborough it was moderate ; at Hinckley it was good in all branches except fashioned hose. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment showed a decline, and some short time was reported; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fair. In Scotland employment continued good, and was considerably better than a year ago.

	N N	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended		or Dec. on a	Week ended	ended (-)		
	August 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	August 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester	11,350 2,566 4,565 2,626 663	Per cent. + 1 [·] 2 + 0 [·] 0 + 0 [·] 1 + 1 [·] 4 + 1 [·] 7	Per cent. + 5'9 + 8'5 + 7'2 + 13'1 + 18'2	£ 9,807 2,134 3,497 1,910 414	Per cent. + 2'I - 0'0 - I'4 + I'7 - 3'0	Per cent. + 10 ^{.6} + 10 ^{.5} + 9 ^{.7} + 15 ^{.5} + 23 ^{.6}	
Total, United Kingdom	21,770	+ 0.0	+ 7.6	17,762	+ 1.0	+ 11.3	

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

Description,	August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) of in Aug., 1	
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Catt	£	£	£	£	£
	53,361	49,285	41,550	+ 4,076	+ 11,811
	210,504	168,257	189,200	+ 42,247	+ 21,304
California	166,416	158,123	141,767	+ 8,293	+ 24,649
	6 0,401	62,834	44,336	- 2,433	+ 16,065

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 41 Returns—18 from Employers and Employers' Associations 11 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.) Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during August showed a decline as compared with July, but was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 5,798 workpeople and paying £5,064 in wages in the week ended August 27th showed an increase of o'3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decline of 17.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 7.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

Woollen and Worsted Dyers .- Employment in the West Riding continued good, and was better than a year ago. About a quarter of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about half worked overtime.

Cotton Dyers and Bleachers .- Employment continued moderate and was about the same as a year ago. Much short time was reported in the bleaching branch.

Calico Printers, & .- Employment with machine calico printers continued good, and was better than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was moderate. In Scotland it continued good in all branches.

Silk Dyers.—Employment with silk dyers was bad at Macclesfield and Leek and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c .- At Leicester and Loughborough employment showed a decline; at Hinckley it continued good. At Nottingham employment with dyers continued slack, short time being general; with bleachers at Basford it was slack, with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell it was fair; on the whole employment in Nottinghamshire was worse than a year ago.

Calenderers, &.-. In Glasgow employment was good, and better than a year ago. In Dundee it was reported as good with bleachfield workers and calender workers.

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 10 Returns-3 from Employers' Associations, and 7 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during August in the Silk hat trade was moderate, and about the same as a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of August was 2.1, compared with 2.0 a month ago and 1.5 a year ago. Employment at Denton was reported as quiet on men's felts and good on ladies' felts, at Stockport it was moderate, in Warwickshire it was good.

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

Description,	August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) o in August,	
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: All kinds dozens	53,426	50,145	36,748	+ 3,281	+ 16,678
Exports : Hats, Felt ,, Straw	72,922	58,711	56,596	+ 14,211	+ 16,326
" Other sorts "	49,927 12,810	57,081 12,243	48,417 9,100	-7,154 + 567	+ 1,510 + 3,710
Total	135,659	128,035	114,113	+ 7,624	+ 21,546

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 122 Returns—91 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.) Bespoke Branch.

London .- Employment during August showed the usual

seasonal decline, and was not so good as a year ago. Returns from firms paying £7,675 to their work-people during the four weeks ended August 27th showed a decrease of 25'1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 7.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

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

Leeds .- Employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,288 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended August 27th showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported employment as good in the last fortnight of August.

Other Centres .- At Bristol and Glasgow employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Manchester and Norwich it was moderate.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in August, 1910, were valued at £288,129, as compared with £227,265, in July, 1910, and £276,064 in August, 1909; and the Exports for the same months at £687,253, $\pounds 686,084$, and $\pounds 535,601$ respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 480 Returns-463 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 6 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT showed little change as compared with a

month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 64,917 workpeople in the week ended August 27th, showed no change in the number employed, and a decrease of o.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5'0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7'7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was moderate, but better than a year ago; some short time was reported. At Northampton employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. At Kettering it continued fair; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was still good. At Bristol employment showed an improvement on a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. At Leeds there was an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago.

ton marin distingue et	W	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings		
District.	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended		nc. (+) or c. (-) on a	
a dinelli denti to	Aug. 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug. 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
England & Wales. London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,552 12,519 3,246	Per cent. - 3 ^{.2} - 1 ^{.0} + 0 ^{.4}	Per cent. + 2 ^{.6} + 3 ^{.1} + 0 ^{.4}	£ 2,699 12,083 2,901	Per cent. - 2'9 - 3'4 - 1'7	Per cent. + 77 + 71 - 10	
trict Northampton Northampton Country District	10,719 8,871	+ 0'2 + 0'2	+ 9°4 + 6°9	10,373 8,564	- 0.8 + 0.3	+ 9.0	
Stafford & District	3,902 2,868 3,599 1,368 1,877 2,348 3,017 975 3,025	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 0^{\cdot 2} \\ + & 0^{\cdot 1} \\ + & 0^{\cdot 8} \\ + & 0^{\cdot 1} \\ + & 1^{\cdot 4} \\ + & 0^{\cdot 7} \\ + & 2^{\cdot 3} \\ + & 0^{\cdot 8} \\ - & 1^{\cdot 0} \end{array}$	+ 3.7 + 6.1 + 7.0 - 5.4 + 3.4 + 9.0 + 1.1 + 10.8	3,976 2,677 3,193 1,264 1,871 2,209 2,884 776 2,694	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 0^{\cdot 2} \\ - & 2^{\cdot 7} \\ + & 3^{\cdot 5} \\ + & 5^{\cdot 2} \\ + & 5^{\cdot 7} \\ + & 8^{\cdot 0} \\ - & 7^{\cdot 1} \\ + & 8^{\cdot 2} \\ - & 2^{\cdot 9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 4'8 \\ + 17'9 \\ + 9'9 \\ - 0'8 \\ + 5'8 \\ + 8'0 \\ + 13'9 \\ + 1'7 \\ + 15'4 \end{array}$	
England & Wales	60,886	- 0.1	+ 5'3	58,164	- 0'8	+ 8.1	
SCOTLAND	3,678 353	- 0°3 + 5'7	- 0°I + 2°3	3,542 265	- 1.2 - 1.2	+ 1.5 - 2.9	
UNITED KINGDOM	64,917	- 0.0	+ 5'0	61,971	- 0.8	+ 7.7	
Im	ports	and Ex	ports.		1.11	R. C. S. C.	
· 10.5.1 08.1.4	Aug., July, Aug.,		i in	(+) or 1 Aug., 19			
The second second second	1910.	1910.	1909	. M	onth igo.	Year ago.	

imports (less Re-exports) uantity ... doz. pairs alue f 30,706 +25,190 + 11,874 + 44,283 + 12,24242,580 86,345 17,390 42,062 Exports(British & Irish) Quantity ... doz. pairs luantity 137,845 297,563 104,689 224,134 119,474 285,818 -18,371 + 14,785 - 11,745 + 61,684... £

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 38 Returns—23 from Trade Unions and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair; it was rather better than a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,135 members reported 4.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 5'I per cent. a month ago, and 4.1 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers .- Employment with skinners continued fair at Birmingham, and good at Leeds; in London it was bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago. With curriers it was bad in London, and quiet at Birmingham; fair at Leeds, Glasgow and Edinburgh. With dressers it was moderate. With leather workers generally employment was fair at Bolton, Bury and Wigan; slack at Manchester, and quiet at Leeds.

Saddle and Harness Makers .- In London employment was bad with harness makers and fair with brown saddlers. At Walsall it was good with brown saddlers, and fairly good with gig saddlers and harness makers. With saddlers it was fair at Dublin.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades .- With portmanteau and trunk makers employment was fair in London and good at Manchester. With fancy leather workers it continued fair generally. With fancy leather and morocco finishers it was good and slightly better than a month ago.

Imports and Exports.-The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of leather goods :--

	August,	July,	August,	Inc. (+) o in August	or Dec. (–) st, 1910, on a			
Description.	1910,	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports: Hides raw, and pieces	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.			
thereof, dry Ditto, wet	39,398 74,687	42,738 70,930	37,654 59,735	- 3,340 + 3,757	+ 1,744 + 14,952			
Total Hides, dry and wet	114,085	113,668	97,389	+ 417	+ 16,696			
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, £	1,361,749 248,897	1,032,604 267,679	1,381,668 235,405	+ 329,145 - 18,782	- 19,919 + 13,492			
Leather* owts.	103,202	95,601	91,806	+ 7,601	+ 11,396			
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Other Sorts (value) £ Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	16,622 25,693 3,239 47,376 42,856	18,502 25,168 3,401 44,003 39,047	18,681 25,831 2,884 36,903 34,841	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 1,880 \\ + & 525 \\ - & 162 \\ + & 3,373 \\ + & 3,809 \end{array} $	- 2,059 - 138 + 355 + 10,473 + 8,015			

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 190 Returns from Employers.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed the usual seasonal slackness. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades, employment was fair, and better than a year ago. In the shirt and collar trade generally it was fair; in the corset trade it was moderate.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.-Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 1,041 dressmakers in the week ended August 27th, showed a decrease of 48.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate. With Court dressmakers employment during the month was very quiet, many establishments being closed. With milliners in the West-End employment showed the usual seasonal decline, but was slightly better than a year ago.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,625 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 27th showed an increase of 9.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair. There was some deficiency of skilled workers.

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

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trade, firms employing 2,058 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 27th, showed a decrease of 3'2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 16'4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

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

and better than a year ago. Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,844 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying $\pounds 4,600$ in wages in the week ended August 27th, showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 2,677 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 27th, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 452 Returns-139 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 293 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 20 from Local Correspondents.) PAPER TRADES.

 $\operatorname{EmpLoyment}$ in these trades continued good and was better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 22,050 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of August, 1910.	Inc. (+) or D	Dec. (-) on a			
Star Star Star Star		Month ago.	Year ago.			
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties	6,198 1,571 7,456 6,066	Per cent. + 0.6 + 0.4 + 0.3	Per cent. + $2^{\circ}0$ + $2^{\circ}3$ - $0^{\circ}2$ + $2^{\circ}2$			
Scotland Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	21,291	+ 4°0 + 1°4 - 0°1	+ 1'3 + 2'3			
Total	22,050	+ 1'4	+ 1.3			

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,464 members had $2 \cdot 1$ per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 1.9 per cent. a month ago, and 2.8 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 572 members had 70 per cent. unemployed at the end of August and July, 1910, and 6.6 per cent. in August, 1909.

The Imports of paper in August, 1910, amounted to $\pounds 542,982$, as compared with $\pounds 538,924$ in July, 1910, and $\pounds 444,620$ in August, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months amounted to $\pounds 247,931$, $\pounds 275,879$ and $\pounds 194,048$ respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment with letterpress printers underwent the seasonal decline which usually takes place in August. It was, however, considerably better than a year ago. With lithographic printers employment continued fairly good, and was much better than a year ago.

good, and was much better than a year ago. London.—Employment was slack with compositors, but good with lithographic printers and with electrotypers and stereotypers. It was better than a year ago, especially with lithographic printers. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 6.2, as compared with 4.6 at the end of July, and 8.1 at the end of August, 1909. Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers showed a general decline compared with a month ago,

except at Edinburgh where an improvement was reported and where employment was reported good with much overtime. Employment was fair at Dundee, Aberdeen, Sheffield and Plymouth, and in the Eastern Counties. At most of the other centres it was slack. With lithographic printers employment continued fair generally, and was better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Percenta	ge Uner at end o	mployed f	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	at end of Aug.,1910.	August, 1910.	July, 1910.	August, 1909.		onth go.		ear go,
London	21,226	6.2	4.6	8.1	+	1.0	-	1.0
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,500	6.4	3'3	7'9	+	3.1	-	1.2
Lancs. and Cheshire	6,918	7'0	5'0	7.4	+	2'0	-	0'4
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,676	4'4	2'3	7 [.] 4 5 [.] 2	+	2'1	-	0.8
West Midlands	2,770	6'7	3'2	6.7	+	3'5		
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,145	4'1	2'0	3'9	+	2.1		0'2
Scotland	5,982	2'7	3'I	- 4'4	-	0'4	-	1'7
Ireland	2,594	7.8	8.3 3.1	10'4	-	0.2	-	2.6
United Kingdom	51,811	5'7	4'1	7'1	+	1.0	-	1'4

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was fair generally, better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. It continued slack at Liverpool, Newcastle and Belfast.

		Members	Percenta	at end of	nployed	Inc. (Dec. (·	
adi per trans		of Unions at end of Aug.,1910	Aug., 1910.	July, 1910.	Aug., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 	3,445 3,341	4'0 5'3	5'4 5'5	6.6 7.6	- 1'4 - 0'2	- 2.6 - 2.3
United Kingdom	 ••••	6,786	4.0	5'4	7.1	- 0.8	- 2'5

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 177 Returns—4 from Employers' Associations, 134 from Trade Unions, and 39 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, continued moderate. It was better than a month ago and a year ago. With coachbuilders it continued good and with coopers it was fairly good. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,330 reported 4.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 4.5 per cent. in July, and 7.5 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment with cabinet-makers, upholsterers and french polishers was moderate on the whole, rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 5'9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 6'4 per cent. a month ago and 10'9 per cent. a year ago. With cabinet-makers employment was good at Leeds and fair at Glasgow, Liverpool and Dublin ; at Newcastle and Manchester it continued bad. Employment continued fair with upholsterers in London ; whilst in Liverpool it was fairly good.

The **Imports** of furniture and cabinetware in August, 1910, were valued at $\pounds 27,558$, as compared with $\pounds 31,586$ in July, 1910, and $\pounds 29,540$ in August, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at $\pounds 84,130$, $\pounds 77,129$, and $\pounds 60,487$ respectively.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment on the whole was quiet. It was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. At Glasgow, Belfast and Bristol it was reported to be good. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of August was 3.9, as compared with 4.5 a month ago and 7.2 a year ago.

	Im	ports.			
Description.	August, July,		August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1910, on a	
	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn ,, sawn	Loads. 478,367 940,431	Loads. 466,826 796,566	Loads. 438,342 e 791,206	Loads. + 11,541 +143,865	Loads. + 40,025 + 149,225
House Frames, Fittings and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 19,012	£ 13,624	£ 14,792	+ £,388	+ £,220

Coopers.

Employment was fairly good on the whole, showing an improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. At Burton it was reported to be quiet.

Coachbuilding.

Employment continued good generally, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 2.1per cent. a month ago, and 4.1 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was slack, especially in Lancashire, but showed some improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. At Belfast it continued good. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of August was 5'9, as compared with 8'5 a month ago and 7'0 a year ago. Other Trades.—Employment with packing-case makers

Other Trades.—Employment with packing-case makers was on the whole fair; it showed some decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. With general wheelwrights and smiths it continued moderate. With basket makers in London employment was bad and at Leicester moderate: with skip makers at Oldham it was reported to be bad, with considerable short time.

The **Imports** of brushes and brooms in August, 1910, were valued at £35,436 as compared with £31,265, in July, 1910, and £31,907 in August, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £18,521, £19,274, and £15,325 respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,712 Returns—1,260 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,388 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 64 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in August was moderate, rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of August was 5'o as compared with 5'5 a month ago and 9'6 a year ago; and for plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 8'8, 10'3, and 13'3. The decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with a year ago was most noticeable in Scotland and the Northern Counties, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding, and where the percentages unemployed a year ago were very high. Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers and masons

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers and masons showed little general change in employment compared with a month ago. With painters a decline was shown, while with plasterers, slaters, and labourers there was a slight improvement. Compared with a year ago a general improvement was shown.

For London the Trade Union Returns show that 500 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 609 a month ago and 1000 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 804, 1406, and 1302.

Employment was moderate on the whole in most of the large centres. It was rather better than a month ago, except with painters, who reported a continued decline. In the Tyne district, however, and at Sunderland and Sheffield employment remained slack. It was slack also with bricklayers and masons at Hull, and with carpenters and plasterers in the Tees district.

Employment was slack with carpenters and plumbers at Manchester, Liverpool, Ashton, and Warrington; with plumbers at Bolton, Preston, Rochdale, and Stockport; and with painters at Blackburn, Preston, Stockport, Burnley, Blackpool, and Southport.

At Nottingham employment was reported as having declined with bricklayers, but as having continued good with labourers. Employment with bricklayers declined at Lincoln, Northampton and Norwich; it was bad at Leicester, but good at Wolverhampton. At Burton-on-Trent employment was slack generally.

At Plymouth employment remained bad, except with plasterers, who were still fairly well employed. Employment was slack with bricklayers at Southampton, Bristol and Gloucester, and with carpenters at Portsmouth, Swansea and Torquay.

Employment was slack with masons, painters and plasterers at Edinburgh, and with carpenters, plumbers, painters, and plasterers at Dundee. At Glasgow it declined with carpenters and was slack with painters. At Aberdeen it declined with plumbers and plasterers, but was good with carpenters. Employment was good with bricklayers at Paisley and with carpenters at Falkirk.

Employment was good with bricklayers at Belfast, with plasterers at Dublin, and with plasterers and slaters at Cork. It was slack with plumbers at Dublin and with painters at Cork.

Returns received from firms employing 62,906 workpeople at the end of August show that as compared with a month ago there was an increase in the total number employed by them of 13.6 per cent. in London and of 2.3 per cent. in other districts.

District.	u BW7		No. paid on last pay-day in Aug., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) on a Month ago.	No. paid on last pay-day in Aug., 1910.	
and some hereits				lled esmen.	Labo	urers.
Condon Northern Counties and Yorksl ancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties and Wales Other Districts England and Wales Scotland United Kingdom			8,604 3,522 5,596 4,235 5,982 833 28,772 4,837 651 34,260	$ \begin{array}{r} +1,234 \\ - & 58 \\ + & 88 \\ + & 254 \\ + & 17 \\ + & 1,525 \\ + & 505 \\ + & 49 \\ + & 2,079 \\ \end{array} $	5,572 2,756 4,323 3,495 3,300 498 19,944 3,064 813 23,821	$ \begin{array}{r} + 521 \\ - 87 \\ + 1 \\ + 6 \\ + 117 \\ + 559 \\ + 95 \\ + 35 \\ + 689 \\ \end{array} $
		,h	Lads as	nd Boys.	To	tal.
London Northern Counties and Yorksh Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales Other districts	ire	 	467 645 1,200 497 721 76	+ 3 - 5 - 1 + 13 + 2	14,643 6,923 11,119 8,227 10,003 1,407	+ 1,758 - 103 - 62 + 93 + 384 + 20
England and Wales		 	3,606	+ 6	52,322	+ 2,090
Scotland Ireland		 	1,095 124	+ 56 + 1	8,996 1,588	+ 656 + 85
United Kingdom	1.00		4,825	+ 63	62,906	+ 2,831

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 82 Returns—53 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 18 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was dull on the whole. It was worse than a month ago, but considerably better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,056 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 8.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 16.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

				The state of	
W	orkpeop	le.	Selline -	Ea rni 1gs	l .
Week ended			Week ended		(+) or -) on a
27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	f	Per cent.	Per cent.
5,307 692 1,435	- 5.0 - 0.3 + 1.6	+ 12.4 - 0.4 + 6.5	887 1,616	- 5'9 - 1'2 + 2'9	+ 25 ^{.8} + 1 ^{.6} + 4 ^{.1}
622	- 0'5	- 1.4	671	- I.8	- 2.8
8,056	- 3.8	+ 8.9	9,806	- 3.8	+ 16.0
Stelle:	1.181 . 181				300.0
				+ 10.3	+ 7'5
	- 72				+ 23.7
					+ 29'5
1,134	- 0.5	+ 1.2	1,447	- 0.0	+ 5'2
-64	Franker and	+ 6.0	OTO	- 2.6	+ 6.1
338	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	329	+ 0.0	+ 2.2
8,056	- 3.8	+ 8.9	9,806	- 3.8	+ 16.9
	Week ended Aug. 27th, 1910. 5,307 692 1,435 622 8,056 746 4,208 866 1,134 764 338	$\begin{array}{c c} Week \\ ended \\ Aug. \\ zyth, \\ 1910. \\ \hline \\ 5,307 \\ - 5'37 $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

Employment continued moderate on the whole with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire and the North of England; there was some decline at Wakefield and Seaham Harbour, where employment was good a month ago: employment was much better than a year ago. It was bad and worse than a month ago, with short time, at Bristol. It continued moderate at Portobello, and was slack and worse than a month ago at Dublin. Medicine bottle makers at Rotherham continued to be fairly busy. Employment continued good with flint glass makers at Employment continued good with finit glass makers at Birmingham, Wordsley, and Stourbridge. With flint glass cutters it was fair at Birmingham, and good at Wordsley and Stourbridge. Employment was fair with glass flatteners at St. Helens, but not quite so good as a month ago. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was fair and better than both a month ago and a year ago. Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago, with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It continued dull with glass blowers in London.

and Fr

Deside	August,	July,	August,		+) or -) on a
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports :	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	100,411	85,405	89,918	+ 15,006	+ 10,493
Plate	30,583	26,224	30,480	+ 4,359	+ 103
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	75,662	70,695	68,585	+ 4,967	+ 7,077
Manufactures, other	874	45	120	+ 829	+ 754
sorts	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross,
Bottles	117,139	124,483	118,998	- 7,344	- 1,859
Exports :	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Plate	23,587	21,510	14,472	+ 2,077	+ 9,115
Flint	6,920	5,394	6,160	+ 1,526	+ 760
Manufactures, other	54,817	49,331	36,938	+ 5,486	+ 17,879
sorts	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
Bottles	76,435	69,114	52,349	+ 7,321	+ 24,086

PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHEN-WARE INDUSTRY.

(Based on 116 Returns—109 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair, and better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 22,591 workpeople in the week ended August 27th, 1910, showed a decrease of o'3 per cent. in the number employed, and of o'6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3'4 per cent. in the number employed and of 7'0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	N	orkpeop	le.	start	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Aug. 27th, 1910.	Month ago,	Year ago.	Aug. 27th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches : China Manufacture Earthenware Manufactur Other Branches (includin unspecified)		Per cent. - 0'2 - 0'4 - 0'3	Per cent. + 2'5 + 3'7 + 3'2	£ 3,811 12,634 4,578	Per cent. + 2'3 - 0'2 - 3'7	Per cent. + 12'3 + 5'0 + 8'3		
Total	22,591	- 0.3	+ 3'4	21,023	- 0'6	+ 7.0		
Other Districts	17,808	- 0'2 - 0'9	+ 3.6 + 2.8	16,128 4,895	- 0.8 + 0.2	+ 7.6 + 5.1		
Total	22,591	- 0.3	+ 3'4	21,023	- 0.6	+ 7.0		

In the Potteries district employment in the china and porcelain trade showed little change as compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago; in the earthenware and tile branches employment continued, on the whole, good, though, in the tile trade, there was some decline, as compared with a month ago. In the earthenware trade in Scotland employment was reported as fair generally, and about the same as a year ago. With tobacco pipe makers in Glasgow it was also fair.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in August, 1910, were valued at \pounds 77,277 as compared with \pounds 70,605 in July, 1910, and \pounds 99,167 in August, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £257,697, £253,395, and £193,576 respectively.

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 149 Returns-139 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during August continued fair. It was

better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 13,752 workpeople in the week ended August 27th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and of rea non cont in the a

	W	ork	peop	le.	Serrad	Earnings.				
Districts.	Week ended August		Week ended August	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a						
	27th, 1910.		onth go.		lear ago.	27th, 1910.	Month ago.			ear go.
ersien ser-galiere	1-150	Per cent.		Per cent.		£	Per cent.		Per cent.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,344	+	1.1	-	0.2	3,998	+	1.0	+	6.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties	4,171	-	1.3	+	0.0	4,624	-	1. 8	+	5'1
South and South-West Counties and Wales	3,645	-	0'7	+	1.0	4,478	+	9.9	+	6.6
Scotland	1,645	12	0'3	+	10'4	1.806	4	3'2	+	0.0
Other Districts	947	-	3.3	-	6.9	1,003	-	1'4		8.7
Total	13,752	-	0.6	+	I'2	15,909	+	2'0	+	5'2

In the Northern Counties and Yorkshire employment continued fair generally and was better than a year ago; in the Tees district it was, however, moderate and not so good as a year ago. In Lancashire employment was dull. In the Midlands there was some decline on a month ago, but an improvement on a year ago: in Shropshire employment was good ; in Staffordshire and Nottingham, it was fair. In the Peterborough district there was an improvement on a month ago and employment was good generally. In the Eastern Counties it was fairly good, and in the Southern Counties there was a marked improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment was fair and much better than a year ago.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 210 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

EMPLOYMENT was generally regular, but day labourers and men on piecework lost a good deal of time in some parts of the country on account of wet weather, which often considerably hindered work towards the end of the month. Harvesting and hoeing caused a fair demand for extra men, but the supply was sufficient and frequently tended towards an excess. Several correspondents referred to a smaller demand for harvesters than last vear.

Northern Counties .- Nearly all reports from these counties mention an interruption to work from wet weather, and day labourers were consequently somewhat irregularly employed. There was generally an ample supply of such men, but in the Morpeth Union (Northumberland) some scarcity was reported. A correspondent in the Patrington Union (Yorkshire) states that there were more Irish labourers seeking work than for some years past.

Midland Counties .- Extra men employed on the corn harvest lost some time through rain in most districts. The supply of such men was generally ample, and a surplus was reported in certain districts. There was generally a sufficient supply of men for permanent situations, but a demand for carters was mentioned in the Pershore (Worcestershire) Union.

Eastern Counties .- There was a fair demand for extra labourers in these counties on account of the corn harvest, hoeing, hedge-trimming, &c., and generally not much loss of time was reported. With the exception of certain districts in Suffolk, where there was some scarcity of men for hoeing, the supply of extra men was sufficient, and in several districts, more particularly in *Essex*, a surplus was reported.

Southern and South Western Counties .- Day

September, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

labourers employed at haymaking and harvesting lost some time through rain in most districts. The supply of such men was generally equal to the demand, and was reported to be more than sufficient in some districts in Kent. Sussex, Hampshire, and Dorset. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported from the Godstone (Surrey) Union, the Petworth (Sussex) Union and the Axbridge (Somerset) Union and from several districts in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire and Cornwall.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in August, 1910, showed a decrease in both quantity and value as compared with August, 1909.

			Quar	atity.	Val	lue.
	nga wilayin		Aug., 1910.	Aug., 1909.	Aug.; 1910.	Aug., 1909.
Fish (other England Scotland Ireland	than Shell) : and Wales		Cwts. 1,331,202 1,149,446 66,806	Cwts. 1,374,578 1,478,579 73,202	£ 69 ⁸ ,757 39 ² ,774 23,524	£ 723,919 632,992 21,755
Shell Fish	Total		2,547,454	2,926,359	1,115,055 28,224	1,378,666 30,659
	Total Value		11.11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,143,279	1,409,325

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

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in August, 1910, were valued at £ 565,910, as compared with £ 731,228 in July, 1910, and £ 595,970 in August, 1909.

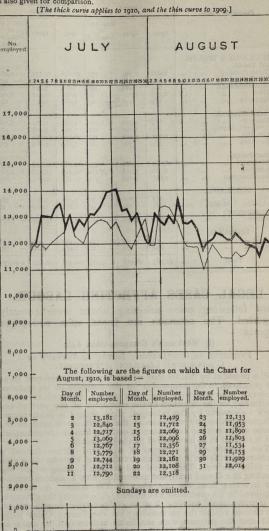
DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR. (Based on 140 Returns-116 from Employers, 10 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London was fair generally, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Liverpool it was slack, and worse than a month ago. At the other principal ports it remained, on the whole, fair.

London.*—Employment generally was fair, but the absence of wool sales caused a decline as compared with a month ago: it was better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended August 27th was 12,410, a decrease of 4.2 per cent., as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 3.4 per cent., as com-pared with August, 1909. The daily numbers employed during August, 1910, ranged from 11,534 on the 27th, to 13,779 on the 8th. During August, 1909, the numbers ranged from 10,928 on the 14th to 13,415 on the 5th.

		d at Principa In Docks*	I WILLING	ES III LONGO	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.		
Week ended Aug. 6th '' '' '' '' '' '' '' ''''''''''''''''	4,568 4,232 3,991 4,349	2,413 2,591 2,361 1,844	6,981 6,823 6,352 6,193	5,934 5,871 5,825 5,746	12,915 12,694 12,177 11,939	
Average for 4 weeks ended Aug. 27th, 1910	} 4,273	2,297	6,570	5,840	12,410	
Average for July, 1910	4,648	2,639	7,287	5,667	12,954	
, Aug., 1909	4,012	2,271	6,283	5,722	12,005	

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of July and August, 1310. The corresponding curve for July and August, 1309, is also given for comparison.



The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,161 during August, 1910, as compared with 1,127 during July, 1910, and 1,179 in August, 1909.

Employment was slack and worse than a month ago with dock and quayside labourers at Liverpool.

Other Ports .- Employment with dock and quayside labourers on the Tyne and Wear was worse than a month ago; it continued moderate with trimmers and teemers. Dock labourers were fairly well employed at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. Employment continued moderate with dock labourers at Hull and Goole, and good at Grimsby, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Parkeston. It was moderate at Plymouth. At Bristol some decline was reported towards the end of the month. At the South Wales ports employment was, on the whole, fairly good. It was moderate and better than a month ago at Glasgow, and an improvement was also reported at Leith and Grangemouth, and at Dundee. Employment was fair at Aberdeen, and bad at Belfast.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN AUGUST. (Based on 27 Returns received through the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during August 46,018* seamen, of whom 3,755 (or 8'2 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with August, 1909, there was an increase of 3,253. During the eight months ended August, 1910, the total number of seamen shipped was 330,629, an increase of 10,173 on the figure for January-August, 1909.

				1453.00	Numb	ber	of Sea	men* sh	ipped in				
Princi	pal P	orts.			August	, Fi		Eight months ended August,					
	4 5 5 5 Ft				and the second		1909.	1910.	D	c. (+) or ec.(-) 1910.	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+ or Dec.(- in 1910.
ENGLANI East Coast		VAL	ES.										
Tyne Port				2,666	0 000	1.		0-0		1			
Sunderlan		••••	•••		2,798	+	132	20,838	19,354	- 1,48			
Middlesbr		•••	••••	552 614	562	+	IO	3,729	3,311	- 418			
Hull			••••	1,188	423	1-	191	3,510	3,431	- 79			
Grimsby	••••	••••	•••	1,100	1,145	1	43	9,231	10,429	+ 1,198			
Grimsby		••••	••••	105	156		29	1,168	1,043	- 125			
Bristol Cha	nnel.			and the second	1.1.1			Carlo Carlo					
Bristolt				679	1,721	+	1,042		- Carto Shares	1.200			
Newport,	Mon.			895	1,152	+		4,392	7,714	+ 3,322			
Cardifft				3,792	3,985	+	257	7,344	7,218:	- 126			
Swansea				359	560	IT I	193 201	36,549	34,676	- 1,873			
Birdinood				559	300	T	201	3,184	3,763	+ 579			
Other Ports				A. Hard	111	1.2	Sector State	Contraction (Section					
Liverpool				16,664	17,186	+	522	114,963	120,010	+ 5,050			
London				6,782	7,256	+	2 474	51,128	54,038				
Southamp	ton			3,667	4,140	+	473	31,478	29,603	+ 2,910			
				5,000	+1-40	1	4/3	3*14/0	29,003	- 1,075			
SCO	<i>TLAN</i>	D.		and the second	mark me	12mg	a la marte		freed and	and the set			
Leith				232	200	-	32	3,367	3,000	- 367			
Kirkcaldy,	Meth	nil,	and	360	261	1	99	2,054	2,080	+ 26			
Grangemo	uth	a la de			Contraction of the	1	35	-,-,-,+	-,000				
Glasgow				3,926	4,256	+	330	25,840	29,512	+ 3,672			
to The second	1	1.		anna is		10		-5,040	-5,514	1 3,0/4			
	LANI).		-1920 - 19 62	12.1	18	19 191		A SI - Visiti	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.			
Dublin		•••		12	36	+	24	457	400	- 48			
Belfast				192	181	-	II	1,224	1,020	- 195			
P. 1							-			-95			
To	tal			42,765	46,018	+	3,253	320,456	330,620	+ 10,173			

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following cases affecting labour were recently reported. The accounts are based upon newspaper reports :-

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

PRINCIPAL OR CONTRACTOR; INJURY TO SERVANT OF CONTRACTOR: LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL

It is provided by the Act that where any person (referred to as It is provided by the Act that where any person (referred to as the principal), in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business, contracts with any other person (referred to as the contractor) for the execution by the contractor of any part of any work undertaken by the principal, the principal is liable to pay compensation to any workman of the contractor injured in the course of the work in circumstances antitling him to compensation course of the work in circumstances entitling him to compensation, but is entitled to be indemnified by the contractor.

Two grocers and the keeper of a billiard saloon formed a partnership with the object of constructing and carrying on a rink for roller skating. They purchased an iron building which was standing in a distant town, and contracted with a man to remove the structure from the one place to the other. A workman employed by the contractor was injured while moving the structure,

employed by the contractor was injured while moving the structure, in circumstances entitling him to compensation from someone. He claimed against the partnership; but the County Court judge held that the partners were not liable and refused to make an award in his favour. The workman appealed. The Court of Appeal held that, although the provision in the Act is not limited (as was contended) to a case where there are two contracts, namely a head contract and a sub-contract, the work in question was not work "undertaken" by the partners as principals "in the course of or for the purposes of their business"; and as the workman was the servant of the contractor and not of the partners, the County Court judge was right. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Skates v. Jones & Co., Court of Appeal, July 22nd, 1910. 22nd, 1910.

Compensation Payable: Insurance by Employer against Liability: Insolvency of Employer: Right of Workman AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANY.

AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANY. It is provided by the Act that where an employer has entered into a contract of insurance against liability under the Act, and the employer subsequently becomes insolvent, the rights of the employer against the insurers shall be transferred to and vest in any workman to whom the employer is under liability ; and upon such transfer the insurers shall have the same rights and remedies and be subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer, provided that the insurers shall not be under any greater liability to the workman than they would have been to the employer. A woman was severely injured in circumstances entitling her to compensation, and received from her employers, a limited company, the maximum weekly sums payable under the Act. A few weeks after the accident, however, the company went into liquidation and the weekly payments were no longer made. The company were insured against liability under the Act with an insurance company. The policy contained the following clauses: "If any difference or dispute of any kind whatsoever shall arise between the insured and the company in respect of this policy or in respect of any claim, or of any matter or thing or liability arising or alleged to have arisen hereunder or otherwise connected therewith, directly or indirectly, the same shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the arousing of the connected therewith, directly or indirectly, the same shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889." The injured woman then took proceedings

in the County Court, claiming against the insurance company a continuation of the compensation as from the date when her employers ceased to pay. The insurance company contended that the County Court judge had no jurisdiction to hear the case at all, on the ground that they disputed their liability under the policy, and that such liability could only be determined by arbitration under the provisions of the policy. The judge decided that there was a question to be decided as to liability under the policy, and that such liability could only be determined by arbitration iurisdiction to award compensation. The claimant appealed. The Court of Appeal held that the Act could not be read as having any other effect than to put the workman in the place of the insolvent employer with regard to the insurance company, and that as the policy required any dispute arising thereunder to be referred to arbitration, such arbitration must take place before the County Court judge could deal with any application under the Act against the company. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—King v. Phaenix Assurance Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, July 6th, 1910.

COMPENSATION: REVIEW OF WEEKLY PAYMENT: PROSPECTIVE DIMINUTION.

Where compensation under the Act has been awarded to an injured workman any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased.

review may be ended, diminished or increased. A workman having been injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation obtained an award of a weekly payment in his favour. Subsequently his employer applied for a review. The County Court judge, acting upon a report made by a medical referee that the workman would be able to do his ordinary work in about three months from the date of the report, made an award for 8s. a week from March 25th, 1910, to July 26th, 1910, and for one penny a week after the last mentioned date. The workman appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the judge had no jurisdiction to make a prospective award as he had done, and that he could only act upon the condition of the workman at the date of the review. The appeal was therefore allowed and the matter referred back to to the County Court judge.—Baker v. Jewell, Court of Appeal, July 11th, 1910.

(2) Factory Acts.

FENCING OF DANGEROUS MACHINERY : ONUS UPON EMPLOYER.

FENCING OF DANGEROUS MACHINERY : ONUS UPON EMPLOYER. By the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, it is provided, with respect to the fencing of machinery in a factory, that all dangerous parts of the machinery and every part of the mill gearing must either be securely fenced, or be in such a position or of such con-struction as to be equally safe to every person employed or working in the factory as it would be if it were securely fenced. A workman employed in the factory of a firm of builders was seriously injured by coming in contact with a band saw. He accordingly brought an action against his employers, claiming damages by reason of their negligence and breach of their statutory duty to fence the saw. The defendants denied negligence, and pleaded contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff ; and they further said that if there was any negligence or breach of duty in fencing the machine such negligence or breach of duty was that of a fellow servant of the plaintiff and not of the defendants. It was also contended for the defence that "dangerous machinery" did not include a band saw.

did not include a band saw. In summing up the case to the jury the judge said that it was a question for the jury whether the machinery was dangerous or not. The Act of Parliament provided that all dangerous machinery must be securely fenced in the interests of every workman who might have occasion to go near the machine whether working at the particular machine or not. "Securely fenced" must be interpreted reasonably. Fencing that would interfere with the working of the machine would not be reasonable; but, subject to this, the Act was stringent, and made it absolutely obligatory upon the occupier of a factory to see that the machine was securely fenced. This duty could not be delegated to any other person. The jury found that the band saw was dangerous machinery; that it was not part of the mill gearing; that it was not securely fenced. They awarded the plaintiff damages amounting to f_{113} . Judgment was given for the plaintiff damages 3rd and 4th, 1910.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during August, 1910.

District.		Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examinatio of young persons and childrer from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.			
Drogheda		T. Parr, 27, Laurence St.	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.			
Feckenham		C. C. Smith, Redditch	Tuesdays, 9-10 a.m.			
Govan	••••	R. Brown, Pollokshields, Glasgow	718, Govan Rd., Wednesdays, 2-3 p.m.			
Midhurst	••••	M. Fawkes, Church Hill, Midhurst	Surgery, Midhurst, Week days, 9-10 a.m. and 5-7 p.m.			
Ollaberry	•••	T. Lovett, Ollaberry, Shet- land	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.			
Partick		A. G. Hay, 2, Whittinghame Gardens, Great Western Rd., Glasgow	362, Dumbarton Rd., Partick, Tuesdays, 9-10 a.m.			
Tewkesbury		W. C. Devereux, North House, Tewkesbury	Surgery, Tuesdays and Fridays 9.45 a.m.			
Upton	••••	C. P. Burd, The Manor House, Upton-on-Severn	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.			
Youlgreave			Surgery, Wednesdays, 10 a.m.			

Note.-Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at residence of the certifying surgeon.

September, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

The following Table shows the sales of each of the three Co-operative Wholesale Societies for the second quarter of 1910 compared with 1909 and 1905 :---

aria met na frite strate.		8	ales.*			
Names of Societies and	In the s	second quar	ter of	Percentage Increase compared with		
Nature of Business.	1910.	1909.	1905.	A year ago.	Five years ago.	
English Wholesale Society :	£	£	£			
Distributive Departments Productive ,,	6,556,046 1,621,015	6,244,961 1,490,220	5,066,205 872,282	5°0 8'8	29'4 85'8	
Scottish Wholesale Society : Distributive Departments Productive ,,	1,894,252 699,162	1,844,025 693,280	1,681,961 577,220	2.7 o.8	12.6 21.1	
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE : Productive Departments	61,598	58,779	41,730	4.8	47.6	
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY : Distributive Departments†	42,549	38,075	25,114	11.8	69'4	
Totals—Distributive Depts ,, Productive ,,	8, 02,847 2, 381,775	8,127,061 2,242,279	6,773,280 1,491,232	4°5 6°2	25'4 59'7	
Grand Total	10,874,622	10,369,340	8,264,512	4.9	31.6	

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.-BREAD.

RETURNS have been received from the principal Cooperative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on September 1st, 1910.

The figures in the following Table are based on 228 Returns from Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 132 from Scotland.

District.		domin per 4 Sept.	lbs.	price		lbs. on	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st Sept., 1909.			
	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	71	51	6.36	71	51	6.35	73	6	6.72	
Yorkshire Lancs. & Cheshire	100000	5	5.84	7월	5	6.00	7	53	6.36	
N. Mid. Counties	7	5	5.33	6	5	5.43	7	5	5.96	
W. do. do	61	5	5.65	63	5	5.83	61	51	6.29	
S. do. do	6	41	5.36	6.0	5	5.49	61	5	5.92	
Eastern Counties	6	42 5	5.67	6	5	5.77	61	6	6.33	
T 1	6	51	5.88	6	51	5.94	61	6	6.44	
S.E. Counties	6	53	5.88	63	51	6.02	7	6	6.48	
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon. }	6	5월	5.68	61/2	5월	5•79	7	5	6-25	
England and Wales}	71	41	5•71	7월	5	5.83	74	5	6.27	
SCOTLAND.	1.32		and the second	11.	Contraction of the second s					
N. Counties	7	6	6.22	7	6	6.28	7	6	6.59	
Eastern Counties	7	5	6.25	7	5	6.33	73	5	6.73	
Lanarkshire	61	6	6.07	63	6	6.07	7	61	6.57	
Other Southern	09			1	12/2-20			19536		
Counties	61	6	6.36	7	6	6•42	7	6	6.83	
Scotland	7	5	6-26	7	5	6.31	71	8	6.71	
Great Britain	71/2	41	5.91	71	5	6.01	73	5	6.43	

The mean of the prices on 1st September, 1910, shows a decrease of 10d. per 4 lb as compared with that for Ist June, 1910. As compared with 1st September, 1909, a decrease of .52d. is shown.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lb. of bread on September 1st, 1910, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the

* The amounts given for the productive departments represent sales and ransfers to distributive departments. † This Society has no productive departments.

highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district :---

	IST S	Sept.,	1910.	2nd A	ugust,	1910.	Ist S	Sept., 1	909.
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean
ondon : N. & N.W E. & N.E S.E S.W W. & W.C Counties & Yorks,	d. 6 5 5 6 6 6 6	d. 55 55 55 55 55 55	d. 5.6 5.6 5.5 5.8 5.9 5.8	d. 6 5 5 6 6 6	d. 53 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 57 56 54 58 59 57	d. 6575 6 6575 6 6575 7	d. 6 55 6 6 6 6	d. 6'2 6'1 6'0 6'2 6'4 6'3
Lancs. & Cheshire idlands astern Counties Western Counties and Wales	6 6 6 6	5555	5°5 5°6 5°9 5°7	6 6 6 6	5 5 5 5	5°5 5°5 5°9 5°7	61 61 7 7 7	512 6 5 5 5	6.1 6.2 6.5 6.3
otland	7	51	6.3	7	51	6.3	7	6	6.9
Great Britain	7	5	5.7	7	5	5.7	7	- 5	6.3

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unaltered. Compared with a year ago, a decrease of .6d. per 4 lb. is shown.

In the next Table the predominant price is shown for 27 of the principal towns.

Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lb.	Increase Decreas compar	e(-)as	Last Cha	nge.
		on Sept. ist, 1910.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lb.
ondon	9 86 8	d.	d.	d.	July '10	d. + 1
ondon	• •••	53 & 6		- 2		TI BUREAF
irmingham		53 & 6		- 1	Aug. 2, '10	+ 1
olton		6		- 1	Sept.'09	- 1
ristol		51 & 6		- 1	Feb. '10	- 1
ardiff		51		- 34	June '10	- 1
erby		51		- 1	Oct 'og	- 1
[ull		51		- I	June '10	- 1
pswich		51		- I	June '10	- 1
eeds		61		- 1	May '10	- 1
eicester		5 5		- I	May '10	- 1
iverpool		51		- 1	Aug. 2, '10	+ 1
fanchester		5		- I	June '10	- 1
fiddlesbrou		53 & 6		- 1	Nov. '09	
lorwich		5		- I	Nov. '09	- 1
lottingham.		53		- 1	June '10	- 1
		51		- 1	Oct. '09	- 1
lymouth		6		- 1	June '10	- 1
ortsmouth		53		- I	June '10	- 1
Sector Sector Sector		5		- 34	May '10	- 1
outhampton		5 & 6			Oct&Nov'og	
Volverhamp		5		- I	June '10	NEW STREET
berdeen .		51		- I	June '10	- 1
		51		- 1	July '10	+ 3
		63		- 1	July '10	+ 3
		6		- 1	May 2, '10	- 1
inoPow .		A State States	1000		June '10	- 1
Belfast .		6		- 1		- 1
Dublin .		6		- 1	May '10	- 3
			all shares and			

As compared with a month ago, no change in the price of bread occurred in any of the towns shown in the Table. In all the towns except Southampton the price is lower than on 1st September, 1909. In Southampton the price was the same at each date.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during the twelve months ended August, 1910, amounted to 103,281,680 cwts., or 10,165,040 cwts. more than during the corresponding period of 1908-9. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during the twelve months ended August, 1910, amounted to 10,804,700 cwts., or 163,950 cwts. less than in the corresponding period of 1908-9.

and an and the second second	British Wheat	and the second second		Average
Month.	Mean London Gazette Price	Im (Average D	Monthly Price of Flour(Town Households ex Mill for	
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	cash.)
1909. August 1910. July August	1 . 8 .	Per cwt. s. d. 9 81 7 113 8 22	Per cwt. s. d. II 9 ³ / ₄ IO 3 ³ / ₄ IO 0	Per cwt. s. d. 13 21 11 21 11 71

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number and Magnitude.-Twenty-six disputes began in August, 1910, as compared with 14 in July, 1910, and 39 in August, 1900. By the 26 disputes 6,795 workpeople were directly, and 5,839 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before August, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 17,359 workpeople involved in trade disputes in August, 1910, as compared with 14,094 in July, 1910, and 32,527 in August, 1909.

New Disputes in August, 1910 .- In the following Table the new disputes in August are summarised by trades affected :--

Groups	of				No. of Workpeople involved.				
Trades	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.					
Coal Mining		6	2,778	1,220	3,998				
Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	•••	3	146	···· ···	146				
Tontile	•••	4 8	1,803 1,685	32	1,835				
Other Trades		5	383	4,007 580	5,692 963				
Total, August, 1910	•••	26	6,795	5,839	12,634				
Total, July, 1910		14	6,576	609	7,185				
Total, August, 1909		39	8,393	11,114	19,507				

Causes.—Of the 26 new disputes, 7 arose on demands for increased wages, 2 on objections to reductions in wages, 5 on other wage questions, 9 on details of working arrangements, and 3 from other causes.

Results .- Definite results were reported in the case of 13 new disputes, directly involving 4,126 persons, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 4,120 persons, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 1,560 persons. Of these 20 new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 2,162 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 2,418 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 4, directly involving 1,106 persons, were compromised. In the case of 2 other disputes terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration .- The aggregate duration in August of disputes which started or were settled in that month was \$2,000 working days. In addition 58,500 working days were lost during August owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in August of all disputes, new and old, was 140,500 working days, as compared with 161,900 in the previous month, and 261,200 in the corresponding month of 1909.

Summary for the First Eight Months of 1909 and 1910.+—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days, for the eight months, January. August, 1909 and 1910, respectively, are as follows :-

		JanAug.,	1909.	JanAug., 1910.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work. people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	
Building	12	1,507	18,200	11	688	31,000	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	114	215,102	1,606,700	109	191,126	3,191,500	
Quarrying	7	1,656	30,300	7	1,020	50,700	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	35	6,520	137,900	60	11,590	87,400	
Textile	38	4,599	90,900	49	23,100	263,100	
Clothing	19 18	1,972	16,300	21	2,765	20,300	
Railway and other Transport	18	4,969	79,100	9	13,753	42,900	
Other Trades	27	1,293	37,500	24	3,595	86,200	
Total	270	237,618	2,016,900	290	247,646	3,773,100	

The large increase in the aggregate duration of disputes in 1910, as compared with 1909, is mainly due to the stoppages at coal mines in Northumberland and Durham.

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

Occupations.;	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute	Dura- tion in	Alleged Cause or Object.	
N- also	45	Di- rectly.	Ind}- rectly.t	began in 1910.	Work- ing Days.	Michel Canse of Objent	Result.
Metal Trades— Chainmakers	Cradley Heath and District	700		23 Aug.		Refusal of workpeople to sign agree- ment to continue working at the old rates of pay, until the standard rates fixed by the Trade Board	In a number of cases work has been resumed at the advanced rates
Millmen	Pontardawe	360		29 Aug.	I	should become compulsory. Dissatisfaction of rollermen with arrangements made on change of helpers from day to tonnage rates.	Work resumed on old conditions, pending a settlement.
Cotton Manufacture- Winders, Beamers, Card Room Hands, &c.	Oldham (near)	60	128	21 Apr	91	Alleged bad material	Work resumed on employer's
Weavers, Winders, &c	Padiham	520		16 June	59	Alleged bad material	terms. Employers agreed to compensate workpeople for bad material.
Warehousemen, Woolcombers, Carders, &c.	Bradford	800	4,000	11 Aug.	9	For advance in wages of 15. per week	Work resumed, matter referred to Wages Board.
Glass Bottle Making- Bottle Makers	Sunderland (near)	100	300	8 Aug.	3	Because firm was supplying bottles to another firm whose employees were on strike.	Employers agreed not to supply bottles to the firm whose employees were on strike.
Kilnmen, Mill and Press Hands and General Labourers.	Birmingham (near)	56	260	8 Aug.	53-0 	Against alteration in system of working.	No settlement reported.

 Disputes involving test than to workpeople, and mose which lested test than one day, have, as doning some ended in accordance with the most recent information.
 I making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.
 I making up the totals for the several months of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons. nich lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the

INCREASE OF WAGES AND SALARIES ON | SWISS FEDERAL RAILWAYS.

New Law.

and by the scale of January 7th, 1902, based upon that law, were no longer applicable to present conditions.

In a report of the Swiss Federal Railways Department, drawn up in 1909, it was pointed out that in recent years the cost of living had much increased, and that the wages and salaries fixed by the Federal Law of June 29th, 1900, scale does not exceed £ 208 per annum.

Accordingly, under a law dated 23rd June, 1910, the 1902 scale is to be superseded by a higher scale as from 1st April, 1912. In the meantime an advance of $\pounds 8$ per annum is to be accorded at once to all Federal Railway servants, whose initial wage or salary under the new

September 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Changes taking effect in August .- The net result of all the changes taking effect in August, 1910, was an increase of £648 per week, as compared with one of £1,630 per week in July, 1910, and a decrease of $\pounds 421$ per week in August, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 23,062, of whom 19,562 received advances amounting to \pounds 752 per week and 3,500 sustained decreases amounting to \pounds 104 per week. The total number affected in the preceding month was 69,311, and in August, 1909, 13,088.

Six changes, affecting 9,525 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales, and the remaining changes, affecting 13,537 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

Summary for the eight completed months of 1910. - The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the eight months ended August 31st, 1910, was 464,282, as compared with 1,111,485 in the corresponding period of compared with 1,111,485 in the corresponding period of 1909. The changes arranged gave 311,908 workpeople a net increase of £10,685 per week, and 148,465 workpeople a net decrease of £5,420 per week, whilst the remaining 3,909 workpeople had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £5,265 per week, as compared with a decrease of £69,051 per week in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

Groups of Trades.				January	-August.				
				o g .	19	10.			
D. 11.11.	12.54	1444	No.	£	No.		£		
Building			9,551	- 508	4,137	+	300		
Coal Mining			846,750	- 56,000	369,591	+	982		
Iron, &c., Mining			7,721	- 280	10,207	+++	444		
Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture	••••		2,023	- 74	3,573	+	157		
Iron and Steel Manufacture			14,381	- 495	16,258	++	874		
Engineering and Shipbuildin			24,078	- 1,145	26,533	+	88		
Other Motel Trades	-		44,412	- 2,240 - 368	1,551	T+			
Tartila Trades			3,357		30 25,119	+	T 505		
Clathing Trades	•••		155,478		2,264	+	1,527		
Disting 0. T. 1			397	+ 39 + 61	1,177	T T	63		
Class for Trades			1,042	+ 1	1,1// II5	+	5		
Other Transfer			37 1,679	- 76	2,843	+	167		
Employees of Local Authorit	tion			+ 51	884	+	34		
Employees of Local Authorn	nes		579	51	004	T	34		
Total			1,111,485	- 69,051	464,282	+	5,265		

The total number of workpeople affected by changes in hours of labour during the eight months ended August 31st, 1910, so far as reported, was 11,602. Of these, 3,068 had their hours increased by 5,414 per week, and 8,534 had an aggregate reduction of 10,397 per week.

Principal Changes in Wages in August.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Occupation.	Num Work	ximate ber of people ted by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	Disco years	effect in 1910.	anew anthon hill the borner	In- crease. crease.	and strong to produce the second s	
(Glasgow District	1 Aug.	Bricklayers	1,000		Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
Building	Burnley, Colne and Nelson	5 Aug.	Carpenters and Joiners	300		Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour ($8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ d.).
	STE TROOM	1	Deputies	1,100		Increase of 11d. per day (6s. 5d to 6s. 61d.)
	1.1054.080670513	:	Mechanics	1,600		Increase of 12d. per day (5s. 3d. to 5s. 42d.).
Coal Mining	Northumberland	1 & 8 Aug.	Enginemen	700	. 2000	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per day. Wages after charge: Windin Enginemen, 6s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.; Hauling and Pumping Enginemen 5s. 6 ¹ / ₃ d.
	a secondaria da secondaria Esta da secondaria da second	* (Firemen	250		Increase of 2 per cent., making wages 27 per cent. abov the standard of 1879.
ron, &c.,	Lincolnshire and Le [:] cestershire	Aug.	Iron Ore Miners	220		Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wage 7½ per cent. below the standard of November, 1907.
Mining	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 1	Iron Ore Quarrymen	1,000		Increase under sliding scale, of 21 per cent., making wage
(North Lincs	8 Aug. {	Blastfurnacemen	I,200	j	34 per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.
Pig Iron ∫	Derbyshire and Notts.	Aug.	Blastfurnacemen	836		Increase, under sliding scale, of 21 per cent., making wage 5 per cent. above the standard of 1905.
Manufacture	Scotland	I Aug.	Blastfurnacemen and Labourers		3,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., leaving wage 20 per cent. above the standard of January 1st, 1899.
ron & Steel (Great Britain	7 Aug.	Steel Melters, Pitmen, &c	2,500		Increase, under sliding scale, of 14 per cent.
Manufacture	England and Wales	7 Aug.	Gas Producermen and Charge Wheelers	700		Increase of § per cent.
Textile {	Bradford	5 Aug.	Woolcombers	7,000		Increase of 1s. per week to those receiving 15s. and over and of 6d. to those receiving under 15s.
	Morley	Aug.	Willeyers and Fettlers	300		Increase to a uniform rate of 5 ³ / ₄ d. per hour.

coppersmiths, brass moulders and finishers, &c., on the Clyde.Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour or 1s. per week to ironmoulders on time work in Scotland. Increase of ¹/₂d. per hour or 1s. per week to ironmoulders at Sheffield.

TRADE UNIONS IN AUSTRIA IN 1909. A RECENT number of Die Gewerkschaft, the journal of the Central Committee of Austrian Social-Democratic Trade Unions, contains statistics of the workmen's organisations affiliated to that body in 1909. The following particulars are based upon this report, comparative figures for 1908 being added. The total number of federated trade unions was 4,450, consisting of 52 central (or national) unions, 27 district unions, and 4,371 local unions; in 1908 the total was 4,618, of which 51 were national, 48 district, and 4,519 local. At the end of 1909 the aggregate membership of these trade unions was 415,256, compared with 447,227 at the end of 1908. During the year there have, therefore, been net decreases of 3.6 per cent. in the number of unions, and 7.1 per cent. in the membership. The total receipts of the unions in 1909 amounted to £354,068 and the total expenditure to £343,128, the

corresponding figures for 1908 being £368,998 and £330,193 respectively.

The receipts in 1909 consisted chiefly of the ordinary contributions of members, which amounted to \pounds 307,342, while the principal items of expenditure (apart from the cost of administration $\pounds 63,996$) were unemployment and travelling benefit £71,443, cost of journal £39,137, sick and infirmity benefit £51,092, funeral and special distress benefits £31,290, and propaganda and organisa-tion £33,027. At the end of the year the funds of the unions amounted to £407,246, compared with £397,125 at the end of 1908.

The foregoing figures are exclusive of sums collected and distributed by the unions in support of persons on strike or locked out, a benefit for which no formal provision is made in the rules of these trade unions.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN AUGUST.

THE two following Tables show the work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges during August, analysed by trades and districts. The period covered is 23 working days. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 111.

The "workpeople's applications remaining on the register" at any date are the applications of persons who have registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date, and have not had their registration cancelled on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts. The total number on the register was 79,829 at the end of August, the corresponding number at the end of July being 72,670. These numbers represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and in other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications received during August was 124,085, as compared with 118,588 during July. The figures given above do not include renewals, but do include re-applications by persons whose registration had lapsed or been cancelled. For this reason, and on account of the possibility of duplicate registration previously referred to, the numbers cannot be taken as representing separate individuals.

Large numbers of applicants have reported that they have obtained employment otherwise than through the Exchanges. Such persons are not, of course, included in the statistics of "Vacancies Filled," which only relate to applicants for whom situations have been actually found by the Exchanges.

The number of vacancies filled in August was 31,257, as compared with 33,813 in July. The August figures covered, however, a period containing one working day less than in July, and the business of the Exchanges was affected by the holiday season. The July figures included 3,732 fruit pickers and 804 temporary vacancies filled at Liverpool in connection with the Royal Agricultural Show. In August 2,022 persons were employed through the Exchanges as fruit pickers. Deducting this seasonal employment, the number of vacancies filled in July was 29,277, or 1,220 per day, and in August 29,235, or 1,271 per day. The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 82.5 per cent.

in August (men 84 per cent., boys 82 per cent., women 76 per cent., and girls 80 per cent.). Of the applications on the register at the end of August (excluding fruit pickers), the largest percentages

occur in the following groups of trades:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 18·1; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 13·8; General Labourers, 11·4; and Building and Works of Construction, 10·9. Of the vacancies filled during August (excluding fruit pickers), the largest percentages are yielded by the

Some groups of trades in slightly different order:-Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 18.6; Building and Works of Construction, 16.7; General Labourers, 12.7; and Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 11.3.

The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the case of coach and motor body makers, and women in the woollen and clothing trades, and in laundry work. All the above figures are exclusive of the work of the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange.

During the month employment was found here for 216 men, each of whom obtained, on the average, work on nearly 9½ days out of the 23 working days included in the period. The depression in the cotton trade and the Lancashire holidays have affected the amount of work available for these men.

Another special exchange, the figures relating to which are not included above, was opened in July in Oldhall Street, Liverpool, to deal with the porters employed in the cotton warehouses. There were 2,337 cotton porters on the register of this exchange on August 31st. Of this number 1,440 were at work during the month, 1,095 of whom worked the full number of working days.

In addition to the 105 Exchanges included in the returns for July, the following six Exchanges were opened during August, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables :— Barnsley, Gas Nook, Mayday Green; Carnarvon, 12, Castle Square; Motherwell, Calder Street: St. Helens, 59, Church Street: Stratford, 399, High Street; Wakefield, 81, Kirkgate.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of September, making, with the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Porters' Exchange, a total of 127 Exchanges: Bridgeton (Glasgow); 66, Dalmarnock Road; Clydebank, Canal Street; Gateshead, 13, High West Street; Guildford, 86, High Street: Kettering, 8, Market Street; Loughborough, Market Place; Mansfield, Queen Street; Middleton, The Lodge, Lodge Street; Parkhead (Glasgow), Duke Street; Pudsey, Stanningley and Farsley, 7, Town Street, Stanningley; Wallsend, Masonic Hall, High Street; Widnes, 76, Victoria Road; Yeadon (Leeds), Ivegate; York, Parliament Street.

Table showing by Trades the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the fou weeks ended August 26th, 1910, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the R₄ gister at August 26th.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Trades.	VA	CANC	IES NO	DTIFII	BD.	v	ACAN	CIES I	TILLE	D.	WORKI	PEOPL ing on	E'S AP Register	PLICA at Aug	TIONS 3. 26th.	Total on Register at
	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	July 29th.
Building and Works of Construction Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	5,331 628 3,521	110 67 377	 128	 60	5,441 695 4,086	4,798 390 2,886	90 72 315	₅₆	 41	4,888 462 3,298	8,450 547 9,874	172 94 750	 220	 40	8,622 641 10,884	8,996 604 9,487
Textiles Dress Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages Agriculture—	512 3,992	160 165 1,892	553 625 24	181 265 136	1,498 1,567 6,044	480 324 3,710	122 101 1,602	437 392 28	148 179 103	1,187 996 5,443	1,329 1,449 12,079	145 128 1,985	739 832 86	140 257 127	2,353 2,666 14,277	2,270 2,173 12,846
Fruit, &c., Pickers Others Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	1,801 434 208 682	72 31 76 112	635 29 189 85	84 20 175 29	2,592 514 648 908	1,344 329 129 511	70 21 63 94	524 14 120 58	84 16 120 25	2,022 380 432 688	537 1,255 1,114 1,649	6 90 90 79	519 31 231 95	14 9 85 12	1,076 1,385 1,520 1,835	1,509 1,257 1,283 1,620
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	38	22	63	34	157	27	20	54	27	128	279	15	64	64	422	315
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	140 848 80 198	22 220 22 44	68 848 66 15	18 171 37 13	248 2,087 205 270	80 608 41 132	15 157 17 38	43 624 33 8	4 139 29 7	142 1,528 120 185	455 3,018 279 412	18 196 20 29	79 1,117 83 8	2 149 28 10	554 4,480 410 459	364 4,185 270 468
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	234	6	2	5	247	198	4	I	5	208	488	32	3		523	469
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor) Other, General and Undefined—	892 183	322 56	251 2,403	62 326	1,527 2,968	558 146	265 42	172 1,959	53 257	1,048 2,404	2,943 1,747	790 82	557 5,764	381 746	4,671 8,339	3,985 7,626
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	3,782 805	86 335	614	567	3,868 2,321	3,627 697	74 276	 509		3,701 1,997	8,869	147 935	 1,225		9,016 5,696	8,165 4,778
Total	24,913	4,197	6,598	2,183	87,891	21,015	3,458	5,032	1.752	81,257	59,386	5,803	11,653	2,987	79,829	72,670

September, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Table showing by **Districts** the **Yacancies Notified** and **Yacancies Filled** for the **four** weeks ended August 26th, and the number of **Applications by Workpeople** remaining on the Register at August 26th. [SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Districts.	V	ACANC	CIES NO	OTIFI	ED.		ACAN	ICIES F	ILLE	D.	WORKI		E'S AP Registe			Total or Registe at
any dates which is a se	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	July 29th.
London— West North East South	624 763 777 1,314	237 374 322 367	341 551 432 618	92 272 177 284	1,294 1,960 1,708 2,583	495 595 660 1,127	206 309 252 295	249 435 326 463	71 231 148 245	I,021 I,570 I,386 2,130	2,524 4,508 3,152 5,925	279 374 566 811	696 777 610 1,425	148 159 162 429	3, 647 5,818 4,490 8,590	3,655 5,464 3,591 8,570
Total	3,478 143	1,300 15	1,942 41	825 14	7,545 213	2,877 125	1,062 14	I,473 35	695 13	6,107 187	16,109 331	2,030 I3	3,508 53	898 4	22,545 401	21,286
Street Jarrow-200, Duke Street Jirkenhead-61, Hamilton Square Jirkenhead-61, Hamilton Square Jirmingham-168, Corporation Street Jackburn-100, Darwen Street Jackburn-08, TI, Crown Street Jirghton-43, London Road Jiristol-178/a, Victoria Street Jurnley-Oddfellows' Hall, Lindsay Street	89 309 347 126 294 291 172 302 303	15 46 119 12 31 63 51 110 36	16 80 182 62 59 60 114 30 49	16 12 86 4 11 52 22 18 5	136 447 734 204 395 466 359 460 393	89 282 277 114 245 193 137 178 284	15 55 109 12 29 30 34 94 32	14 69 104 53 50 25 68 24 52	16 12 56 5 10 15 14 17 4	134 418 546 184 334 253 313 372	285 915 3,039 369 760 522 505 781 263	10 58 142 29 66 23 33 132 26	31 111 426 145 145 54 192 214 51	12 25 84 16 10 21 67 7	338 1,109 3,691 559 981 599 751 1,194 347	288 877 2,96 533 515 527 697 955 308
Cardiff—86/87, Bridge Street Coventry—Duplex Works, Lower Ford Street	221 160	30 I3	43 8	13 3	307 184	181 130	21 10	36 4	II	249 145	377 418	42 15	99 26	18 8	536 467	426 389
Derby—Victoria Buildings, London Road	202	43	. 24	23	292	182	43	18	21	264	330	52	73	28	483	400
Oudley-Holloway Chambers, Priory Street	114	II	16	7	148	99	9	10	7	125	200	46	28	23	297	412
rimsby-176, Cleethorpes Road Huidax-Portland Street Hudersfield-John William Street Hull-Humber Street pawich-8a, Princes Street .eds-3/5, Water Lane iverpool-Fraser Street iverpool-Fraser Street Manchester-34, Lever Street Middlesbrough-Oddfellows' Hall, Bridge Street	112 123 300 140 142 345 143 217 1,097 178	38 16 35 32 17 81 79 45 223 13	79 69 34 90 116 75 172 29	30 15 9 16 9 32 39 10 71 2	259 223 378 197 196 548 377 347 1,563 222	81 82 255 100 139 244 124 173 1,019 176	30 8 34 23 17 46 69 37 186 13	54 33 22 4 27 47 94 64 153 29	19 13 10 16 9 24 26 11 54 2	184 136 321 143 192 361 313 285 1,412 220	177 236 318 413 411 1,224 751 1,229 1,922 361	28 3 25 110 34 182 74 76 87 33	61 66 40 31 88 186 137 382 208 53	21 3 7 84 21 79 6 100 16 12	287 308 390 638 554 1,671 968 1,787 2,233 459	280 239 321 578 464 1,420 957 1,550 1,973 466
Newcastle - on - Tyne—Old Royal	92	32	21	25	170	75	32	20	25	152	828	66	154	63	1,111	1,377
Northampfon—30/32, Mare Fair Norwich—Prince of Wales' Road Nottingham—George Street Ndham—21/27, Cross Street Nymouth—15 & r6, Manor Street Ortsmouth—Viotoria Chambers,	181 194 411 99 97 49	76 50 86 19 49 6	45 96 176 92 30 3	31 44 71 3 24 	333 384 744 213 200 58	113 110 321 92 67 46	34 39 51 19 32 4	24 69 126 92 20 3	13 32 59 3 10 1	184 250 557 206 129 54	452 883 802 280 670 508	22 87 55 16 28 17	63 146 194 233 53 15	4 68 41 14 8 3	541 1,184 1,092 543 759 543	443 1,146 934 649 601 555
Commercial Road Teston-143, Friargate teading-172, King's Road teohdale-132, Drake Street totherham-Old Post Office heffield-Suffolk Road itotkport-4, Tiviotdale totke-Archer Works, Liverpool Rd. underland-Old Customs House wansea-28, High Street Valsall-Midland Road Valsall-Midland Road Varington-Old Post Office Vest Hartlepool-Surtees Street Vigan-Woodcock Street Volverhampton-12/14, Bilston St.	107 210 161 225 173 862 242 147 162 121 198 187 85 107 94 260	19 23 13 38 57 73 5 29 13 36 15 16 33 42 30 41	84 12 42 5 32 5 5 5 5 7 22 9 13 36 27 22	26 1 14 29 19 19 16 11 16 5 7 11	186 246 230 268 277 257 222 266 180 228 227 170 158 334	96 176 139 167 156 770 221 104 145 171 182 76 106 94 189	19 20 13 32 52 61 5 21 11 44 11 14 31 31 36	25 9 42 27 33 43 44 20 7 11 11 17 26 16	222 1 14 19 3 29 6 1 10 15 5 7 9	162 206 208 201 245 883 229 197 157 210 193 217 153 170 158 250	491 697 311 156 628 933 338 412 595 506 229 507 425 309 251 1,227	28 19 20 40 26 120 21 41 50 44 7 36 96 39 69 82	123 53 9 90 149 33 77 108 89 10 114 84 84 10 73 182	22 10 9 29 85 13 39 26 1 36 90 46 32 78	664 768 394 114 773 1,287 405 543 792 665 247 693 695 504 425 1,569	560 803 485 240 687 1,016 518 505 595 595 210 407 736 434 4394 1,319
berdeen-Old Post Office, Market Street	191	65	76	36	368	185	43	65	15	308	358	50	58	14	480	373
undee—43/47, Overgate dinburgh—India Buildings, Vic- toria Street	1,860 949	65 76	575 219	61 12	2,561 1,256	1,389 933	59 76	454 215	60 11	1,962 1,235	511 1,043	27 90	100 183	13 26	651 1,342	868 1,277
lasgow—13, Carlton Place reenook—Custom House and Inland Revenue Buildings aisley—Niddry Street	2,204 1,382 189	168 40 24	543 42 56	102 21 7	3,017 1,485 276	2,135 1,362 179	179 40 18	483 39 52	90 21 7	2,887 1,462 256	2,547 468 219	194 39 44	307 106 98	102 26 22	3,150 639 3 ⁸ 3	3,139 842 396
elfast—5A, Frederick Street ublin—Copper Alley, Lord Edward	312 391	36	46 66	4	398 488	202 299	20 14	28 44	4	254 364	73I 1,277	46 82	116 308	5 58	898 1,725	773 2,035
Street ther Towns in England and Wales ther Towns in Sootland ther Towns in Ireland	2,852 305 496	353 27 48	365 64 217	144 33 16	3,714 429 777	2,173 263 397	266 24 33	241 40 102	111 40 7	2,791 367 539	6,300 571 677	652 70 111	1,405 120 231	317 82 21	8,674 843 1,040	7,018 459 763
Total	24,913	4,197	6,598	2,183	37,891	21,015	8,458	5,032	1,752	81,257	59,386	5,803	11,653	2,987	79,829	72,670

Exchange in Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS AT HAMBURG.

THE Eighth International Co-operative Congress convened by the International Co-operative Alliance was held in the Ernst Merck Hall, Hamburg, on the 5th to 7th September, and was attended by about 500 delegates from the Cooperative organisations of Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Japan, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Great Britain.

The Congress was presided over by Wm. Maxwell, J.P., President of the Alliance and ex-President of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, who opened the proceedings with an inaugural address, after which the annual report of the central committee was considered and adopted. This stated that the International Alliance now had a total membership of 866, consisting of 847 societies and 19 individual members. Of these 373 represented the United Kingdom, the countries having the next largest representation being Germany with 141, Austria with 120, and France with 64 members. A new code of rules for the alliance providing a more representative management was submitted and adopted, after which the central committee for the next three years was elected.

The Congress then proceeded to the discussion of papers prepared by Dr. H. Müller, of Zurich, on "Co-operative Distribution"; by Mr. R. A. Anderson, of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, on "Agricultural Co-operation"; by Mr. A. Nielsaen, of Aarhus, on "Agricultural Co-operation in Denmark;" and by Mr. C. Korthaus, of Berlin, on "Credit and Industrial Cooperation"; and two papers on "What can Co-operative Housing Societies Contribute to the Solution of the Housing Question," prepared by Prof. Dr. J. Albrecht, of Berlin, and Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P. of London.

A series of resolutions affirming the principles upon which co-operative societies should be conducted were adopted, and also a resolution deprecating the existence in certain countries of fiscal restrictions upon the importation of the necessaries of life.

The next Congress will be at Glasgow in 1913.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during August, 1910, was 48, consisting of 42 cases of lead poisoning, 1 case of mercurial poisoning, I of arsenic poisoning, and 4 cases of anthrax. One death due to lead poisoning was also reported. In addition, 26 cases of lead poisoning (four of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-August, 1910, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 360, as compared with 423 in the corresponding period of 1909. The number of deaths was 26 in 1910, as compared with 29 in 1909. In addition there were 149 cases of lead poisoning (including 25 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first eight months of 1910, as compared with the same number (including 32 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

		(CASES.		I	EATHS	
		Month of Aug.,	of Aug.,		Month of Aug.,	Mo	ght nths ded gust,
		1910.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1910.	1909.
		-	L	ad Po	isonin	g.	-
Among Operatives engaged in Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Pipin Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Worl China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Coachmaking Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industr Other Industries Total In Factories and Y Among House Painters & F	g	I 3 3 1 2 5 5 2 2 1 6 3 3 1 5 2	22 6 2 15 18 6 10 20 3 51 — 7 7 22 12 12 12 31 27 311 149	48 48 18 17 5 13 22 4 34 1 4 34 1 4 3 9 28 60 19 25 39 871 149		3 	4 1 1 1 3 2 1 1 5 5 1 2 22 32
			Other	Forms	of Po	isonin	g.
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermome Furriers' Processes Other Industries		<u> </u>	I 4 2	<u>I</u> 2 3			
Total		1	7	1 2	30 100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	19 13 16 19	12 5 5 5 5 5
Total				3		=	-
Total Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works							
Total Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning—				3			
Total Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Ex Arsenic.	 			3			
Total Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Ex Arsenic. Other Industries		 of 		3			
TotalPhosphorus Poisoning- Lucifer Match Works Other IndustriesTotalTotalArsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, and Arsenic.Ex Arsenic.Other IndustriesTotal		 of 	 	3 3 3 			

		522201022	and the second		and a company	
Wool	1 2	16 6 11	19 7 15	1 H	I I 2	1 2 3
Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries	I	3	2	-	2	ī
Total Anthraz†	4	36	43	-	6	7
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	48	860	423	1	26	29
Grand Total	74	5(9	572	5	51	61

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

* Both the persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry were females. + Including 2 dock labourers.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN AUGUST.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.)

Exclusive of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during August, 1910, was 239, an increase of 24 on a month ago, and of 30 on a year ago. The mean number for August in the years 1905-1909 was 236, the maximum year being 1908, with 274 deaths, and the minimum year 1909, with 209 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in August, 1910, was 107, as compared with 106 in July, 1910, and 94 in August, 1909. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act during August, 1910, was 96, as compared with 77 a month ago and a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 35, 32, and 36 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during August, 1910, was 67, a decrease of 4 on a month ago and of 15 on a year ago.

During the eight months ended August, 1910, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,964, as compared with 1,874 in 1909. The total number of seamen killed in the same period was 693 in 1910 and 633 in 1909.

Trade,		r of Work lled durin		Inc. (+) o (-) in Au 1910, o	ugust,
	August, 1910.	July, 1910.	August, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service-				- I	
Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	3	4 2	3 I	- 2.	- I
Firemen	I	I	I	1000-24	+ 1
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	9	4	10	+ 5	- ī
including Labourers)	6		4	+ 2	+ 2
Porters Shunters	2	4 I	3	+ ī	- I
Miscellaneous	11 2	15	14	- 4 + 2	-3 + 2
Contractors' Servants	1				
Total, Railway Service	35		36	+ 3	- 1
Mines-	86	87	86	- I	
Underground Surface	10	13	5	- 3	+ 5
Total, Mines	96	100	91	- 4	+ 5
Quarries over 20 feet deep		6	3	.+ 5	+ 8
Factories and Workshops-	Transford of			-	
Textile -			1 Hand	1	
Wool and Worsted	36	23	1 2	+ I + 3	+ 2 + 4
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles		I	3	- I	- 3
Non-Textile	I	4	6	- 3	- 5
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	7	4	7	- 4	
of Metals Marine and Locomotive	8	4	3	+ 4	+ 5
Engineering	9	6	9	+ 3	
Ship and Boat Building Wood	2	. 5	I	- 3	+ 1
Chemicals	2	2	I		+ I - I
Laundries Other Non - Textile In- dustries	28	20	19	+ 8	+ 9
Total, Factories & Workshops	66	58	53	+ 8	+ 13
Accidents reported under	A DESCRIPTION OF			2 3122/10/2	12.0
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5- Docks, Wharves and Quays	100 100 100 100 100 100	8	14	+ 9	+ 3
Warehouses	2	-	2	+ 2	
Buildings towhich Act applies	11		8		+ 3
Total under Factory Act, 8s. 104-5	30	19	24	+ 11	+ 6
Accidents reported under	1		2	+ 1	- 1
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1				
Total, excluding Seamen	u 239	215	209	+ 24	+ 30
Seamen-	1	Q1232.Q	1. 1. TO 2.C.M. 1.C.	and the	
On Trading Vessels-	C. Banks	- 6-11 B	11 1 1 2 AV	States.	
Sailing	. 10 . 49	20 48	9 69	- 10 + 1	+ I - 20
On Fishing Vessels-	en fan	- AT	and the second	a mart	12.20
Sailing	Contraction of the second		1	+ 3 + 2	+ 2
Steam	THE IS			CALL COL	and the second
Total, Seamen	. 67		82	- 4	- 15
Total, including Seamer	n 306	286	291	+ 20) + 15

PAUPERISM IN AUGUST.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in August, 1910, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 215 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with July, 1910, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 3,321 (0.9 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,524 (0.9 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 1,797 (0.8 per cent.) There were increases in 21 districts, the most marked being in the Leicester district (31 per 10,000); there were decreases in 12 districts and in two districts no change was indicated.

Compared with August, 1909, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 4. The number of indoor paupers increased by 987 (06 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 4,738 (2·1 per cent.). In 21 districts there were decreases, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (186 per 10,000), and in the Leicester district (29 per 10,000). In 12 districts there were increases, and in 2 no change was reported.

ALL	Pau	upers on week of	one day August	in 1910.
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula tion.
ENGLAND & WALES.*				
Metropolis.	13112			171
West District	11,638	3,151	14,789 26,278	240
North District	16,366	9,912	8,610	482
Central District	6,363	2,247 7,311	22,739	314
East District	15,428 26,496	18,112	44,608	228
South District	20,490		44,000	-
Total, Metropolis	76,291	4^,733	117,024	243
West Ham	4,939	11,345	16,284	210
Other Districts.	ALTER OF		ALC: NOTE: NO	107
Newcastle District	2,771	5,987	8,758	187
Stockton & Tees District	1,510	4,897	6,407	282
Bolton, Oldham, &c	4,668	7,291	11,959	152 215
Wigan District	2,444	6,462	8,906	214
Manchester District	11,182	10,074	21,256	235
Liverpool District	13,621	11,854 2,256	25,475	112
Bradford District	1,948	And the second second	5,011	136
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,267	3,744 5,043	8,118	160
Leeds District	3,075	2,950	3,805	145
Barnsley District	855	3,598	7,063	151
Sheffield District	3,405	5,713	7,446	254
Hull District	1,733 2,443	7,103	9,546	242
North Staffordshire	2,205	5,812	8,017	184
Nottingham District	1,591	4,737	6,328	258
Leicester District Wolverhampton District	3,947	12,076	16,023	234
Birmingham District	5,269	4,999	10,268	170
Bristol District	3,049	6,219	9,268	227
Cardiff & Swansea	2,391	8,113	10,504	261
Total, "Other Districts"	69,434	118,928	188,362	200
	1	CONC. N.S.		-
SCOTLAND.*		-8 -8r		230
Glasgow District	5,727	18,185	23,912	192
Paisley & Greenock District	823 1,740	5,787	3,530	176
Edinburgh & Leith District	-	2,790	3,635	178
Dundee and Dunfermline	612	3,086	3,699	205
Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	280	1,870	2,259	225
Total for the above Scottish Districts }	10,137	34,425	44,562	209
IRELAND.				
Dublin District	6,493	5,766	12,259	301
Belfast District	2 204	1,258		104
Cork, Waterford and				378
Limerick District	4,035	5,157		
Galway District	313	351	664	193
Total for the above Irish Districts }	14,145	12,532	26,677	238
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in August, 1910	174,946	217,963	392,909	215
	Test States	States and		Store it is

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

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

September, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Inc. (Dec. (– per 10 Populati	+) or) in rate ,000 of ion on a
Month ago.	Year ago.
+ 2 + 3 + 11 + 3 + 1 + 2	+ 5 + 6 - 8 - 2 - 1
- I	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 4 \\ - & 186 \\ + & 10 \\ + & 4 \\ - & 13 \\ + & 3 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 6 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 6 \\ - & 3 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 14 \\ - & 6 \\ - & 29 \\ - & 14 \\ + & 4 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 6 \\ \hline - & 7 \end{array}$
$ \begin{array}{c} - & \mathbf{I} \\ - & \mathbf{I} \\ + & \mathbf{I} \\ - & 7 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 4 \\ - & \mathbf{I} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \\ - 14 \\ + 4 \\ - 2 \\ - 12 \\ + 3 \\ - 3 \\ \end{array} $
+ 3	- 6 - 6
	+ 2 + 16
+ 2	- 4
+ 2	- 4

ll Pox F	Iospitals o
sylums,	Registere

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN AUGUST. THE Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in August, 1910.

Distress Commit	tees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Aug., 1910.	No. given Employ- ment- relief.	Aggregate duration of Employ- ment- relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid
London Central ployed Body	Unem-	*	377	Days. 6,955	£ 817
Outer London:		Alleran			¶
Edmonton Leyton		496 †	54‡	602	105
Walthamstow		734		1,593	§ 156
West Ham Other Towns (2)		358 280	95 13	63	14
	No. Constant	1,868	162	2,258	275
Total, Outer Lo	ondon	1,000		-	
Provincial Towns in England and Northern Counties :	n Wales:	E) deter	Alego a	n haann	¶
Middlesbrough Sunderland		250 903	55	282	52
	North State	The second second	55	282	52
Total, Northern (1,153		-	
Lancashire and Ches		245			¶
Birkenhead Stockport		345 †	32	96	22
Other Towns (4)		334	60‡	1,044	307
Total, Lancashir	e and Cheshire	679	92	1,140	329
Yorkshire:					
Bradford		523 322	113	1,320	219 § ¶
Halifax Hull		2,498	115		
Keighley		24		809	¶
Sheffield		†	44		
York			157	2,129	420
Total, Yorkshire		3,676			
Midlands:					¶
Leicester Wolverhampton					§
Other Towns (3)			51	Piecework	41
Total, Midlands		1,023	51		41
Rest of England and					
Swansea			133	1,554	368 8
Other Towns (4)		. 267			§
Total, Rest of E	ngland and Wales	1,594	133	1,554	368
Total, Provincia	l Towns	. 8,125	488	5,105	1,210
Total, England	and Wales	s 9,993	1,027	14,318	2,302
and the second		The second			1000000
Scotland: Aberdeen		. 85	6	77	8
Edinburgh		. 561	212	2,623	323 208
Glasgow		-6-	113 	3,051	200 ¶
Other Towns (3)		. 163			ALCONTRACTOR
Total, Scotland		. 1,147	331	5,751	539
Total, United	Kingdon	11,140	1,358	20,069	2,841

The following Table affords a comparison between the work done by Distress Committees in August, 1910, July, 1910, and August, 1909.

this part of the second states of the	No. of Distress Committees in operation.			No. of applicants given Employment-relief.		
	August, 1910.	July, 1910.	August, 1909.	August, 1910.	July, 1910.	August, 1909.
TON ISTRACT	T AL	to Class	CONTRACTOR	1		The State of the S
London : County Outer Other Places in England	* 6 24	* 6 25	* 4 37	377 162 488	370 226 591	348 178 799
and Wales Scotland	6	6	8	331	324	1,431
United Kingdom	36	37	49	1,358	1,511	2,756
	Aggreg Emp	ate Dura loyment-i	tion of relief.	Total A	mount o Paid.	f Wages
and	August, 1910.	July, 1910.	August, 1909.	August, 1910.	July, 1910.	August, 1909.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	£	f	£
London : County	6,955	7,337	6,477	817	£ 899	785
Outer	2,258	2,637	2,741	275	375	391
Other Places in England and Wales	5,105	6,334	5,133	1,210	1,486	1,008
Scotland	5,751	6,170	22,083	539	579	2,819
United Kingdom	20,069	22,478	36,434	2,841	3,339	5,003

* The registers of the London Committees were closed for ordinary purposes The registers of the London Committees were closed for ordinary purposes as from March 12th.
 † Register closed to new applicants.
 † Some not registered under Act.
 § No employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men.
 ¶ No employment relief was provided during August, 1910.

II

II

The total number who received employment-relief was 1,358, of whom 539 were in London and "Outer London," 488 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 331 in Scotland. The average number of days for which employment-relief was provided was 15.4 per man employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 41s. 10d. per man, or 2s. 91d. per day.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN AUGUST, 1910.

DURING August 779 fresh applications (392 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 565 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 182 persons, of whom 96 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 187 situations found for applicants, 117 were of a more or less permanent character, while 65 were temporary.

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids was in excess of the supply; the supply of housemaids, ladies' maids and companions was in excess of the demand.

	by V	ations Vork-		tions ed by			Workp Emplo	
		ople		loyers		ma- itly.		m- rily.
•	Aug. 1910.	Aug. 1909.	Aug. 1910.	Aug. 1909.	Aug. 1910.	Aug. 1909.	Aug. 1910.	Aug. 1909.
	igen.		Summ	ary b	y Bure	aux.		
Central Bureau :		22.522	1	No. Contraction	1	1	H	1
5, Princes Street, Caven- dish Square, W. Y.W.C.A.:-	136	93	96	51	28	20	17	9
26, George Street, ((I)	318	289	289					
Hanover Sq. (2)	87	73	209	257 35	34	30	2I 10	21
Dublin :		15		55	13	9	10	14
30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Manchester Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh and	II	29	25	18	I	3	6	
Glasgow)	227	138	128	98	39	21	11	7
Total of 10 Bureaux	779	622	565	459	117	83	65	51
		8	umma	ry by	Occup	ations	5.	
Superintendents,		1 1	1		1		1	1
Forewomen, &c.	99	48	36	14	IO	5	2	I
Shop Assistants	18	6	2	4	2	I		2
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	34	44	21	19	II	8	7	6
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	73	54	31	21	7	5	18	17
Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants	13	3	20	12	14	4		
Migoallanaous	392	369	392	347	62	49	34	23
	150	98	63	42	II	II	4	2
Total of 10 Bureaux	779	622	565	459	117	83	65	51

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 40 persons in London and 49 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 396 persons in London and 85 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

Returns received from two Labour Bureaux (Westminster and Salvation Army) show that during August, 1910, 2,117 new applicants were registered, and that 575 situations were found (68 permanent and 507 temporary). The total number remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 1,116.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

THE following Table shows the Outward and Inward Movement for the seven months ended July, 1910 and 1909, and the average number for the first seven months of the years 1905-1909 :--

1 2242 - 1 2242 - 1 2013	Seven months ended July, 1910.		Seven months ended July, 1909.		Average JanJuly in years 1905-09.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
Outward : Total	227,861	354,398	158,090	255,877	175,654	283,232
To British N. America To United States	102,989 75,353	127,285	53,930 59,436	70,247 136,919	70,801 70,753	85,688 157,669
Inward : Total	100,871	184,067	92,867	162,139	90,933	165,733
From British N. America From United States	20,212 35,376	29,04 0 103,518	16,765 30,994	22,800 88,403	14,563 37,635	21,495 99,027
Balance Outward : Total	126,990	170,331	65,223	93,738	84,721	117,498
To British N. America To United States	82,777 39,977	98,245 67,072	37,165	47,447 48,516	56,238 33,118	64,193 58,641
and the second s	and and and and and		1126 20 10 10 10 15	State or its	Contract of the second	

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for the eight months ended August, 1910. 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.

	Eight months ended August,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in eight months ended August, 1910, as compared with		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.	
.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 156,814,267	£ 163,308,375	£ 168,087,441	£ + 4,779,066	£ + 11,273,174	
I.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*				+23,855,835		
II.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured+	96,006,565	96,556,850	103,357,851	+ 6,801,001	+ 7,351,286	
Active of the area	1,474,674	1,683,893	1,711,397	+ 27,504	+ 236,723	
Total value of Imports	387,783,292	400,317,006	435,780,412	+ 35,463,406	+ 47,997,120	

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Eight M	onths ende	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in eight months ended August, 1910, as compared with		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
-Food, Drink and	£ 13.170.834	£	£ 727	£ + 1,775,512	+ 2 584 000
Tobacco —Raw Materials & Articles mainly				+ 2,244,446	A AVE A CALL SO A
Unmanufactured [‡] I.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-	201,981,875	193,315,644	225,958,737	+ 32,643,093	+ 23,976,862
factured § . — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	3,896,611	4,279,157	4,692,599	+ 413,442	+ 795,9 ⁹⁸
Total value of Exports of BritishProduce	254,041,796	244,536,290	281,612,783	+ 37,076,493	+ 27,570,987

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £71,633,179 in the eight months ended August, 1910, as compared with £60,913,458 and £52,426,966 in the corresponding period of 1909 and 1908 respectively.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended August 27th, 1910, amounted to $\pounds4,139,466$, an increase of $\pounds174,082$ (or 4.4 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding weeks in 1909. During the thirty-four weeks ended August 27th, 1910, the receipts

amounted to £36,498,884, an increase of £976,973 (or 2.8 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1909.

	4 weeks ended Aug. 27th, 1910.		34 weeks ended Aug. 27th, 1910.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.
English Lines : L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	£ 1,253,093	£ + 48,254	£ 11,502,119	£ + 298,536
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	668,830	+ 35,937	5,881,481	+ 193,743
Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	781,416	+ 36,289	6,670,034	+ 132,760
L. & S.W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C. Scottish Lines :	621,800 151,141	+ 28,700 + 188	5,607,400 1,302,016	+ 145,900 + 27,126
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British and Caledonian Irish Lines :	541,369	+ 19,585	4,498,890	+ 154,121
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	121,817	+ 5,129	1,036,944	+ 24,777
Total	4,139,466	+ 174,082	36,498,884	+ 976,963

Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c 4 Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c.
 2 Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins.
 3 Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

September, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING AUGUST.

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

(I) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions:—*England.*—I, viz.. East London Waistcoat Makers' Union, St. Mary's Distillery, 5, Whitechapel Road, E. *Scolland.*—I, viz., West of Scotland Female Textile Workers' Industrial Union, 134, Great Hamilton Street, Calton, Glasgow. reland.-Nil.

Liquor in England and Wales for the year 1909. Home Office. [Cd 5299: pp. 217: price 2s.] Thirty-fourth Annual Report of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives, 1909. Home Office. [Cd. 5311: pp. 123: price 1s.] Fortieth Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint, 1909. With a general index to the annual reports from 1890 to 1909 inclusive. [Cd. 5266: pp. 178 + xxxvii: price 1s. 1d.] Agricultural Statistics, 1909. Part III. Prices and Supplies of Corn, Live Stock, and other Agricultural Produce. Board of Agri-culture and Fisheries. [Cd. 5268: pp. 178: price 9d.] Report to Local Government Board on Back-to-Back Houses, by Dr. Darra Mair. Relative Mortality in Through and Back-to-Back Houses in certain Towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—18, viz., Working Men's Clubs: (4), Tottenham Working Men's Tariff Reform Club, Ltd., 776, High Road, Tottenham, N.; Blaydon and Dist. Club and Inst., Ltd., 37, Tyne Street, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Co. Durham; Bothal National Club and Inst., Ltd., High Market, Hirst, Ashington, Morpeth; Winchester Conserv. Club, Ltd., Northgate House, Winchester. Small Holdings: (2) Guild-ford and Dist. Allotments Holders' Soc., Ltd., 22, Denzie Road, Guildford; Cradley and Dist. Small Holdings and Allotments Soc., Ltd., House of Mr. John Dentith, Maple Tree Lane, Cradley, Malvern. Co-operative Distributive: (2), Swansea and Dist. Co-op. Back Houses in certain Towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire. [Cd. 5314: pp. 48: price 3d.] Royal Commission on the Poor Laws. Appendix Vol. XXXI. Soc., Ltd., House of Mr. John Dentith, Maple Tree Lane, Cradley, Malvern. Co-operative Distributive: (2), Swansea and Dist. Co-op. Coal Consumers and General Dealers, Ltd., 50, Wern Road, Landore, Glam. Agricultural Distributive: (2), Federated Growers, Ltd., Smithfield Market, Birmingham; Claydon and Dist. Egg and Poultry Soc, Ltd., Littleworth Farm, Verney Junction, Winslow, Bucks. Credit Bank; (1), Manchester and Dist. People's Bank, Ltd., 5, St. James Square, Manchester. Tenants' Society: (1), Byfleet Tenants, Ltd., Bank Bldgs., Byfleet, Weybridge. Miscellaneous: (6). Scotland.—3, viz., Agricultural Distributive: (2), Bunessan and Dist. Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Bunessan, Oban; Borgie Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Borgie Bridge, Skerray. Miscel-laneous: (1). Ireland.—1, viz., Agricultural Distributive; (1), New-townbarry Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Newtown-barry, co. Wexford. Statistics relating to Ireland. [Cd. 5244: pp. 51: price 51d.] Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1909. With comparative tables for the years 1905 to 1909. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5292: pp. xxvii. + 318: price 2s. 9d.] Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1909. Vol. II. Customs and Excise Department. [Cd. 5298: pp. 387: price 3s. 2d.] Coal Tables, 1908-9. Statistical Tables relating to the Production, Consumption, &c., of Coal in the British Empire and Principal Foreign Countries, 1885 to 1909. Board of Trade. [H.C. 271: pp. 61 : price 6d.] Report from Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Moveable barry, co. Wexford.

Report from Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Moveable Dwellings Bill (H.L.). [H.L. 146: pp. xv.: price 2d.] Aliens Act, 1905. Return of Alien Passenger Traffic between the United Kingdom, &c., during three months ended June 30th, 1910, together with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period. Home Office. [Cd. 5310: pp. 8: price 12d.] Merchant Shipping (Loss of Life). Return showing the Lives Lost by Wreck, Drowning or other Accident in British sea-going ships, &c., 1891 to 1909. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5300: pp. 5: price 1d.] Shipping Casualties (Total Losses of Steamships of, and above, foot ons pet) Return for the three years ended December 31st. Friendly Societies.—England and Wales—26, viz., Solway Working Men's Club and Inst., Workington; Bestwood Working Men's Club and Inst., Clay Cross, Chesterfield; Rabbits Working Men's Social and Sports Club and Inst., Romford Road, E. Ilford and Seven Kings Working Men's Club and Inst., Ilford Gosport and Alverstoke Conservative and Unionist Club, Gosport Gosport and Alverstoke Conservative and Unionist Club, Gosport; Dyers and Finishers' Working Men's Club, Accrington; Edmonton Central Working Men's Club and Inst., Lower Edmonton, N.; Rhymney Working Men's Club and Inst., Rhymney, Cardiff; St. Crispin's Working Men's Club and Inst., Northampton: Denton Terrace Working Men's Club, Castleford; Poppleton Road Working Men's Club, York; Barmborough Working Men's Club and Inst., Barmborough, Doncaster; Senghenydd Working Men's Club and Inst., Barmborough, Doncaster; Senghenydd Working Men's Liberal Club and Inst., Senghenydd, Cardiff; Werneth Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Werneth, Oldham; Manchester Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Gorton, Manchester; Clayton le Moors Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Clayton le Moors, Accrington; Openshaw Taylor Mills Mutual Self-600 tons net). Return for the three years ended December 31st, 1908. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5303: pp. 2: price 1d.] Fifty-fourth Annual Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Scotland. (Abstracts for 1908.) [Cd. 5251: pp. cxii. + 591: price 28. 10d.] Forty-sixth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Marriages, Births and Deaths for Ireland, 1909. [Cd. 5265: pp. xlv. + 189: price 2s. 8d.] BRITISH COLONIES. Canada. The Labour Gazette, July, 1910. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during June, New Brunswick legislation affecting labour. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Clayton le Moors Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Clayton le Moors, Accrington; Openshaw Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Openshaw, Manchester; Epsom Small Holders Credit Soc., Epsom; Cradley and Dist. Small Holdings and Allotments Credit Soc., Cradley, Malvern; Western Mutual Perm. Money Soc., Landore, Glam.; Herefordshire Conserv. Benefit Soc., Hereford; British Empire Collecting Soc., Manchester; Stanhope Inst. Sick Benefit Soc., Euston Road, N.W.; Centenary Juvenile Oddfellows' Friendly Soc., York; Rose in June Juvenile Druids Friendly Soc., Elland. Scotland.— I, viz., Caledonia Juvenile Foresters Sick and Funeral Soc., Greenock Ireland — , viz., Hirom Tontine and Burial Soc. Printer.] Twenty-second Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario, 1909. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 79.] Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan, 1909. Immigration and Colonisation harvest labour and wages, &c. [Regina : John A. Reid, Government Printer: pp. 225.] reenock. Ireland .--- I, viz., Hirom Tontine and Burial Soc.,

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices received in August, of				
Class of Society.	Commence- ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	R Ca		
Trade Unions Industrial & Provident Societies Friendly Societies	I 	 2 18			
		21	1500		
Building "Branches	2	II	12		

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR **RECEIVED DURING AUGUST.**

UNITED KINGDOM.

18, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.) Mines and Quarries, 1908. Part IV. Colonial and Foreign tistics. Persons employed, output and accidents. Home Office. Cd. 5284 : pp. 204 : price 15. 8d.] Committee on Lead, &c., in Potteries. Report of Departmental

-State of New York. 8th Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, and Annual Report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection. mmittee on the dangers attendant on the use of Lead, &c., in the Manufacture of Earthenware and China. Volume II. Appen-Year ended 30th September, 1908. [pp. 284+505.] 9th Annual ces. [Cd. 5278: pp. 128: price 1s. 9d.]

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Report to Home Office upon the Conditions under which Bronzing is

Carried on in Factories and Workshops. By E. L. Collis, W. Sydney Smith and Miss R. E. Squire. [Cd. 5238: pp. 32: price 4¹/₂d.] Report to Home Office on the Circumstances attending an Explosion of partly manufactured Arkite at Factory No. 165, Arklow. By Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, H.M. Inspector of Explosives. [Cd. 5330: pp. 4. price 1d.]

pp. 4: price id.] *Licensing Statistics*, 1909. Statistics as to the Operation and Administration of the Laws relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor in England and Wales for the year 1909. Home Office.

New South Wales Friendly Societies' Experience, 1900-1908. John B. Trivett, Government Statictician. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 57]

Official Yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia. No. 3, 1910. [Melbourne: McCarran, Bird & Co.: pp. xxvi. + 1163.] Victoria. Determinations of Wages Boards. Jewellers' Board,

Willord. Determinations of mages boards. Journey Doarry Board, dated July 11th, 1910. Carpenters' Board dated July 8th, 1910. Queensland. Determination of the Brisbane Coal Working and Lightering Industry Board, dated June 22nd, 1910, cancelling that of October 14th, 1909.

New Zealand. Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XI. Part 2. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

-Journal of the Department of Labour, July, 1910. Condition of trade and employment, accidents in factories reported under the Scaffolding Inspection Act, &c. [Wellington : John Mackay, Government Printer.]

Cape Colony. Report of the Government Labour Bureau for June, 1910.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States .- Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour. No. 88, May, 1910. Contains article on Cost of Living in Germany, 1907-8, based on the investigation by the Imperial Statistical Office, &c.; [Washington : Government Printing Office.]

-Twenty-third Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1909. Safety appliances, railway accidents, hours of service law, &c. [Washington, Government Printing Office : pp. 338.]

Report. Year ended 30th September, 1909. [pp. 319.] 22nd Annual Report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Year ended September 30th, 1908. [pp. x+600.] 26th Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1907-8. Part I. Industrial Training [pp. 394.] Part II. Trade Union Statistics. [pp. xliv+762.] [Albany: State Department of Labour.]

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-Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics. July, 1910. [Washington : Government Printing Office ; pp. 202.] -Ohio. Bureau of Labour Statistics. Bulletin, No. 37, for the quarter ending July 1st, 1910.

-Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin, No. 73, June, 1910. Labour legislation in Massachusetts, 1910. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers : pp. 59.]

International.—International Co-operative Bulletin. August 6th, 1910. Distributive Societies (Stores) in Poland; International Co-operative Alliance. [Zürich I., Napfgasse 6. September 3rd.]

France.-Journal of the French Department of Agriculture, June and July, 1910. Price of wheat in French towns and of bread in Paris in May and June. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d. each.]

-Journal of the French Labour Department, July, 1910. Employment in June ; departmental and communal subvention of unemployment funds. [Paris : Berger-Levrault et Cie. : price 2d.]

Germany.-Third Annual Report of the Central German Federation of Labour Registries, 1909-10. Statistical Office of Frankfort-on-Main.

[Frankfort-on-Main: pp. 24 and 28.] —Statistical Yearbook of Königsberg, 1909. Occupations; prices of articles of food; sick funds. Municipal Statistical Office. [Königsberg: Verlag der Königsberger Hartungschen Zeitung und

 [Konigsberg. Verlag der Konigsberger Hartungschen Zeitung und
 Verlagsdruckerei: pp. viii + 75: price 6d.]
 —Annual Report of the Berlin Branch of the German Wood-workers' Federation, 1909. Contains as Part II results of inquiry as to wages, hours, &c., of Berlin woodworkers in 1909. [Berlin: Verlag des Deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verbandes, Berlin. (Th. Glocke.)]

-Housing Measures, &c., in German Towns. Imperial Statistical Office, 1910. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: pp. viii. + 635.] -Twenty-fifth Report on the Administration of the Miners' Insurance

Fund, 1909. Supplement to "Der Kompass," No. 16, 1910 the organ of the Miners' Insurance Fund. [Berlin: N.W. 23: pp. 85.]

-Journal of the Prussian Statistical Office. Part II., 1910. Industrial census of 1907; employers, workpeople, &c., in industrial under-takings in Prussia. [Berlin: Verlag des Königlichen Statistischen Landesamts.]

-German Census of Occupations and Undertakings of June 12th, 1907. (1) Occupations. Section VI. Large towns. Part 2. (2) Do. Section VII Communities with less than 2,000 inhabitants (3) Do. Section VIII. Small Administrative Districts. (4) Undertakings, Section III. States. Part 2. Home Industries. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin, 1910: Verlag von Puttkammer and Mühlb echt: (1) pp. 5 + 286;

price 6s. the two parts. (2) pp. 5 + 623: price 6s. (3) pp. 10 + 801: price 6s. (4) pp. 172: price 6s., the two parts. —Prussian Journal of Mining, Smelting &c., 1909. Parts 1-4 and statistical supplements 1-3, 1909, and Part 3 and first statistical supplement, 1910. First supplement contains statistics of production of coal, metals, &c., and wages and hours of labour and accidents in mines, in 1908 and 1909. Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry. [Berlin; Verlag von Wilhelm Ernst & Sohn, Gropius'sche Buch und Kunsthandlung.]

-Journal of the German Labour Department, August, 1910, Employment in July; industrial census of June 12th, 1907, further results; municipal distress work for unemployed in winter of 1908-9 and 1909-10; wages of miners in Dortmund district, 1900-9, and in Upper Silesia, 1887-1909; co-operation; labour disputes in second quarter of 1910. Also supplement relating to labour agreements in 1909. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: Price Id.]

-Report of Municipal Statistical Office of Hamburg, 1909. Occupa-tion statistics, census of June 12th, 1907; cattle census of December 1st, 1909; crops, &c.; emigration; labour registries; savings banks; family budgets, 1907, rents. [Hamburg: pp. 64.]

Austria-Hungary.—Proceedings of the 27th Session of the Council of Labour, January 29th, 1910. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna:

Labour, January 29th, 1910. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: pp. 78.] Ditto, Index, 1909. —Report on the Work of the Austrian Labour Department, 1909. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: Verlag der K. K. Hof-und Staatsdruckerei: pp. 30.] —Statistical Journal of Hungary, June, 1910. Census of Under-takings of October 1st, 1906, including wages, hours, &c., of work-people. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.] —Iournal of the Austrian Labour Department July 2020. [Vienna: A. Hölder.] -Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, July, 1910. Labour registries and labour disputes in June.

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Department of Credit and Thrift, February, 1919. Bill presented to Chamber of Deputies on February 11th, 1910, relating to co-operative banks; preamble gives account of similar institutions in other countries. [Rome:

Fratelli Treves : price 9d.] —Proceedings of the Italian Higher Council of Labour, February, 1910. Italian Labour Department. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : pp. 367 : price 2s.]

Journal of the Italian Labour Department, July, 1910. Labour disputes in June and in second quarter of 1910; prices of articles of food, &c., in June ; Franco-Italian convention of June 10th, 1910, relating to labour of children and young persons ; working class

rents in Italian towns. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 4d.] Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, July 31st, 1910. Labour disputes in June; coal production in first half of 1910; decree of July 20th, 1910, as to sale, &c., of powdered, &c., lead

(other than for painting work). August 15th. Employment in July; prices of articles of food, &c., on July 31st. [Brussels: F. van Buggenhoudt : price 1d. each.]

Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, July 30th, 1910. Employment and labour disputes in June. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante : price 2d.]

—Statistical Yearbook of Dutch Colonies, 1908. Savings banks, production of coal, tin, petroleum, &c. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. xxvi. + 151: price 18. 3d.]

- Report of an Inquiry relating to Conditions of Living of Navvies, &c., employed on Public Works. Dutch Labour Direction. [The Hague: pp. vi. + 30 with Chart.]

Spain.-Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, July, 1910. Labour disputes in June and second quarter of 1910. [N D. V. Suarez, Libreria, calle de Preciados, 48: price 21d.] [Madrid :

Russia.-Journal of the Finnish Department of Industry, No. 4, 1910. Labour disputes in 1909; trade unions in 1909; prices of articles of food in second quarter of 1910. [Helsingfors: price 21d.] —Statistical Yearbook of Moscow, 1907–8. Part I. Prices of articles of food; wages. [Moscow, 1910: pp. ii.+243.]

Norway.-Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, June,

1910. Employment in June. [Christiania.] —Cost of Living in Stockholm, 1907-8. Municipal Statistical Office. [Stockholm, 1910 : K. L. Beckman : pp. 1 + 143.]

Sweden.-Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 7, 1910. Law of July 4th, 1910, on sick funds; labour registries in June; prices of a ticles of food, &c., in May. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner : price 2d.]

General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions. Report for 1909. [Stockholm : pp. 96.]

Bulgaria.-Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, June, 1910. Prices of articles of food, &c., and wages of bricklayers and masons and labourers in May. [Sofia : price 21d.]

Argentine Republic.—Journal of the Labour Department of the Argentine Republic, June 30th, 1910. Wages in provinces in March and April; wages of agricultural workers and prices of cereals in 1908-9; industrial accidents in Buenos Aires, January-April; old age pensions laws of various states (summary table) [Buenos Aires : A Espiasse e Hijo, Florida. 16 : price 18. 9d.]

Japan.-The Tenth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1910. Contains statistics relating to wages, prices and co-operation. Department of Finance. [Tokio: Government Printing Office: pp. 206]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

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

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4520. Trade and Commerce of Barcelona District, 1909. Industries, association of manufacturers in the cotton mills of Catalonia, &c. [Cd. 4962 - 132: pp 76]price 6d.]

No. 4521. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Humburg, 1909. Statistics of industries, merchant shipping legislation, emigration, state of the labour market, &c. [Cd. 4962-133: pp. 94: price 5d.] No. 4527. Trade and Commerce

of the Consular District of Gothenburg, 1909. Statistics of industries, strike of 1909, &c. [Cd. 4962-139: pp. 44: price 21d.] No. 4532. Trade and Commerce

of Denmark, 1909. Industries, co-operative societies, emigration,

&c. [Cd. 4962-144; pp. 89: price 64d.] *def the Consular District of Moscow*, 1909. Cotton industry—number of spindles in Russia, strikes, &c. [Cd. 4962-145: pp. 44] price 4d.]

Duchy of Finland, 1909. Statistics of industries, labour legislation -Bill on hours of labour, emigration, &c. [Cd. 4962-147: pp. 54 price 3d.]

of the Consular District of Odessa, 1909. Statistics of industries, disputes, emigration, &c. [Cd. 4962-149: pp. 133: price 8d.] No. 4539. Trade and Commerci

of Norway, 1909. Industries, emigration, &c. [Cd. 4962-151] pp. 49: price 4d.]

Convention respecting the Prohibition of Night Work for Women in Industrial Employment. Signed at Berne, 26th September, 1906. [Cd. 5221: pp. 15: price 1d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1910. ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

CANVAS JACKETS AND TROUSERS-

C. Groom, Ltd., Leadenhall St., E.C. T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C

CANVAS SAILCLOTH— Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B. Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow, N.B. Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen. CHEMICALS-

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich.

Chance & Hunt, Ltd., 5, Fenchurch St., E.C. C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Ltd., 9, Mincing Lane, E.C. United Alkali Co., Ltd., 30, James St., Liverpool.

COOKING APPARATUS-Benham & Sons, Ltd., 66, Wigmore St., London, W.

J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford. CYLINDERS FOR GASES— Projectile Co., 1902, Ltd., New Rd., Wandsworth Rd., S.W. Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Elswick Works, C. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks. Newcastle-on-Tyne. SWITCHBOARDS, &c. (Aldershot Electricity Supply) — British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Trafford DRILL, WHITE COTTON-E. Lane & Sons, Hope Mills, Walkenden, Manchester. W. Cotterill & Co., 31, New Cannon St., Manchester. T. Thomas & Co., Ltd., 3, Chepstow St., Manchester. LINOLEUM—Fife Linoleum Co., Kirkcaldy, N.B. Park, Manchester. TURBINE, STEAM, &C. (Aldershot Electricity Supply)—Willans & Robinson, Ltd., Victoria Works, Rugby. WORKS SERVICES-LINSEED OILS-Additions, &c., Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow-S. Stevenson & Co., J. M. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Hull. 59, Logan St., Rutherglen, Glasgow. C. Price & Co., 13, Upper Thames St., E.C. Younghusband, Barnes & Co., Lower King and Queen Wharf, Alterations and Additions, Depot Barracks, Warrington-R. Holt, 50, Badger St., Bury. Alterations to Staircases, Dover-Clarke & Epps, Cornwallis Rd., Rotherhithe, S.E. PAINT, WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC-Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Maidstone. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., 94, Gracechurch St., E.C. Converting Wagon Sheds into Storehouses, Hilsea—South Western Building & Steam Joinery Co., Ltd., Gosport Erection of Annexes, Arbour Hill Barracks, Dublin—J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., Fair View, Dublin. LEAD, RED— Cookson & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Cox Bros. & Co., The Lead Works, Derby. Foster, Blackett & Wilson, Ltd., Tyne Lead Works, Hebburn-Erection of Annexes, Cork Barracks-T. Kelleher, 4, Millerd St., on-Tyne. Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., The Lead Works, Newcastle-on-Cork. Erection of Lecture Hall, &c., Aldershot-Jas. Crockerell, Tyne. Stanhope Lines, Aldershot. Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester. Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters, Fort George-W. Finlayson & Sons, Pilrig Works, Balfour St., Leith. NAVY TARTAN-J. Law'& Sons, North Dean Mills, West Vale, Greetland, nr. Halifax. Erection of Mobilization Storehouse, Richmond Barracks, SHIRTING, BLUE STRIPED COTTON-J. Stuttard & Sons, 61, Mosley Dublin-McRoberts & Armstrong, Lower Windsor, Belfast. Erection of Officers' Mess, Cork-Collen Bros., Ltd., East Wall, St., Manchester. SOCKS AND STOCKINGS-A. Yates & Co., Millstone Lane, Leicester. W. & H. Howe, Curzon St., Leicester. Dublin. Extension of Pier, Dunree-J. & W. Stewart, Ormeau Rd., Belfast. Socks-S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester. Extension of Store for Kits, Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow-STOCKINGS-A. Kemp, Dover St., Leicester. J. Herbertson & Sons, 85, Bedford St., Glasgow. External Services (forming paths, &c.), Burscough-Jowett Bros., STEEL WIRE ROPE-W. J. Glover & Co., St. Helen's. Dixon & Corbitt, and R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Rope Burscough. Internal Wiring of Sculleries, Married Quarters, Aldershot-Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne. Electric and General Lighting Engineering Co., 17, Grace-Towelling, Huckaback-D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B. church St., E.C. VALVES, GUN METAL-Periodical Works Services at-J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse. Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Deptford Yard, Sunderland. Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., Inchholm Works, Whiteinch, Glasgow. Aldershot (North, Sandhurst, Blackdown and Deepcut, Stanhope Lines)—M. McCarthy, Heidelburg, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W. Aldershot (South)—F. Holdsworth, 32, Saltaire Rd., WAISTBELTS-Bryde & Orr, 5, Jewin Crescent, E.C. ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT. Shipley. Brecon—F. Holdsworth, 32, Saltaire Rd., Shipley. Dublin (South)—S. Kendall, 6, Byram Rd., Huddersfield. Hounslow—W. F. Blay, Ltd., Dartford. PIPES, CAST IRON, for Port Victoria.-Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. STEELWORK, &c., for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth-Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Netley—F. Holdsworth, 32, Saltaire Rd., Shipley. Sheerness, Grain and Slough—M. McCarthy, Heidelburg, WORKS SERVICES-Erection of Detention Quarters, R.N. Barracks, Chatham-Wm. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Meadway, Hendon. King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W. Woolwich—Bagnall & Sons, Shipley. Woolwich (R.M. Academy)—Bagnall & Sons, Shipley. Reconstruction of Drainage, Richmond—D. Gill & Son, Nether Removing existing Timber Wharf and reconstructing same in Ferro-concrete, and Dredging at Turnchapel—E. R. Lester, 13, Whitefield Terrace, Plymouth. Hall Rd., Doncaster. Tank, for Fuel Oil Storage-Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd., Repairs and Maintenance of War Department Buildings, &c., Salisbury Plain (Eastern Section)-W. E. Chivers & Sons, Darlington. WAR OFFICE. Sheep St., Devizes. Roof-glazing (Periodical)—H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., 55, Lionel BOILERS, WATER TUBE-Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew, N.B. CHINAWARE-A. B. Jones & Sons, Grafton Works, Longton, Staffs. St., Birmingham. CLOTH--W. H. Heywood & Co., 39, Victoria St., S.W. Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield. J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, nr. Leeds. INDIA OFFICE STORE DEPARTMENT. CLOTHING (Running Contract)-G. Glanfield & Son, I, 3 & 5, BASINS-Linley & Co., River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. Brick Lane, E. COATS, INDIA-RUBBER-Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Victoria India-BELLOWS -Alldays & Onions, Gt. Western Works, Birmingham. rubber Mills, Edinburgh. BUFFERS-Nasmyth Wilson & Co., Patricroft. COMPOSITION, STEEL MOULDING (Running Contract)—Pickford, Holland & Co., Eclipse Gannister Works, Attercliffe Rd., CARBON BRUSHES-Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Park. CLOSETS-J. Levick, Aston. Sheffield CRANES—H. Morris & Bastert, Ltd., Empress Works, Loughborough. EARTHENWARE—C. T. Malling & Sons, Ford Potteries, Newcastle-CONES, &c.-Gresham & Craven, Ordsall Lane, Manchester. DRILL-E. Spinner & Co., 11, Albert Sq., Manchester. R. Haworth & Co., 28, High St., Manchester. on-Tyne. ENGINES, OIL, RENEWAL OF PARTS OF (Running Contract)-R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd., Spittlegate Iron Works, Grantham. ENGINE, HYDRAULIC PUMPING-Tannett, Walker & Co., Ltd., A. Stockwell & Co., 4, Chatham St., Manchester. J. Thomas & Co., 3, Chepstow St., Manchester. Leeds. FLANNEL-John Smith, Ltd., Milnrow, nr. Rochdale. J. Schofield & Sons, Rochdale. J. Harper & Sons, Eccle shill. FITTINGS, STABLE-Wilmer & Sons, High St., Stratford, E. GYMNASTIC APPARATUS (Running Contract)-T. M. Gardiner, Hoddesdon, Herts. HAVERSACKS-T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N. Wm. Clegg, Rochdale. HORSES, DUMMY (Running Contract)-Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Port HOSE-W. Warne & Co., 29, Gresham St., E.C. Dundas, Glasgow. INDIA-RUBBER SHEET-North British Rubber Co., East Rd., E.C. KNIVES. CLASP-Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Milton Works, Sheffield. A. Ibbitt, 27, Carver St., Sheffield. INDIA-RUBBER TUBING-W. Warne & Co., 29, Gresham St., E.C. IRON, PIG-Workington Iron, &c., Co., 9, Mincing Lane, E.C. 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