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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

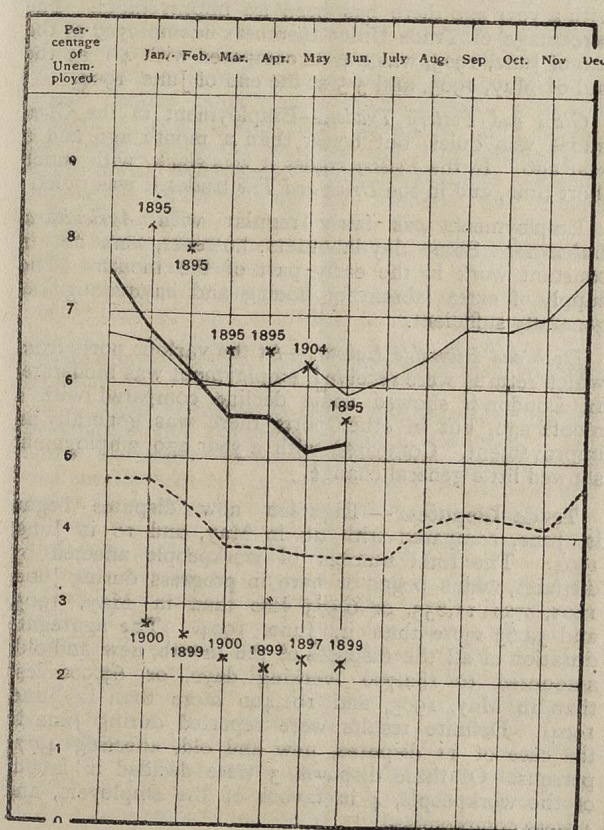


CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1905.
— Thin Curve = 1904.
- - - Dotted Curve = Mean of 1895-1904.

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

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JUNE.

[Based on 4,935 returns, viz.: 3,576 from Employers or their Associations; 1,265 from Trade Unions, and 100 from other sources.]

COMPARED WITH MAY EMPLOYMENT GENERALLY SHOWED LITTLE CHANGE.

As compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, and in the textile and boot and shoe industries, but a decline in the building trades.

In the 271 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 576,346, making returns, 29,995, or 5.2 per cent.,

were reported as unemployed at the end of June, 1905, as compared with 5.1 per cent. at the end of May, 1905, and 5.9 per cent. in June, 1904.

Employment in various Industries.—*Building Trades.*—Employment continued dull for the time of year. It showed little change compared with a month ago, but was worse than a year ago.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry in June, when allowance is made for time lost through holidays, showed the usual seasonal decline as compared with May, but was about the same as a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. At the 118 mines and open works covered by the returns received from employers the average weekly number of days worked during the four weeks ended June 24th was 5.62,* as compared with 5.85 in the previous month, and 5.91† in June, 1904.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment showed no change as compared with the previous month. It was considerably better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters show that 322 furnaces, employing about 22,800 workpeople, were in blast at the end of June—the same number as in May, and an increase of 16 compared with June, 1904.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment at iron and steel works continued good on the whole, and was considerably better than a year ago. Returns relating to 193 works, employing 89,475 workpeople, show that the volume of employment in the week ended June 24th, 1905, was 0.2 per cent. greater than a month ago, and 7.6 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Tinplate Manufacture.—Employment in this industry continued good, and was much better than a year ago. At the end of June 417 mills were at work, the same number as in the previous month, and 54 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Engineering Trade.—Employment generally showed a slight further improvement, and was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June, 1905, was 5.1, as compared with 5.2 at the end of May, and 6.7 at the end of June, 1904.

Shipbuilding Trades.—While some districts improved and others declined, employment on the whole showed but little change as compared with a month ago, and was slightly better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 11.5, as compared with 11.1 at the end of May, and with 12.9 a year ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment continued very brisk, and was considerably better than a year ago. Returns from

* Reduced by 0.24 of a day on account of Whitsuntide holidays.
† Revised figure.

firms employing 134,885 workpeople in the last week in June showed no change in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with a year ago, when organised short time, although much reduced, was still the rule in certain spinning districts.

Woolen Trade.—Employment continued good during June, and showed an improvement compared with a year ago, especially in Scotland and the Huddersfield district. Returns from firms employing 17,088 workpeople at the end of June showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the end of May, and an increase of 7.2 per cent. compared with the end of June, 1904.

Worsted Trade.—Employment remained about the same as in May, and was a little better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 36,732 workpeople at the end of June showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the end of May, and an increase of 2.3 per cent. compared with the end of June, 1904.

Flax (Linen) Trade.—Employment continued fair generally, showing little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 45,463 workpeople at the end of June showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the end of May, 1905, and an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the end of June, 1904.

Jute Trade.—Employment in this industry remained moderate, and was worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 19,588 workpeople in the last week of June showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with May, and a decrease of 3.7 per cent. compared with June, 1904.

Silk Trade.—Employment in this industry showed a slight falling off in June as compared with May. It was generally better, however, than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 9,389 workpeople showed a decline of 0.6 per cent. in the number of throwing and spinning spindles as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago; the number of power looms working showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. compared with the previous month, but an increase of 5.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment generally continued moderate, and was considerably better than a year ago. Firms employing 20,670 workpeople in the last week in June showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, but an increase of 8.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the *bespoke* branch was moderate, and showed the usual seasonal decline after the Whitsuntide holidays; it was, however, better than a year ago. In the *ready-made* branch it showed a decline, but was fair and much better than a year ago.

Hat Trade.—In the *Silk* hat trade employment was moderate. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 11.2 per cent., compared with 10.7 per cent. at the end of May, and 8.2 per cent. a year ago. In the *Felt* hat trade in the corresponding periods the percentages of Trade Union members unemployed were 2.4, 1.9, and 2.6, and employment was slack.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment was moderate and showed a slight decline as compared with May; it was better than a year ago. Returns from 461 firms, employing 62,009 workpeople, and paying £60,042 in wages on the last pay-day in June, showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the last pay-day in May, and an increase of 5.3 per cent. compared with the last pay-day in June, 1904.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment in June was slack, but better than a year ago, and slightly better than a

month ago. The percentage of Trade Union members returned as unemployed at the end of June was 7.2, as compared with 7.5 at the end of May, and 9.1 a year ago.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment in June remained slack, and was about the same as a month and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of the month was 5.5, as compared with 5.4 in May, and 5.1 in June, 1904.

Papermaking Trade.—Employment was fairly good at machine mills, but was slack in the hand-made trade, and worse than a month and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 20,747 workpeople showed a decline of 0.2 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with May, 1905, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with June, 1904.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in the furnishing and brushmaking trades declined considerably in June, and although it improved with mill-sawyers, coopers and coachbuilders, the net effect in this group of trades was a decline. As compared with a year ago there has been an improvement. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June, 1905, was 4.4, as compared with 4.1 at the end of May, 1905, and 5.5 at the end of June, 1904.

Glass and Pottery Trades.—Employment in the Glass trades was quiet, but better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Pottery trades it was slack, with much short time, and in the Brick and Tile trades it was quiet.

Employment was fairly regular with **Agricultural Labourers.** Some day-labourers, however, were not in constant work in the early part of the month. The supply of extra labour for hoeing and haymaking was generally sufficient.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—At the various ports from which returns were received, employment was moderate. In London it showed some decline compared with a month ago, but in other ports there was generally an improvement. Compared with a year ago, employment showed little general change.

Trade Disputes.—Eighteen new disputes began in June, compared with 26 in May, and 16 in June, 1904. The total number of workpeople affected by disputes, which began or were in progress during June, 1905, was 11,855, or 6,373 less than in May, 1905, and 5,063 more than in June, 1904. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 182,700 working days, or 69,900 less than in May, 1905, and 101,400 more than in June, 1904. Definite results were reported during June in the case of 11 disputes, new and old, affecting 4,773 persons. Of these disputes, 3 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 4 in favour of the employers, and 4 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The net effect of all the changes in rates of wages reported in June was a decrease in wages of over £70 per week. The changes affected about 12,700 workpeople, of whom nearly 7,350 received advances, while about 5,350 sustained decreases. The changes of the previous month affected nearly 161,600 workpeople, the net result being a decrease of over £6,550 per week. During June, 1904, the number affected was nearly 14,700, and the net result a decrease of about £160 per week.

The principal changes reported were an increase affecting 5,500 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, and decreases affecting 1,500 carpenters and joiners at Newcastle-on-Tyne and over 1,300 blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland.

Three changes affecting nearly 7,500 workpeople engaged in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes affecting over 5,200 workpeople were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, five of these changes, affecting over 1,800 workpeople, being preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN JUNE.

(Based on Returns received from Town Clerks and Local Correspondents, relating to the Metropolis and surrounding district, and nearly all towns with a population of 50,000 and over, and in the case of smaller towns to most of those in which exceptional distress has been reported.)

THERE was some further decrease in the amount of exceptional distress due to unemployment, according to the returns received. These returns state that there was exceptional distress in June in 24 provincial towns, as compared with 27 in May, 50 in March, and 79 in January. In London exceptional distress was reported in 7 districts, as compared with 8 in May.

The work provided for the unemployed by Local Authorities was continued in June in 2 London districts, and in 17 provincial towns. In 8 London districts and in 3 provincial towns, where work had been provided in May, it was not continued in June. In some of the localities where work was in operation at the beginning of June it has since ceased, and at the present time work is being continued in only 2 London districts and 14 provincial towns.

The workpeople most generally affected by lack of employment were those belonging to the building trades (except painters) and various classes of labourers. In certain centres other classes of workpeople were also affected, e.g., boot and shoe operatives at Leicester and Leeds; shipyard workers and dock labourers at certain ports; workpeople in the metal trades at Leeds, Manchester, Middlesbrough and Halifax; coal miners in the St. Helens and Potteries districts; potters in North Staffordshire; leather workers at Walsall; glass bottle workers at Leeds.

The total number of persons given employment-relief at some time in June, according to the returns received, was 3,130, as compared with 5,380 in May. The average number of days' work which each man received was about 11.

In London employment-relief was provided by the Bermondsey and Islington Borough Councils. The Central Committee of the London Unemployed Fund found employment for 53 men at the City Markets and Garden City, where operations have now ceased. In addition, 167 men received employment at some time during June at the Hollesley Bay Farm Colony.

In the Provinces employment-relief was continued by the Local Authorities at the following towns, the average number of men employed per day being shown in brackets:—Bradford (190), Doncaster* (160), Halifax (197), Harrogate (220), Leeds (70), Sheffield (357), York (28), Birkenhead* (4), Manchester (27), Warrington (34), Bilston (12), Smethwick (23), Devonport (44), Plymouth (9), Aberdeen* (18), Dundee (60), and Edinburgh (48). At the towns indicated by an asterisk work has now ceased, according to the information received, and at others employment-relief will cease as the works at present in hand are completed.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

(a) CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Steel Workers at Llanely.

In September last Sir W. Markby, K.C.I.E., the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade in response to a joint application on behalf of Messrs. R. Thomas & Co., Limited, and the British Steel Smelters and Tinplate Workers' Union, made an award as to the rates of wages for various classes of workpeople at a new tin bar mill at the Company's works (see GAZETTE for September, 1904, p. 262). As the mill was a new one and had only been working a short time, and the rates of wages would be based principally upon an estimate of the future output of the mill, it was agreed that the arbitrator should fix temporary rates to remain in force till January 1st, 1905, with liberty to either party to apply to him after that date for a reconsideration of such rates.

Sir William Markby heard the parties again in June, 1905, and his award, dated June 17th, effects some modifications in the rates of wages of certain of the work-

people covered by the previous award. In five cases no objection was taken to the rates fixed on the former occasion and in eight cases, as to which there were differences between the parties, the arbitrator did not find any sufficient reason for altering the conclusion at which he had previously arrived. A question as to the employment of two extra helpers, whom the employers considered unnecessary, was also referred to the arbitrator, who decided that there should be two extra helpers.

Joiners at Bolton.

Sir Kenelm E. Digby, K.C.B., K.C., the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade in this case (see GAZETTE for June, p. 164) has now issued his award.

The workpeople proposed that the hour of ceasing work on the first five days of the week in the period February 6th to November 5th should be altered from 5.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. The arbitrator decided that 5.30 p.m. should be retained as the hour for the termination of work. As regards winter hours, the parties agreed that the time of starting work from 6th November to 5th February should be altered from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m., but while the workpeople desired that work should cease on the first five days of the week at 5 p.m. as before, the employers desired that between December 1st and January 16th work should cease at 4.30 p.m. The arbitrator decided in favour of the latter proposal. The parties arrived at an agreement during the hearing as to the precautions to be taken where artificial light is used, and the amended rule as agreed upon is incorporated in the award.

Quarrymen in Leicestershire.

Alderman T. Smith, the conciliator appointed by the Board of Trade in this case (see GAZETTE for May, p. 131), presided over a conference of the parties, at which terms of settlement were agreed upon. It was resolved that members of the branches of the Unions concerned should be recommended to continue to work as regularly as possible during the ordinary quarry working hours, having due regard to the exhaustive nature of the work and the health of the workmen, the branches to undertake to use their influence to assist the firm in preventing irregular work, and to advise their members that a workman shall give reasonable notice to his employer if he wishes to absent himself from work for half a day or any longer period. The quarry owners accepted the resolution as a settlement of the dispute, on the condition that at the end of three months a further meeting should be convened by the conciliator to receive and consider the report of working under the agreement.

Joiners and Bricklayers at Birkenhead.

Applications have been received by the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with certain matters in dispute between the Birkenhead and Wirral Building Trades Employers' Association and the Birkenhead and District Operative Carpenters and Joiners' Society, and between the same Employers' Association and the Birkenhead and District Operative Bricklayers' Society. The Board of Trade on July 11th appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, barrister-at-law, to act as arbitrator in both cases.

(b) OTHER CASES.

Bricklayers at Dublin.

On March 1st about 500 bricklayers in Dublin, members of the Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers, were locked out by the Dublin Master Builders' Association owing to their refusal to comply with certain demands, an equal number of labourers, etc., being indirectly affected. The employers' demands were as follows:—

"(1) The Master Builders are to get every advantage given by members of the Society to others not members of the Master Builders' Association, and where work is done by measurement or agreement for such persons, the Master Builders to have a right to claim a similar advantage.

"(2) Every employer shall be at liberty to employ tradesmen from any recognised Society of brick and stone layers in the United Kingdom."

Ultimately it was agreed by the parties to refer the above two matters, and any modifications of the working

the Under-Secretary for Agriculture at Cape Town. Their names will be forwarded to such farmers as are prepared to take them for a year in return for board and lodging.

Natal.—Labour is plentiful, and emigrants should not go to Natal, unless they are nominated by friends in the Colony, or have means of their own. There are good openings for farmers, who have a little capital, after they have acquired some experience of local conditions.

Transvaal.—Owing to the cessation of some large building operations in Johannesburg, the trades of masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and plumbers have greatly fallen off, and there is a large number of unemployed in these callings. The printing trade, which has been fairly good lately, is now declining. In spite of the large output of gold the local supply of white labour is more than sufficient. In Pretoria there is still great depression in the building trades, and many members of other trades also are out of employment. In the other towns of the Transvaal there is very little doing. Female servants may obtain assisted passages through the South African Colonisation Society, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Recruiting in England is now going on for the South African Constabulary, which serves in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Candidates must apply in writing only to the Recruiting Officer, King's Yard, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Orange River Colony.—No one may enter the Colony without a permit. There is considerable depression both in town and country, and there is no demand for the ordinary emigrant without means of his own. Female servants may obtain assisted passages through the S. A. Colonisation Society above mentioned. There is an occasional demand in the Orange River Colony, and in the Transvaal, for teachers.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.*

Employment in May.—In the building trades employment was moderate. In the metal trades the situation showed further improvement, more especially in Paris. Employment in the textile industry continued moderate in the North, and was reported as being still scarce in the Roanne and Ardennes districts. The revival in the textile centres of Normandy was maintained, but was scarcely so noticeable as in April. At Rheims, in the Vosges, and in the South and South-west employment was satisfactory. The slackness reported as prevailing in the silk industry in recent months still continued in the St. Etienne district, and in the power weaving sheds of the Lyons district. The garment-making trades were at the height of their busy season. In boot and shoe making employment was not so good; in glove making it remained satisfactory. There was a slight decline in the printing and bookbinding trades, leather tanners and dressers were only moderately well employed, but there was some improvement in the furniture trades. A further slight increase in the number of unemployed agricultural labourers was reported in the South, work in the vineyards being restricted to what was absolutely necessary, owing to the small demand for wine. In the North the preparation of the ground for beet sowing provided work for a large number of labourers; gardeners were well employed near Paris. Forestry workers were occupied in bark peeling.

Out of a total of 172,302 members of 999 Trade Unions (not including the Unions of miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments) which made returns as to the state of employment during May, 16,378, or 9.5 per cent. were unemployed on the 15th of the month, as compared with 9.3 per cent. in the previous month, and 10.7 per cent. in May, 1904.

Coal Mining in May.—The average number of days worked per week by miners employed underground during May was 5.88, as compared with 5.91 in the previous month, and 5.82 in May, 1904. Taking surface and underground workers together, 74.6 per cent. worked full time (6 days and over), and 22.5 per cent. from 5 to 6 days; the corresponding percentages for April were

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

7.9 and 17, and for May, 1904, 59.42 and 40.13. The above figures were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to nearly 160,000 workpeople, or more than three-fourths of all workpeople employed in and about the mines.

Labour Disputes in May.—Eighty disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May, as compared with the same number in the previous month, and with 100 in May, 1904. The number of persons taking part in 74 of the new disputes, was 14,116, as compared with 9,762 who took part in 71 disputes in April, and with 18,329 who took part in the disputes of May, 1904. Seventeen of the disputes occurred in the building trades, 2 in mining, 14 in the metal trades, 9 in the textile industry, 4 in the glass and pottery trades, 7 in woodworking trades, 6 in the hide and leather trades, 4 in the chemical trades, 4 in the transport and warehousing trades, 3 in agriculture, 3 in the paper trades, 2 in the food preparation trades, 2 among hairdressers, and 1 each among hat-makers, electricians and printers. Seventy-one disputes came to an end in May; of these 17 terminated in favour of the workpeople and 15 in favour of the employers, while 39 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in May.—Twenty-three cases of recourse to the Law on Conciliation and Arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department, as having taken place during May. In 13 cases the initiative was taken by the Justice of the Peace, and in 10 cases by the workpeople.

In 21 cases Committees of Conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of 13 disputes. In one of the 2 cases in which no committee could be formed the employers declined, and in the other case ignored, the offer of mediation.

GERMANY.

Employment in May.*—The upward movement in the industrial labour market, reported in the early months of the year, was continued in May, and resulted in a general improvement in which, however, the various trades participated unequally. Thus the building trades, while maintaining the favourable position to which they had attained in April, showed no material improvement. The same may be said of the chemical trades. In coal-mining, again, though some improvement was reported in the Ruhr district, employment in other districts remained about the same as in April. The metal trades, on the other hand, were very well employed—even better than in April, while the electrical and textile trades continued fully employed. Among the trades in which considerable scarcity of employment existed (partly owing to seasonal causes) may be mentioned printing, book-binding, wood-turning and confectionery. In some districts (especially in South Germany) labour conditions were influenced by strikes and lock-outs.

Labour Disputes in June.—According to *Der Arbeitsmarkt*, 77 disputes took place in Germany during June, as compared with 63 in the previous month. Fifteen of these were in the building trades, 8 in the metal and engineering trades, 41 in the clothing trades, 4 in the transport trades, 6 in the woodworking trades, and 3 in trades not included within any of these groups.

SWEDEN.

Lock-out in Engineering Trades.—On June 10th about 18,000 workmen in mechanical and engineering workshops (5,000 of whom are employed in Stockholm) were locked out by the associated employers. The President of the Swedish Board of Trade addressed a letter to the Employers' Association and to the Trade Unions concerned, on May 31st, offering his mediation, with a view to preventing the impending conflict. The Trade Unions showed some willingness to accept the proffered mediation, but the employers declared their inability to do so.

* *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*. (Journal of the German Labour Department.)
† Based on despatches from Sir Rennell Rodd, H.M. Minister at Stockholm dated June 10th and 12th, and received through the Foreign Office.

The lock-out is stated to be the result of a decision of the Employers' Association, that the interference of Trade Unions with non-Union workmen had produced a situation incompatible with a healthy development of industry. The immediate cause of the lock-out was the failure of certain men who had been on strike since the spring to return to work by a given date, and the refusal of the men to accept the mode of procedure proposed by the Employers' Association for the regulation of disputes.

BELGIUM.*

Employment: March-May.—Returns made to the Belgian Labour Department by Trade Unions show that in May 1.5 per cent. of their total membership were unemployed, as compared with the same percentage in April, and with 1.9 per cent. in March. The number of Unions reporting was 141 (with a membership of 30,847) in May, 143 (with a membership of 31,036) in April, and 139 (with a membership of 29,927) in March. The returns do not include any figures as to miners, home-workers, or agricultural labourers.

Labour Disputes: March-May.—Thirty-three disputes, affecting 6,453 workpeople (5,554 directly and 899 indirectly) were reported to the Belgian Labour Department as having begun in the period March-May. Of these 2 occurred in the building trades, 8 in mining and quarrying, 4 in the metal trades, 11 in the textile trades, 1 in the clothing trades, 4 in the glass, pottery, etc., trades, 2 in the wood-working trades, and 1 in the tobacco trades. Twenty-two disputes came to an end during the same period. Of these, 10 (involving 1,385 persons) terminated in favour of the workpeople, 10 (involving 697 persons) in favour of the employers, and 1 (involving 80 persons) in a compromise, the result being unknown in the remaining case (a dispute affecting only 29 persons).

ITALY.

Labour Disputes in May.—Seventy-five disputes (one being described as a lock-out) were reported to the Italian Labour Department as having begun in May, as compared with 63 in the previous month. The number of workpeople taking part in 65 of the May disputes was 13,935, as compared with 8,532 who took part in 58 disputes in April.

Of 44 strikes, of which the results were fully reported in May, 6 (with 5,803 strikers) terminated in favour of the workpeople, 18 (with 2,045 strikers) in favour of the employers, and 20 (with 2,661 strikers) were compromised.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Strike of Shipbuilding Operatives.—A strike was begun on June 26th in the shops of the Erie Basin Dry Dock Company, the largest shipbuilding yard in New York, employing about 2,000 men.

The "holders-on" asked for 10s. 5d. per day instead of 9s. 10d.; the apprentice ship fitters for 8s. 4d. instead of 7s. 10d.; while the rivet heaters demanded an increase of 10d. per day. These demands were refused. The statements differ as to the number of men on strike.

CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Lock-out of Coalminers.—The owners of some of the Illinois coal mines have locked out 45,000 men, pending the arrangement by arbitration of a new agreement as to wages. The mineowners claim that the State law, which came into force on July 1st, and which compels them to employ special men as shot firers, puts an end to the agreements in force up to that date.

* *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).
† *Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro* (Journal of the Italian Labour Department).
‡ Based on a despatch from Sir Percy Sanderson, H.M. Consul-General at New York, dated June 27th, and received through the Foreign Office.
§ Based on a despatch from Mr. Alexander Finn, H.M. Consul at Chicago, dated July 1st, and received through the Foreign Office.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN JUNE.

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on Returns from the Trade Correspondent, from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades continued dull for the time of the year, and showed little change compared with a month ago. It was worse than a year ago.

Employment with carpenters continued dull and much the same as a month ago; it was worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union carpenters and joiners was 6.7 at the end of June, as compared with 6.8 in May and 6.3 a year ago. With plumbers employment, though slack, was rather better than a month ago. It was worse than a year ago in England, but somewhat better in Scotland. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union plumbers was 10.2 at the end of June, compared with 10.9 in May and 10.1 in June, 1904.

The percentage of unemployed carpenters and joiners and plumbers in the principal districts, according to the returns of certain Trade Unions, is shown in the following Table:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions returned as unemployed at end of June, 1905.*	Percentage of Members of Unions returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage for June, 1905, as compared with a	
		June, 1905.	May, 1905.	June, 1904.	Month ago.	Year ago.
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	6,563	8.8	8.3	7.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Northern Counties†	6,129	8.2	11.0	9.4	- 2.8	- 1.2
Lancashire and Cheshire	10,335	6.5	6.6	5.4	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Yorkshire	4,998	7.2	7.0	6.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
East Midlands	3,011	4.9	5.1	4.7	- 0.4	+ 1.8
West Midlands	4,439	6.7	7.1	4.9	- 1.1	- 0.7
Eastern Counties	1,123	5.2	6.3	5.9	- 1.1	+ 2.8
S. and S.W. Counties	5,926	6.4	4.3	3.6	+ 2.1	+ 1.8
Wales and Monmouth	1,863	4.8	4.8	3.4	...	+ 1.4
Other Districts	537	5.4	4.7	4.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.2
SCOTLAND	3,549	4.5	4.9	7.2	...	- 2.3
IRELAND	4,668	6.4	5.4	7.3	+ 1.0	- 0.9
UNITED KINGDOM	53,081	6.7	6.8	6.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
PLUMBERS.‡						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	1,128	11.7	14.2	9.4	- 2.5	+ 2.3
Northern Counties†	1,492	8.8	9.6	9.4	- 0.8	- 0.6
Lancashire and Cheshire	2,510	10.6	11.9	10.8	- 1.3	- 0.2
Yorkshire	1,119	10.9	11.3	11.2	- 0.4	- 0.3
East Midlands	618	8.7	9.3	11.1	- 0.6	- 2.4
West Midlands	477	9.0	7.0	10.4	+ 2.0	- 1.4
Eastern Counties	108	9.3	11.1	2.8	- 1.8	+ 6.5
S. and S.W. Counties	436	9.4	5.7	5.7	+ 3.7	+ 3.7
Wales and Monmouth	205	12.2	8.0	6.7	+ 4.2	+ 5.5
Other Districts	49	6.1	3.8	6.7	+ 2.3	- 0.6
SCOTLAND	1,034	9.0	8.7	10.4	+ 0.3	- 1.4
IRELAND	624	12.2	16.4	11.8	- 4.2	+ 0.4
UNITED KINGDOM	9,770	10.2	10.9	10.1	- 0.7	+ 0.1

With bricklayers, masons and plasterers employment generally was dull, and on the whole much the same as a month ago. With slaters it was bad in England and Ireland, but fair in Scotland. With painters it was fair and better than a month ago in England, but rather worse in Scotland. With builders' labourers it was slack generally.

The returns received from 79 Employers' Associations show that employment was dull generally and worse than a year ago.

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources as to the state of employment in the various districts:—

London.—Employment generally continued bad. Returns received by the Trade Correspondent from 68 employers show that in the last week of June they paid wages to 12,770 workpeople of all classes, as compared with 13,035 in May, and 14,548 a year ago.

Northern Counties.—In the Newcastle and Sunderland districts employment was affected by disputes. In the

* Exclusive of superannuated members. † Including Middlesbrough.
‡ Revised figures for June, 1904. § Revised figures.

Tees and Hartlepool district employment generally was only moderate, but showed an improving tendency, some reduction in the number unemployed having taken place.

Lancashire.—At Liverpool employment with bricklayers improved slightly, and with painters it was fair, but in most other branches it continued dull. At Manchester it was slack except with painters with whom employment was good. In Bolton and Blackburn employment showed a further improvement. At Oldham it was moderate.

Yorkshire.—Employment generally was quiet (except with painters with whom it was fair), and on the whole much the same as a month ago. At Sheffield it was affected by a dispute.

Midlands.—Little change took place in this district compared with a month ago, and employment generally was dull.

Eastern Counties.—Employment generally continued slack, but at Norwich it improved slightly with bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Employment in the Plymouth and Exeter districts was dull generally and worse than a month ago. Elsewhere it was quiet, some improvement being reported with bricklayers and masons.

Wales and Monmouthshire.—Employment generally continued dull, but with painters some overtime was worked.

Scotland.—In Glasgow employment was affected by disputes. Painters, however, report it as fair. In Edinburgh it was fair with joiners and painters, but dull in other trades. In Aberdeen employment with joiners improved slightly; it was good with painters, fair with slaters, but bad in other trades. In Dundee it continued slack.

Ireland.—In Dublin all branches of the trade except bricklayers and plasterers report an improvement. In Belfast little change was shown, except with bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers, with whom there was a slight improvement. In Cork employment generally was good; with carpenters, however, it was bad.

COAL MINING.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry in June, when allowance is made for the time lost through holidays, showed the usual seasonal decline as compared with May, but was about the same as a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,337 pits, employing 543,887 workpeople, show that the average number of days worked per week by the collieries during the four weeks ended June 24th, 1905, was 4.61, as compared with 4.93 in the four weeks ended May 20th, 1905, and 4.95 in June, 1904. The average weekly number of days worked was affected by holidays to the extent of .39 days in June, 1905, .26 days in May, and .10 days in June, 1904.

Of the 543,887 workpeople covered by the returns, 268,727 (or 49.4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 days or more during the four weeks ended June 24th, and of these, 99,559 (or 18.3 per cent.) worked 22 days or more.

As compared with a month ago, a decline is shown in all districts. The decline was least in Durham (.06 days per week), and West Scotland (.07 days), and greatest in Gloucester and Somerset (.69 days). In Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, South Yorkshire and the Midlands, it amounted to about half a day per week.

As compared with a year ago a decline is shown in all districts except West Scotland, where there was practically no change. It was least in West Yorkshire (.06 days) and Durham (.11 days), and greatest in Staffordshire (.71 days), Notts and Leicester (.61 days), Gloucester and Somerset (.60 days), and Cumberland (.53 days).

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

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in June, 1905, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in Four Weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1905, as compared with	
		June* 24th, 1905.	May* 20th, 1905.	June 25th, 1904.	A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	31,876	4.99	5.12	5.29	-.13	-.30
Durham ...	99,221	5.20	5.26	5.31	-.06	-.11
Cumberland ...	7,042	4.67	5.16	5.25	-.49	-.58
South Yorkshire ...	61,015	4.56	5.09	4.80	-.53	-.24
West Yorkshire ...	18,291	3.79	4.14	3.85	-.35	-.06
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	51,609	4.25	4.80	4.47	-.55	-.22
Derbyshire ...	43,060	3.67	4.18	3.97	-.51	-.30
Nottingham and Leicester	28,392	3.28	3.78	3.89	-.50	-.61
Staffordshire ...	24,614	3.80	4.26	4.51	-.46	-.71
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ...	8,678	4.00	4.57	4.46	-.57	-.46
Gloucester and Somerset	7,674	3.81	4.50	4.41	-.69	-.60
North Wales ...	11,186	4.56	4.67	4.74	-.31	-.38
South Wales and Mon. ...	107,598	5.16	5.36	5.63	-.20	-.47
ENGLAND & WALES...	900,180	4.87	4.91	4.91	-.34	-.37
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland ...	23,401	5.00	5.07	4.99	-.07	+.01
The Lothians ...	5,001	5.29	5.53	5.58	-.24	-.29
Fife ...	14,843	4.86	5.06	5.02	-.20	-.16
SCOTLAND ...	43,245	4.99	5.12	5.06	-.13	-.07
IRELAND.						
... ..	492	5.30	4.84	4.90	+.46	+.40
United Kingdom ...	943,887	4.61	4.93	4.95	-.32	-.38

The following is a summary of the Reports from all sources as to employment in the various districts:—

In **Northumberland** employment continued fair generally, but was affected to some extent by the Whitsuntide holidays. It showed some decline as compared with a year ago. In pits producing coking and manufacturing coal employment was good. In **Durham** employment was fair generally, and with cokeyard workers it improved somewhat as compared with the previous month.

In **Cumberland** employment was moderate and considerably worse than a year ago. It was most slack in the house coal pits.

In **Yorkshire** employment in June was moderate generally, and worse than in the previous month, though the former period was more largely affected by holidays than the latter. In the Leeds district it was fairly good in those pits where both ironstone and coal were worked.

In **Lancashire and Cheshire** employment was moderate, and worse generally than a month and a year ago.

In **Derbyshire** it was moderate in the manufacturing coal, fairly good in the steam coal, but bad in the house coal pits. In **Nottingham and Leicestershire** employment declined, and was slack on the whole. In most pits only about 3 days per week were worked.

In **Staffordshire** it was dull; in the Cannock Chase district rather less than 2 days per week were worked.

Employment showed some decline in **Warwickshire**, but in **Shropshire** it was good generally.

In the **Forest of Dean** employment in the house coal pits showed some further decline, and only 2½ days per week were worked, but in the steam coal pits it continued to improve, and 5 days per week were worked. In the **Bristol** coalfield it was slack.

In **South Wales** when due allowance is made for the time lost through the holidays, employment showed little change as compared with the previous month. The anthracite collieries worked on an average about 4.61 days per week. In **North Wales** employment declined.

In **West Scotland** employment continued moderate, and was about the same as a year ago. In Mid and East Lothian employment was fairly good at pits producing the better qualities of coal. In West Lothian employment remained dull, and many men were not working more than half time.

In **Fife** employment was affected somewhat by the miners' annual "Gala," and other holidays, but on the whole an improvement was shown as compared with a month ago. In **Clackmannanshire** it was bad.

* The average number of days worked was affected by holidays.

The **Exports** of coal, coke, and patent fuel in June, 1905, amounted to 3,829,293 tons, as compared with 4,495,458 tons in May, 1905, and 4,423,358 tons in June, 1904.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

(Based on information from Employers, Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in June continued good in iron and shale mines. Compared with a year ago little change was shown in iron mines, but in shale mines there was some improvement. Employment still showed an improvement in tin and copper mines, and it was steady in lead mines. With quarrymen employment was on the whole moderate, and generally about the same as a month and a year ago.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—Employment continued good. During the four weeks ended June 24th, the average weekly number of days worked by the 118 mines and open works covered by the returns received from employers was 5.62, Whitsuntide holidays affecting this figure to the extent of 0.24 of a day. In May the average weekly number of days worked was 5.85, and in June, 1904, the average was 5.91.

The following Table summarises the returns received:—

Districts.	No. employed in June, 1905, at the Mines included in the Table.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1905, as compared with	
		June 24th, 1905.*	May 20th, 1905.	June 25th, 1904.†	A month ago.	A year ago.
Cleveland...	7,170	5.71	5.89	5.98	-.018	-.037
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,614	5.57	5.90	5.95	-.033	-.038
Scotland...	998	5.56	5.55	5.64	+0.01	-.008
Other Districts...	2,382	5.48	5.74	5.75	-.026	-.027
Total and Averages	15,164	5.62	5.85	5.91	-.023	-.029

Of the 15,164 workpeople covered by the returns 11,317, or 74.6 per cent., were employed in mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended June 24th, as compared with 90.7 per cent. in the previous month, and 96.8 per cent. in June, 1904. The figure, however, for June, 1905, is affected by Whitsuntide holidays.

Shale Mining.—Employment continued good. Returns received relating to 27 mines show that in June 2,846 men were employed, as compared with 2,810 a month ago and 2,730 a year ago. The average weekly number of days worked by the mines in the four weeks ended June 24th was 5.81, as compared with 5.84 a month ago and 5.71 a year ago.

Tin, Copper, and Lead Mining.—An improvement was still maintained in tin and copper mining in Devon and Cornwall. In lead mines employment continued steady in North Wales and was good in Weardale, practically full time being worked.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment was still bad in North Wales. In Argyllshire some works were closed during the greater part of the month.

Granite.—Employment on the whole was fair in Aberdeenshire and North Wales, and rather better than a month ago. In Leicestershire employment was fairly good, but it was bad in Devon and Cornwall, except at Gunnislake, where it was reported as fair.

Limestone.—Employment was good in Upper Weardale, fair at Stanhope and Westgate, and also in North Wales. Employment in the Plymouth district was quiet. It was dull in the Somerset blue lias quarries, and only moderate in the Buxton district.

Other Stone.—In the Bristol district employment was not so good as a month ago at the Bath stone quarries, and it was dull in the pennant stone quarries. Employment continued good in the Derbyshire chert quarries and the Clee Hill and Rowley Regis road-material quarries.

* This column is affected by Whitsuntide holidays, to the extent of .24 of a day in the aggregate.
† Revised figures.

It was bad in the quarries in the Rowsley district. In sandstone quarries in North Wales employment was fair. It was fair on the whole in the Sheffield district, fairly good at Normanton, and moderate at Barnsley. In Forfarshire employment was still bad.

Sett-making.—Employment was fairly good in Aberdeenshire, and good in the Airdrie and Edinburgh districts. It continued good in the Clee Hill district, and fair generally in North Wales. It was bad in the Rowley Regis district. Employment in the Sheffield district was good and it was fair in Leicestershire.

China Clay.—Employment was steady at Lee Moor and St. Austell.

TINPLATE WORKS.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry during June continued good, and was considerably better than a year ago. The demand for and supply of labour continued about equal.

At the end of June 417 mills were at work, compared with the same number in May, and showing an increase of 54 as compared with the corresponding month of 1904. The number of mills now in operation has not been exceeded since March, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the 417 mills is estimated at about 20,850.

The following Table shows the number of mills at the works which were giving employment, full or partial,† at each of the three periods:—

	No. of Works open.	No. of Mills in such Works.		
		Working.	Not Working.	Total.
Works giving full employment ...	67	375	—	375
Works giving partial employment ...	11	42	22	64
Total at end of June, 1905† ...	78	417	22	439
Corresponding Total for May, 1905†	78	417	21	438
Corresponding Total for June, 1904†	74	363	40	403

The **Exports** of tinplates and tinned sheets and black-plates for tinning from the United Kingdom are shown in the following Table:—

	Month ended 30th June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with June		Six Months ended 30th June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with corresponding period in	
		1904.*	1903.		1904.	1903.
(1) Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.						
To United States ...	Tons. 5,297	Tons. -1,971	Tons. +927	Tons. 33,786	Tons. -1,085	Tons. +6,846
„ Other Countries	23,570	+ 335	+5,329	158,323	+15,060	+30,566
Total ...	28,867	-1,636	+6,256	186,109	+13,975	+37,412
(2) Black Plates for Tinning.						
To United States ...	—	—	—	72	+ 57	- 272
„ Other Countries	6,289	+ 10	+ 981	34,363	- 2,191	+ 39
Total ...	6,289	+ 10	+ 983	34,435	- 2,134	- 233

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on Returns from Employers, a Trade Union, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during June showed no change as compared with May; it was considerably better than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters show that four furnaces were re-lit during the month—one each in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Lanarkshire. Four furnaces were blown out—one each in Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, and Staffordshire. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of June was 322, the same number as in May, and an increase of 16 as compared with June, 1904. The number of work-

† It will be understood that, in addition to the works returned as giving full or partial employment, a certain number of tinplate works were wholly idle at each of the dates to which the returns relate.

people employed at the works included in the returns is estimated at about 22,800.

The following Table shows by districts the number of furnaces in blast at the works included in the returns in the three periods specified :-

Table showing the number of furnaces in blast at the end of June, May, and June for various districts, along with percentage changes.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on Returns received direct from Employers, and through the Trade Correspondents, and on those from Trade Unions and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued good, and showed little change as compared with a month ago. There was a decrease in the average number of shifts worked, which was, however, more than compensated by an increase in the numbers employed.

The aggregate number of shifts worked during the week by all the workpeople included in the returns was approximately 484,400, as compared with 483,600 last month, and 450,300 a year ago.

The following Table classifies the workpeople according to the number of shifts worked :-

Table classifying workpeople by the number of shifts worked (Under 5 per week, 5 per week, 5 1/2 per week, 6 per week, Over 6 per week).

Analysis by Departments.

From the next Table it will be seen that, compared both with a month ago and a year ago, the numbers employed showed an increase in every department, with the exception of a small decline on last month's figures in the Bessemer Converting Department.

The average number of shifts worked per man per week was lower than last month in all departments except in open-hearth melting furnaces and in crucible furnaces, which showed increases of 0.01 and 0.24 of a shift respectively.

* Revised figures.

Puddling Forges also showed a small decline, although there were increases in all other departments.

Table showing the number of workpeople employed and the average number of shifts worked per man in week ended for various departments.

Analysis by Districts.

The number of workpeople employed, and the average weekly number of shifts worked are shown by districts below :-

Table showing the number of workpeople employed and the average number of shifts worked per man in week ended for various districts.

From the above Table it will be seen that the only districts in which the number employed was less in June than in the preceding month were the Midland Counties other than Staffordshire, and Scotland.

The only district showing an increase in the average number of shifts worked per man per week in June, compared with May was Northumberland and Durham.

The following is a summary of reports received from Local Correspondents in various districts relating to employment during June :-

Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland.—Employment with steel smelters was good generally. Workers in steel plate, bar, and cogging mills at Consett, Newburn and Jarrow were fully employed, but with finished iron and steel workers at Wolsingham employment was only moderate.

South Yorkshire.—Iron workers at Rotherham and Masbro' reported employment as good generally. In Rotherham and district steel workers and makers of railway springs, tyres and axles were well employed.

Lancashire.—Employment improved during June and was considerably better than a year ago.

Midlands.—Employment in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Nottingham continued to improve; with steel

smelters at Hanley it was reported very brisk, and at Smethwick and West Bromwich it continued good. Iron workers in Shropshire were fully employed. At Scunthorpe and Frodingham employment was good.

Wales and Monmouthshire.—With smelters employment was only fair, and not so good as a month ago. At Brymbo full time was worked.

Glasgow and West of Scotland.—Employment continued good on the whole, and was better than a year ago.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

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

EMPLOYMENT generally showed a slight further improvement, and was considerably better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 143,165 members of Trade Unions show that 7,317 (or 5.1 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.2 per cent. in May, and 6.7 per cent. in June, 1904.

The percentages for the various districts are shown in detail in the following Table :-

Table showing the percentage of unemployed at the end of June, May, and June for various districts, along with percentage changes.

The percentage of unemployed was greatest in Scotland, the West Riding towns, and the Belfast and Dublin district, while it was least in the Hull and Lincolnshire district, and the West Midlands.

As compared with a month ago, most districts showed some improvement, which was greatest in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn, and Notts, Derby and Leicester districts; there was some decline on the South Coast and in Scotland.

As compared with a year ago, there was a considerable decline on the South Coast, but every other district showed an improvement, the falling-off in the number of unemployed being greatest in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn, Hull and Lincolnshire, North East Coast, and East of Scotland districts.

The following is a summary of the reports, received from all sources as regards the various districts :-

North-East Coast.—Employment was affected by Whitsun and Race Week holidays, especially on the Tyne. With pattern makers employment was fairly good generally. At Elswick employment continued good. At Wallsend it was moderate with engine-fitters and rather below the level of a month ago; at Howdon it was better. At Jarrow it continued bad. In the Gateshead district it was moderate generally; on repair work in the lower reaches of the Tyne and at Blyth it was bad.

South Coast.—Employment showed a further decline and was considerably worse than a year ago. It was bad at the dockyard towns and at Brighton; at Southampton and Weymouth it was moderate.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

month ago. With smiths employment generally was moderate, and with enginemen and cranemen improving.

Manchester and Liverpool District.—At Manchester and Salford employment, though better than a month and a year ago, was moderate with most sections; with pattern makers and machine workers it was good; with ironfounders at Salford improving. At Crewe employment was bad generally, but moderate with boiler-makers. In the Liverpool and Birkenhead district it was very dull. With ironfounders employment was good at Stockport and Warrington, moderate at Wigan; with enginemen it was moderate at Warrington, bad at Wigan and Stockport.

Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District.—Employment again improved and was very much better than a year ago. Generally, it was fair with most sections, but at Blackburn and Burnley it was good, at Horwich bad. At Oldham the improvement in the textile machine making trade was well maintained. Pattern makers reported employment as good at Blackburn, moderate elsewhere. With ironfounders it was very good on the whole, but only moderate at Bolton.

West Riding Towns.—Employment, though still dull on the whole, improved slightly and was better than a year ago. At Leeds employment generally continued bad, but it was fair with machine workers and smiths and strikers, moderate with pattern makers. Employment was moderate at Sheffield on the whole, but was fair with pattern makers, moderate with boiler-makers, and there was some improvement with ironfounders, dressers and smiths. At Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, and Barnsley employment generally was bad, at Bradford moderate. It was, however, good with ironfounders at Halifax and Huddersfield.

Hull and Lincolnshire District.—The improvement reported last month was maintained and employment was much better than a year ago. At Hull it was good and overtime was worked. At Doncaster it was bad, with short time. Employment was very fair generally, and good with ironfounders, at Grantham, Lincoln, Gainsborough, and Peterborough.

West Midlands.—Employment was rather better than a month and a year ago. Generally it was fair. At Coventry it was good. With electrical engineers employment was good at Birmingham, with some overtime; at Wolverhampton it was quiet with this section. In the cycle and motor trades employment was very good, and overtime was worked. With ironfounders at Birmingham employment declined, and was bad.

East Midlands.—Employment improved considerably, and was rather better than a year ago. At Nottingham it was still bad with most sections, and short time was worked at general engineering works; but the cycle and motor car industries were busy, and overtime was worked, and employment was moderate with lace and hosiery machine builders, fairly good with bobbin and carriage makers, and fair with electrical engineers and brassfounders. At Derby employment was quiet with general engineers, good with boiler-makers and ironfounders. At Long Eaton and Chesterfield it was bad. At Leicester it was fairly good, except with boiler-makers.

London and Neighbouring District.—Employment showed little change on the whole as compared with a month and a year ago. Generally it was moderate, but at Enfield, Chatham, and Sheerness it was bad. It was, however, good with ironfounders at Dartford, Erith, and Woolwich. With pattern makers it was dull, except at Woolwich. Employment was dull and rather worse with hammermen and smiths; it was moderate with copper-smiths, dull with brassfounders and brassfinishers; quiet with instrument makers.

South Coast.—Employment showed a further decline and was considerably worse than a year ago. It was bad at the dockyard towns and at Brighton; at Southampton and Weymouth it was moderate.

South Wales and Bristol District.—At Swindon employment was good generally, although not so brisk with boiler-makers. At Bristol and Gloucester, and in the

Welsh ports it was dull generally. Ironfounders were fairly well employed, except at Bristol.

Glasgow and District.—There was some decline on the previous month. Employment generally was moderate, but at Paisley, Clydebank, Kilmarnock, and Renfrew it was reported as bad. Brassfinishers reported employment as fair, brassmoulders as dull, coppersmiths as fairly good. With ironmoulders employment was moderate, with iron, steel, and brass dressers fair.

East of Scotland.—Employment showed some decline, but was not as bad as a year ago. At Dundee it was good with some overtime, at Leith it was bad, at Aberdeen it was moderate. It was bad with brassmoulders at Edinburgh and Dundee. At Falkirk ironmoulders were in fair employment with less short time; with pattern makers employment was dull.

Belfast and Dublin.—At Belfast employment was moderate generally, fair with pattern makers and brassfounders, good with machine workers, not so good with ironfounders. At Dublin a slight improvement was reported.

Other Districts.—At Barrow employment was moderate on the whole; it was bad with ironfounders. Employment was fairly good at Ipswich and Colchester, bad in Norfolk. It was fair at Cork, moderate at Stoke, bad at Stafford, Hanley, and York, fairly good at Lancaster and Worcester.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

WHILE in some districts it improved and in others declined, employment on the whole showed but little change during June, and it was still slightly better than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 56,737 members had 6,547 (or 11.5 per cent.) unemployed at the end of June, 1905, as compared with 11.1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and with 12.9 per cent. a year ago.

As compared with May, the figures in the following Table show an improvement in five districts, the most marked improvement being seen in the case of the Belfast and Tees and Hartlepool districts, while six show a decline, the falling off being greatest in the South Coast district.

As compared with June, 1904, seven districts show an improvement, notably the Dundee, Leith, and Aberdeen district; and five show a falling off, the decline being most marked in the case of the South Coast district.

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1905 included in the returns.	Percentage returned as unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in percentage for June, 1905, as compared with a	
		June, 1905.	May, 1905.	June, 1904.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ...	9,112	12.7	10.1	11.9	+ 2.6	+ 0.8
Wear ...	4,898	6.3	6.7	9.5	– 3.3	– 1.8
Tees and Hartlepool ...	5,075	9.3	12.6	11.1	– 3.3	– 1.8
Humber ...	2,521	11.9	11.2	15.0	+ 0.7	– 3.1
Thames and Medway ...	4,272	13.1	9.6	12.0	+ 3.5	+ 1.1
South Coast ...	3,568	10.4	4.4	4.7	+ 6.0	+ 5.7
Bristol Channel Ports ...	2,399	18.5	20.7	22.6	– 2.2	– 4.1
Mersey ...	3,877	21.6	21.3	17.5	+ 0.3	+ 4.1
Clyde ...	12,332	9.7	10.5	14.4	– 0.8	– 4.7
Dundee, Leith, and Aberdeen ...	2,232	15.9	15.3	27.7	+ 0.6	– 11.8
Belfast ...	2,855	6.9	10.3	8.9	– 3.4	– 2.0
Other Districts ...	2,917	9.1	9.1	7.0	...	+ 2.1
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which district figures are not available)	56,737	11.5	11.1	12.9	+ 0.4	– 1.4

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources as regards the various districts:—

On the Tyne the returns show an increase in the number of unemployed, but the general state of employment is reported as fair. Holidays and a specially large number of launches have, however, slightly disturbed the balance of employment. Employment continued good at Howdon and Wallsend and has improved at Jarrow, it has also improved with shipsmiths and strikers. On the whole, platers, riveters, and caulkers were not so well employed as a month ago.

On the Wear employment generally continued fairly good and was favourably affected by the settlement of the shipsmiths' dispute. The shipwrights report employment as fairly good, drillers and hole cutters as good on new work, moderate on repairs.

In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment generally continued to improve and benefited by the close of the shipsmiths' dispute. At Middlesbrough there was little change, but employment improved at Hartlepool and Stockton. Shipwrights generally were fairly well employed at all three ports, but repair work was not so plentiful. Enginemmen and cramenen in the shipyards were well employed, overtime being worked.

In the Humber district employment was fairly steady and better than a year ago, with a moderate amount of overtime. Employment at Hull was good for all branches of shipbuilding, but repair work was slack. It was also good at Beverley and Selby, fair at New Holland, moderate at Goole, slack at Grimsby.

In the Thames and Medway district employment fell off, and was worse than a month and a year ago. Shipwrights at Tilbury report employment as fair, but the repair trade generally has been slack. Barge builders were moderately employed.

On the South Coast employment was much worse than a month and a year ago. At Southampton iron shipbuilders were slack, but shipwrights were fairly well employed. Employment generally in the dockyard towns was slack.

Employment in Bristol Channel Ports was somewhat better than a month and a year ago, but was not good. With shipwrights employment was fair at Bristol, but it was slack elsewhere except at Pembroke Dock. Iron shipbuilders generally were slack.

On the Mersey employment continued bad and was worse than a month and a year ago.

In the Clyde district the improvement continued, and most branches of the trade report employment as having been good or fair. Generally it was better than either a month or a year ago.

Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen.—At Leith employment was bad and worse than a month ago. At Dundee it was moderate and fell off towards the end of the month. At Aberdeen employment was fair generally, but it was dull at Fraserburgh and Peterhead.

At Belfast employment improved. Smiths, strikers, shipwrights, sailmakers, and furnishing trades were fairly well employed, but ship joiners not so well.

Other Districts.—At Barrow employment continued to decline. At Lowestoft and Yarmouth it was bad, at Ipswich and Dublin fair. At Cork it was good with shipwrights.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

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

EMPLOYMENT in these trades on the whole continued to show signs of improvement; it was rather better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. The wire trades in particular showed a low percentage of unemployed.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment with brassworkers generally remained slack, but was better than a month and a year ago. Bedstead makers at Birmingham reported employment as good, with some overtime.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—With nut and bolt makers at Birmingham and Smethwick employment remained moderate. At Dudley it was better than a month ago; in South Wales it continued fair; at Winlaton it was slack. Cut and wire nail makers were moderately well employed at Birmingham. At Blackheath employment was slack with spike and wrought nail makers.

Tubes.—Employment in the South Staffordshire trade was not so good as a month ago; at Landore it was fair and slightly better than in May. At Taibach employment with brass tube makers was good, with some overtime. In Birmingham employment on cased and bedstead tubes was good.

Chains, Anchors, etc.—At Cradley employment remained fair with doliied, side welded and cable chain makers and strikers, and with anchor makers. In South Wales it was good with chain makers, slack with anchor makers. In the North East Coast district employment was reported as fair, though not so good on small as on large chain work; with anchor smiths it was fair. Anvil and vice makers reported employment as having continued to improve at Dudley. Employment on furniture for harness and cart gear at Walsall improved slightly, there being some overtime on motor chains. The spring and axle trades at Birmingham and West Bromwich were well employed. With makers of axles and tyres at Wednesbury employment was good.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—In the lock and latch trade employment remained bad, with much short time, and worse than a month and a year ago. Employment with hollow-ware makers was fair at Wolverhampton, but slack at Sheffield. Iron fender makers were slack at Birmingham. With spade and fork finishers at Stourbridge employment was good at some works, slack at others; it was fair at Wolverhampton on iron fences and hurdles, quiet with galvanisers.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.—In the Sheffield cutlery and tool trades employment was slack generally. Edge tool makers reported employment as still moderate at Birmingham, good at Wolverhampton, bad at Sheffield. In the file trade employment was bad at Birmingham, with short time; at Sheffield it had improved and was moderate with hand file forgers, fair with machine; quiet with hand-file cutters, fairly good with hardeners; at Wolverhampton it was quiet.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment at Bolton, Newcastle, Nottingham and Falkirk was fair; at Sheffield, Leicester and Glasgow quiet.

Sheet Metal, etc.—At Sheffield and Hull employment was reported as good; at Manchester and with London zinc workers fair; bad generally elsewhere.

Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.—In London employment in the silver trades remained slack generally and also with goldsmiths and jewellers; with gold beaters it was fair. In Birmingham these trades remained quiet, though the silver trades were rather better employed than a month ago. In Sheffield employment was bad, except with silver platers and gilders, who reported it as good. In Coventry employment in the watch trade was moderate.

Wire.—On the whole employment in the wire trade continued fairly good.

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on Returns received from Employers through the Trade Correspondent, and on Returns from Trade Unions and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in June continued very brisk, showing no change compared with a month ago. It was considerably better than a year ago.

The average price of raw cotton, "midding American," during June was 4.89d. per lb., as compared with 4.43d. in May and 6.46d. in June, 1904. The price of "good fair Egyptian" for the same three periods averaged 6.89d., 6.65d. and 6.95d. On July 4th the price of "midding American" rose suddenly 51 points, and on July 11th was 78 points higher than on June 30th.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making returns for the last pay day in June was 166,843, an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with the end of May, and of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In addition to supplying particulars of numbers employed, firms employing 134,885 operatives have stated the amount of wages paid for the last week in June and May, and in June, 1904. From these returns it appears that, compared with a month ago, the number employed showed an increase of 0.1 per cent., and the amount of wages paid showed no change. Compared with a year ago the number employed showed an increase of 3.3 per cent., and the amount of wages paid an increase of 9.6 per cent.

Analysis by Departments.
Compared with a month ago little change was shown in any department.

Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 10.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid in the Preparing department, of 11.6 per cent. in the Spinning department, and of 9.8 per cent. in the Weaving department.

In the ordinary course less than full time is sometimes worked owing to repairs and renewals of machinery, but there is practically now no short time attributable to bad trade. A year ago, however, there was still a considerable amount of organised short time, and the percentages employed in spinning mills and weaving sheds thus affected were 31.6 and 11.5 respectively of the total number returned in the spinning and weaving departments.

The following Table (relating only to those firms who furnished information as to wages paid as well as numbers employed in the three periods mentioned) enables a comparison to be made of the numbers employed and wages paid in the various processes of manufacture:—

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	No. employed in last week of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) as compared with last week of		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in last week of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) as compared with last week of	
		May, 1905.	June, 1904.		May, 1905.	June, 1904.
Preparing ...	14,549	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	£ 12,755	– 0.2	+ 10.5
Spinning ...	24,850	+ 0.4	+ 4.9	23,298	+ 0.4	+ 11.6
Weaving ...	64,161	+ 0.0	+ 2.9	56,331	+ 0.4	+ 9.8
Other ...	11,515	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	13,268	+ 0.3	+ 8.2
Departments not specified	19,830	– 0.1	+ 2.8	20,101	+ 0.6	+ 7.4
Total ...	134,885	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	£ 125,753	+ 0.0	+ 9.6

Analysis by Districts.

From the following Table it is seen that the changes in the amount of wages paid in any district compared with a month ago were very slight, the largest taking place in the Preston and Chorley district, which showed an increase of 2.1 per cent., and in the group of Yorkshire towns, which showed a decrease of 2.1 per cent.

Compared with a year ago, every district showed an improvement, the increase in the amount of wages paid being highest in the Manchester district (16.0 per cent.), Bury, Rochdale, etc. district (15.6 per cent.), Oldham district (15.0 per cent.), and Ashton district (14.1 per cent.); the increase was least in the Blackburn, Burnley and Yorkshire districts, where it was less than 6 per cent.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	No. employed in last week of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) as compared with last week of		Aggregate amount of wages paid in last week of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) as compared with last week of	
		May, 1905.	June, 1904.		May, 1905.	June, 1904.
Ashton District ...	9,458	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	£ 9,240	+ 0.2	+ 14.1
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	6,480	+ 1.0	+ 2.1	5,921	+ 0.2	+ 10.9
Oldham District ...	16,239	+ 0.0	+ 3.4	15,815	– 1.6	+ 15.0
Bolton and Leigh ...	13,676	+ 0.0	+ 2.2	12,033	+ 0.9	+ 7.1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	10,724	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	10,015	+ 1.2	+ 15.6
Manchester District ...	10,880	+ 0.6	+ 4.2	8,430	+ 0.4	+ 16.0
Preston and Chorley ...	10,965	+ 0.9	+ 5.0	9,127	+ 2.1	+ 10.3
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	24,122	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	23,209	+ 0.1	+ 5.2
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	18,895	+ 0.1	+ 3.5	20,275	+ 0.3	+ 5.9
Other Lancs. Towns ...	3,961	–	+ 6.7	3,359	– 1.1	+ 9.0
Yorkshire Towns ...	5,866	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	5,492	+ 2.1	+ 5.9
Other Districts ...	3,619	+ 0.5	+ 6.7	4,397	+ 0.1	+ 11.0
Total ...	134,885	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	£ 125,753	+ 0.0	+ 9.6

Raw Cotton.

American Cotton.—During the month of June the average price of raw cotton "midding American" at Liverpool was 4.89d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 5.34d., and the lowest 4.59d. The price for May was 4.43d., and for June, 1904, 6.46d. For the period from 1st to 11th July, the average price of "midding American" was 5.85d. per lb.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" in June averaged 6.89d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 7.8d., and the lowest 6.4d. The price for May was 6.65d., and for June, 1904, 6.95d. For the period from 1st to 11th July, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 7.47d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.	Month ended June 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with June		Six months ended June 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
		Bales.	Bales.		Bales.	Bales.
American	261,435	+88,210	+118,519	1,887,310	+502,455	+163,333
Brazilian	2,715	+661	-9,184	20,838	-21,401	-54,193
East Indian	1,854	-7,843	-4,311	15,843	-40,482	-15,320
Egyptian	21,527	+2,567	+12,737	178,365	+10,253	+27,720
Miscellaneous	3,157	+692	-279	18,855	-3,363	-12,744
Total	293,688	+84,235	+117,482	1,821,211	+447,465	+108,886

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on July 7th, 1905, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 858,270 bales, compared with 367,820 bales at the corresponding date a year ago.

Exports of Cotton Goods.

The following Table shows the quantities of exported cotton yarn and cotton piece goods for the periods stated:—

Description.	Month ended June 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with June		Six Months ended June 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
		1000's lbs.	1000's lbs.		1000's lbs.	1000's lbs.
Cotton Yarn and Twist—	11,997	+2,551	+4,114	73,201	+15,766	+17,102
Grey ... and Bleached Dyed	3,306	+1,595	+1,170	19,666	+5,532	+1,261
Total	15,303	+3,846	+5,284	92,867	+21,298	+18,363
Cotton Piece Goods—	185,534	+37,643	+46,653	1,127,386	+222,424	+89,897
Grey or Unbleached	133,995	+32,327	+45,056	853,656	+131,542	+183,196
Bleached	99,629	+6,367	+21,568	498,720	+133	+17,220
Printed ... Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	95,109	+18,248	+39,470	525,709	+58,154	+93,575
Total	505,267	+95,365	+143,741	3,005,471	+411,937	+383,888

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on Returns received from Employers through the Trade Correspondent and on returns from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

In the Woollen and Worsted trades during June employment showed little change compared with the previous month; compared with a year ago there was an improvement.

Woollen Trade.

Employment in the Woollen trade during June continued good. It was considerably better than a year ago, the improvement being most marked in the Huddersfield district and in Scotland. In the former district overtime was again reported.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making returns for the last week in June was 26,729, an increase of 0.1 per cent. upon the number employed by these firms in the last week of May, 1905, and of 1.3 per cent. upon the number employed in the last week in June, 1904.

In addition to supplying particulars of numbers employed, firms employing 17,088 workpeople have made returns of wages paid. From these returns it appears that in June there was no change in the number employed, as compared with the previous month, while the amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The following Table (relating only to those firms who

furnished information as to wages paid as well as numbers employed in the three periods mentioned) enables a comparison to be made of the numbers employed and wages paid in the various processes of manufacture in June, 1905, May 1905, and June, 1904:—

Branch.	Number employed at end of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in		Aggregate amount of Wages paid on last pay day in June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in	
		May, 1905.	June, 1904.		May, 1905.	June, 1904.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	227	-17	-42	535	-15	+11
Spinning	2,828	-05	+13	2,388	-09	+24
Weaving	6,654	-21	-21	5,818	-11	+80
Other Departments	4,905	+01	+13	5,095	-11	+131
Unspecified	2,174	+04	+68	1,973	+26	+131
Total	17,088	...	+21	18,809	-09	+72

The proportion of workpeople affected by short time was a little less than a month ago and considerably less than a year ago. Of the 26,729 operatives employed by firms making returns, 7.2 per cent. were working in departments of mills in which short time was reported during the month to which the returns refer. The proportion was 8.5 per cent. in May, 1905, and 12.9 per cent. in June, 1904.

The following Table shows for the various districts the number of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid by firms making returns for the three periods June, 1905, May, 1905, and June, 1904:—

District.	Number employed at end of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last pay day in June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in	
		May, 1905.	June, 1904.		May, 1905.	June, 1904.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Huddersfield District	2,045	+14	+11.6	2,150	+07	+15.8
Leeds District	2,190	+09	+5.0	1,828	-24	+4.0
Dewsbury and Batley District	2,747	+04	-1.0	2,632	+1.0	-2.4
Other Parts of West Riding	1,222	-2.2	-7.0	1,020	-3.9	-8.8
Total West Riding	8,204	-01	+2.3	7,630	-06	+2.7
Scotland	2,352	+02	+3.2	5,882	-2.0	+17.4
Other Districts	2,352	-03	-2.0	2,297	+1.1	-0.7
Total Woollen	17,088	...	+2.1	18,809	-09	+7.2

It will be seen from this Table that, compared with May, there was a very slight improvement in employment in the Huddersfield and the Dewsbury and Batley districts; in the Leeds district and in Scotland there was a slight decline. Compared with a year ago there was a considerable improvement in the Huddersfield district and in Scotland. In the Leeds district employment also showed an improvement but in other districts there was a decline.

Worsted Trade.

Employment in the Worsted Trade in June showed little change compared with the previous month, and a slight improvement compared with a year ago. It was bad with woollers and woolcombers at Bradford, but it continued fairly good in all departments at Huddersfield.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making returns for the last week in June was 50,676, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. upon the number employed by these firms in the last week of May, and of 0.2 per cent. upon the number employed in the last week in June, 1904.

In addition to supplying particulars of numbers employed, firms employing 36,732 workpeople have made returns of wages paid. From these returns it appears that in June there was a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the end of May. Compared with a year ago the number employed showed no

change; the amount of wages paid showed an increase of 2.3 per cent.

The following Table (relating only to those firms who furnished information as to wages paid as well as numbers employed in the three periods mentioned) enables a comparison to be made of the numbers employed and wages paid in the various processes of manufacture at the end of June, 1905, May, 1905, and June, 1904.

Branch.	No. employed at end of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last pay day in June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in	
		May, 1905.	June, 1904.		May, 1905.	June, 1904.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Combing and Sorting	3,593	-04	+3.2	3,307	-09	+1.6
Spinning	18,500	-2.0	-2.0	10,117	+01	-2.3
Weaving	8,423	-03	+3.5	7,411	-04	+7.5
Other Departments	4,276	-05	+1.4	4,290	-2.5	+4.3
Unspecified	2,030	+01	+2.3	1,875	+4.0	+5.0
Total	36,732	-0.2	...	27,000	-0.3	+2.3

The proportion of workpeople affected by short time was greater than a month ago and a year ago. Of the 50,676 operatives employed by firms making returns, 12.2 per cent. were working in departments of mills in which short time was reported during the week to which the returns refer. The corresponding proportion was 0.7 per cent. in May, 1905, and 7.0 per cent. in June, 1904.

The following Table shows for the various districts the number of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid by firms making returns for the three periods, June, 1905, May, 1905, and June, 1904:—

District.	Number employed at end of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last pay day in June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in	
		May, 1905.	June, 1904.		May, 1905.	June, 1904.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Bradford District	20,213	-02	-0.2	14,199	+02	+2.6
Keighley District	5,486	-01	+2.5	3,977	+17	+5.2
Halifax District	2,933	-03	-0.8	2,331	-3.0	-6.2
Huddersfield District	4,536	+02	+0.7	4,293	-2.1	+4.6
Other Parts of West Riding	2,388	-07	-0.7	1,516	-1.4	+3.1
Total West Riding	35,606	-02	+0.3	26,316	-0.3	+2.3
Other Districts	1,126	-1.3	-6.9	684	+1.0	-5.3
Total Worsted	36,732	-0.2	...	27,000	-0.3	+2.3

It will be seen from this Table that, compared with May, there was a very slight improvement in employment in the Bradford and Keighley districts; the remaining districts of the West Riding showed a decline. Compared with a year ago there was a slight improvement in the Bradford, Keighley, and Huddersfield districts and a decline in the Halifax district. In the other parts of the West Riding there was an improvement, and in the other districts of the country a decline.

Prices of Raw Material.

The course of prices at Bradford for the three periods, June, 1905, May, 1905, and June, 1904, is shown in the Table given below. Compared with the previous month there was a slight rise in June in the prices of Lincoln Hoggs, Crossbred tops, and Botany tops, and the prices of all these classes of wool were considerably above the level of a year ago.

	June, 1905.	May, 1905.	June, 1904.
per lb. d.	13 to 13½	12 to 13	12 to 12½
40's Crossbred tops	16 to 16½	13½ to 16	13½ to 14½
60's Super Botany tops	25½ to 25½	24½ to 25½	24½ to 24½

Imports and Exports.

The following Table shows the quantities of imported and exported raw wool, and of British and Irish exports of woollen, worsted, and alpaca and mohair yarn, and of woollen and worsted piece goods for the periods stated:—

—	Month ended June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with June		Six Months ended June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with the corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
		1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.		1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)						
Imported	41,151	-6,585	-3,428	419,448	+39,251	+8,316
Exported	2,911	+775	+1,519	14,616	-967	-1,717
British and Irish Manufactures Exported.						
Yarn:—						
Woollen	207	...	+59	1,103	+134	+166
Worsted	3,737	-480	-731	22,625	+4,860	+4,216
Alpaca and Mohair	1,162	+98	+11	6,862	+546	+482
Total	5,166	-382	-661	30,590	+4,180	+3,568
Piece Goods:—						
Woollen	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Worsted	5,325	9	+1,640	33,984	+5,169	+12,453
Worsted	9,345	+241	+843	52,801	+2,068	+944
Total	14,670	+252	+2,483	86,785	+7,237	+11,509

FLAX (LINEN) TRADE.

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

EMPLOYMENT generally showed little change as compared with a month and year ago. It was fair generally, but in Fifehire it was considerably worse than a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making returns for the last pay day in June, 1905, was 54,130, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with the last pay-day in May, and an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with June, 1904. The percentage of the total number of workpeople employed who were in departments working short time was 8.5 at the end of June, against 7.0 in May, and 6.5 in June, 1904.

In addition to supplying particulars of numbers employed, firms employing 45,463 operatives have stated the amount of wages paid in the last week of June, 1905, May, 1905, and June, 1904, respectively. From these returns it appears that, compared with May, there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago the number employed showed an increase of 0.5 per cent., and the amount of wages paid an increase of 0.2 per cent.

The following Table shows in comparative form the number of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid in the various departments in June and May, 1905, and June, 1904. The changes shown in the three periods were very slight except in the Weaving Department.

Departments.	No. employed in last week of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with week ended		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in last week of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with week ended	
		20th May, 1905.	25th June, 1904.		20th May, 1905.	25th June, 1904.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	6,058	+07	+03	3,067	-05	...
Spinning	10,360	-04	+06	4,640	-01	+1.1
Weaving	16,327	-04	+05	9,572	-2.5	-1.2
Other	5,770	-2.1	-1.5	4,701	-0.7	+0.2
Departments not specified	6,948	+02	+1.9	3,795	...	+2.7
Total	45,463	-0.4	+0.5	25,776	-1.1	+0.2

From the next Table it will be seen that there was no considerable change in any district compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there

was a marked decline in Fifeshire, especially in the wages paid; in Belfast there was practically no change, employment remaining fair on the whole; and in other districts some improvement was shown. At Brechin employment was reported as fair; at Forfar and Arbroath as good.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	No. Employed in last week of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with week ended		Aggregate amount of wages paid in last week of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with week ended	
		20th May, 1905.	25th June, 1904.		20th May, 1905.	25th June, 1904.
Belfast ...	15,748	- 0.7	+ 0.1	8,700	- 1.6	+ 0.1
Other Places in Ireland	16,635	- 0.8	+ 2.1	8,899	- 1.3	+ 2.9
Total Ireland...	32,383	- 0.8	+ 1.0	17,599	- 1.5	+ 1.4
Fifeshire ...	6,081	+ 0.5	- 2.9	3,819	- 1.5	- 7.4
Other Places in Scotland	6,288	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	3,981	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
Total Scotland	12,369	+ 0.5	- 1.1	7,800	- 0.2	- 2.8
Total United Kingdom }	45,463	- 0.4	+ 0.5	25,776	- 1.1	+ 0.2

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

Description.	Month ended June 30th 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with June.		Six months ended June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with the corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
		Imports:				
Flax (Dressed and Undressed Tow or Codilla) Tons	7,350	+ 2,904	- 321	63,249	+ 11,864	- 563
Exports:						
Linen Yarn 100 Lbs.	11,121	- 465	- 504	71,524	- 1,614	+ 1,833
Linen Piece Goods „ Yds.	134,344	- 9,712	+ 10,285	909,980	+ 78,684	+ 141,354

JUTE TRADE.

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

Employment in this industry remained moderate, and worse than a year ago, but was somewhat better on the whole than a month ago.

The number of workpeople employed on the last pay day in June, 1905, by firms making returns was 24,414, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. on the number employed at the end of May, and of 4.1 per cent. on the number employed at the end of June, 1904. The percentage of workpeople who were employed in departments working short time was 2.7, against 4.5 in May and 4.2 in June, 1904.

Of the total number covered by the returns, 20,370 were employed in Dundee, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with the number employed by the same firms in May, and of 4.9 per cent. as compared with June, 1904. There was no short time in Dundee in any of the three periods to which the returns relate, but some machinery is standing idle and a considerable number of workpeople are unemployed.

Firms employing 19,588 of the total number of workpeople supplied particulars of the wages paid in the last week of June, 1905, compared with a month ago and a year ago. The following Table, which summarises these returns, shows that compared with a month ago there was a slight decrease in the total number of workpeople employed, and an increase, particularly in the Weaving department, in the wages paid. Compared with a year ago, there was a considerable decrease in the numbers employed, and in the wages paid; but the percentage decrease was less in the wages paid than in the number employed, especially in the Preparing and Spinning departments.

* Including six returns from Yorkshire.

Department.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Number employed in last week of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with week ended		Aggregate amount of Wages paid in last week of June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with week ended	
		20th May, 1905.	25th June, 1904.		20th May, 1905.	25th June, 1904.
Preparing ...	4,435	- 1.0	- 4.1	2,827	+ 0.6	- 0.4
Spinning ...	5,636	- 1.5	- 6.0	3,607	- 0.5	- 2.3
Weaving ...	6,289	+ 0.3	- 7.0	4,381	+ 4.3	- 7.6
Other ...	1,997	+ 1.1	- 4.6	1,938	+ 1.7	- 3.6
Other Departments not specified	1,431	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	883	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Total ...	19,588	- 0.4	- 5.4	13,236	+ 1.6	- 3.7

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following Table shows the quantities of imported jute and of British and Irish exports of jute yarn and manufactured goods for the periods stated:—

Description.	Month ended June 30th 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with June.		Six months ended June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with the corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
		Imports:				
Jute... Tons	4,107	+ 1,581	+ 1,639	139,288	- 12,649	+ 59,348
Exports:						
Jute Yarn 100 Lbs.	28,648	- 18,386	- 21,140	218,956	+ 5,137	- 19,916
Jute Piece Goods „ Yds.	135,026	- 47,914	- 22,649	793,782	- 239,303	- 162,946

SILK TRADE.

(Based on Returns from Employers and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Silk trade showed a slight falling-off in June as compared with the previous month. It was generally better, however, than a year ago.

Number of Workpeople.

The number of workpeople returned as employed at the end of June was 9,389, or 43 less than in May, and 324 more than in June, 1904.

As compared with May, there was a slight increase in the throwing department, and a decline in all the others.

As compared with a year ago there was a fairly general increase, which was especially noticeable in the weaving department. The numbers of workpeople employed are classified by districts in the following Table:—

Districts.	June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago
		Lancashire and W. Riding of York ...	3,051	...	+ 3.5
Macclesfield, Congleton and District ...	1,616	- 2.4	+ 0.5
Leek ...	899	+ 0.8	- 2.3
Eastern Counties ...	1,725	- 1.6	- 2.3
Other Districts, including Scotland ...	2,098	+ 0.8	+ 9.6
Total ...	9,389	- 0.5	+ 3.6

It will be seen that the falling off in the numbers employed in June as compared with May was confined to Macclesfield, Congleton and district and the Eastern Counties. In other districts there was a slight increase, except in Lancashire and the West Riding, where the number of workpeople employed was the same as in May.

As compared with a year ago, there was a decline in Leek and the Eastern Counties, and an increase in the three remaining districts.

Number of Spindles and Looms.

The numbers of spindles and looms working at the end of June show some falling off as compared with May, and an improvement as compared with a year ago. The facts are brought together in the next Table:—

Spindles and Looms.	Number of Spindles and Looms working in week ended			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
	24th June, 1905.	27th May, 1905.	25th June, 1904.	May, 1905.	June, 1904.
	Throwing Spindles ...	59,995	60,082	58,681	- 0.14	+ 2.24
Spinning Spindles ...	112,574	113,497	111,361	- 0.81	+ 1.99
Looms ...	4,525	4,653	4,210	- 2.86	+ 7.48

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

Lace Trade.

(Based on Returns from an Employers' Association, a Trade Union, and Local Correspondents.)

Employment continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In Nottingham it was reported as bad in the levers and curtain branches, and worse than a year ago; it continued fairly good in the plain net branch, and was much the same as a year ago. Employment was reported as fairly good at Stapleford and Sandiacre; as quiet at Kimberley, Ruddington, and Bulwell; as fairly good in the levers section at Beeston, but as very bad in the curtain section. Employment at Ilkeston and Long Eaton continued bad, with much short time. With lace makers at Glasgow employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; at Newmills it was worse, with much short time.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.

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

Woolen and Worsted Dyers.—Employment in the West Riding, though still only moderate, showed a further slight improvement; it was better than a year ago. Both short time and overtime were reported.

Cotton Dyers.—Employment generally was good, and showed a slight improvement on last month; it was better than a year ago.

Calico Printers, etc.—Employment was reported as slack at Manchester, and as fair at New Mills. It was good with printers' engravers at Dinting. At Glasgow employment with calico printers showed an improvement and was fair; it continued very good with calico printers' engravers; with block printers it showed a further decline, and was bad.

Hosiery Dyers, Trimmers, etc.—At Leicester employment showed an improvement, and was fair, although short time was still reported. At Hinckley and Loughborough employment was fairly good, a slight improvement being reported at Loughborough. Employment was reported as moderate with dyers at Nottingham, and with hosiery trimmers at Nottingham and Bulwell.

Calenderers, etc.—In Glasgow employment continued dull. In Dundee it was reported as fair with dyers and bleachfield workers, and slack with calender workers.

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

Employment in the bespoke branch was moderate and showed the usual seasonal decline after the Whitsuntide holidays; it was, however, decidedly better than a year ago. In the ready-made branch it showed a decline, but was fair and much better than a year ago.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment was moderate and worse than a month ago; it was, however, better than a year ago, notwithstanding the inclusion of Whitsuntide holidays. Firms paying £15,329 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended June 24th showed a decrease of 9.3 per cent. in the amount paid, compared with the four weeks ended May 27th, but an increase of 3.9 per cent. on the corresponding period a year ago, which did not include Whitsuntide holidays.

Other Centres.—Employment was not so good as a month ago at Liverpool; it was good at Manchester, quiet at Glasgow, fair at Edinburgh, Dublin, and Belfast.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was moderate and worse than a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Leeds.—Employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago, showing a decline after Whitsuntide; it was, however, much better than a year ago. According to returns received from firms employing about 9,500 workpeople in their factories, in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops, employment during June was good with firms employing 52 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns, moderate with firms employing 47 per cent., and had with firms employing 1 per cent. Compared with a month ago, firms employing 25 per cent. reported employment as improved, firms employing 36 per cent.

The number of spindles working declined in Lancashire and the West Riding, and in Macclesfield, Congleton and district, but increased slightly in other districts. The decline in the number of looms working was general. Compared with a year ago, the only exceptions to the general improvement were Leek and the Eastern Counties. In both cases the number of workpeople employed and the number of spindles working was less, but while in Leek the number of looms working also declined, in the Eastern Counties there was an increase.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of raw and thrown silk, of spun silk yarn, and the exports of thrown silk and of yarn and silk broadstuffs are shown in the Table below for the periods specified:—

Description.	Month ended June 30th, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with June.		Six months ended June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with the corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
		Imports:—				
Raw Silk ...	97,348	+ 1,448	+ 17,668	545,295	- 92,186	+ 34,473
Thrown Silk ...	48,730	+ 3,592	+ 8,342	278,467	- 6,917	- 4,308
Spun Silk Yarn ...	27,804	+ 7,771	+ 17,852	188,599	+ 104,470	+ 123,323
Exports:—						
Thrown Silk, Twist & Yarn	64,232	+ 36,309	+ 4,695	425,633	+ 138,304	+ 26,835
Silk Broad-stuffs	516,822	+ 135,644	+ 159,074	3,349,119	+ 1,194,935	+ 960,133

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on Returns from Employers and Local Correspondents.)

Employment generally was moderate, showing little change compared with a month ago, but a considerable improvement compared with a year ago.

Firms employing 20,670 workpeople, and paying £15,451 in wages during the last week in June have made returns. From these it appears that there was a decline of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

From the following district table it is seen that compared with the last week in May there was an improvement in the Notts and Derbyshire and Leicester country districts in the amount of wages paid. In Leicester there was a slight decline in numbers employed and wages paid; in Scotland also, although employment was reported as good, it was not so brisk as at the end of May.

Compared with a year ago there was a general increase in the amount of wages paid which was especially marked in the Notts and Derbyshire district (16.2 per cent.), and was considerable in the Leicestershire country district (8.6 per cent.) and in Leicester (7.1 per cent.).

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Number paid wages on last pay day in June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last pay day in June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with	
		May, 1905.	June, 1904.		May, 1905.	June, 1904.
Leicester ...	8,708	- 1.6	+ 3.2	6,729	- 1.4	+ 7.1
Leicestershire Country District ...	3,280	+ 0.9	+ 6.7	2,683	+ 1.5	+ 8.6
Notts and Derbyshire ...	4,386	- 0.7	+ 4.9	3,497	+ 2.2	+ 16.2
Hawick ...	1,174	+ 0.3	+ 3.5	946	- 1.5	+ 2.4
Other Parts of Scotland ...	2,517	- 0.9	+ 1.1	1,440	- 1.7	+ 5.1
Other Parts of United Kingdom	605	- 3.0	- 4.9	276	- 8.3	- 9.5
Total ...	20,670	- 0.9	+ 3.6	15,451	- 0.3	+ 8.4

as unchanged, and firms employing 39 per cent. as worse. Compared with a year ago, firms employing 59 per cent. reported it as improved, firms employing 38 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 3 per cent. as worse. Some factories have worked short time. The Jewish operatives reported employment as much worse.

Other Centres.—In Manchester employment was fairly good and better than a month ago, but it declined towards the end of the month; it was better than a year ago. At Bristol employment was fair and slightly better than a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In Leicester employment continued good and was better than a year ago. At Norwich full time was reported in factories, but employment was only moderate with some firms; at Ipswich it was good, at Colchester and Haverhill slack. In Glasgow employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago; the Trade Union cutters reported it as fair.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on Returns received from Employers through the Trade Correspondents, and on Returns from Trade Unions and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally was moderate in June and showed a slight decline as compared with May; it was, however, better than a year ago.

The number employed at the end of June by the 566 firms making returns was 73,386, an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month, and of 0.7 per cent. compared with June, 1904. The percentage employed by firms working full time in all departments during the last week in June was 79, compared with 78 in May.

In addition to supplying information as to numbers employed, 461 firms, employing 62,009 workpeople, have made returns as to wages paid on the last pay days in June, 1905, May, 1905, and June, 1904. These returns showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month, and an increase of 5.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, six districts showed an increase in the amount of wages paid, and ten showed a decrease. The increase was greatest in the Leeds district (9.9 per cent.), and the decrease was greatest in the Leicester country district (8.0 per cent.).

Compared with June, 1904, eleven districts showed an increase in the amount of wages paid, and five showed a decrease. The increase was greatest at Leicester (13.0 per cent.), and in the Norwich district (8.3 per cent.). The decrease was greatest in the Leeds district (11.7 per cent.).

In the following Table the returns for the three periods are analysed by districts, showing numbers employed and amounts of wages paid in the three periods mentioned:—

District.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	No. employed during last week in June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in June, 1905.	Aggregate amount of wages paid on last pay day in		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in	
			May, 1905.	June, 1904.	June, 1905.	May, 1905.	June, 1904.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
London	3,102	+ 3.0	+ 4.8	£ 3,989	+ 4.1	+ 6.9
Leicester	12,784	- 1.2	+ 3.5	13,603	- 5.6	+ 13.0
Leicester Country District	3,160	- 1.8	+ 1.5	2,671	- 8.0	+ 5.0
Northampton	7,121	+ 1.2	+ 3.7	7,668	- 0.2	+ 6.9
Northampton Country District	8,763	+ 1.9	+ 0.8	8,126	+ 2.4	+ 6.5
Kettering	2,865	+ 1.4	+ 3.5	2,965	+ 0.2	+ 5.3
Stafford and District	2,785	- 0.4	+ 7.7	2,430	- 3.5	+ 5.9
Norwich & District ...	4,191	+ 1.7	+ 3.3	3,596	+ 0.9	+ 8.3
Bristol & District ...	2,328	- 0.2	- 1.5	2,130	- 2.0	+ 0.5
Kingswood	2,386	- 0.7	- 3.3	2,253	+ 3.4	- 5.7
Leeds and District ...	2,586	+ 5.3	- 12.1	2,375	+ 9.9	- 11.7
Manchester & District ...	1,865	- 2.0	- 3.5	1,729	- 4.7	+ 2.0
Birmingham & District ...	901	- 2.4	- 1.4	737	- 1.7	+ 1.7
Other parts of England and Wales	2,723	+ 3.3	- 1.0	2,686	- 0.4	- 0.1
England and Wales ...	57,556	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	55,738	- 1.7	+ 5.8
SCOTLAND	3,960	+ 0.5	- 4.9	3,927	+ 3.5	- 0.3
IRELAND	493	- 2.6	- 5.7	357	- 5.3	+ 0.8
UNITED KINGDOM ...	62,009	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	60,042	- 1.4	+ 5.3

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources as regards the principal districts:—

London.—Employment remained quiet, but was better than a year ago. With hand-sewn bootmakers it was good, and better than a year ago. The Trade Union clickers and pressmen reported employment as fair.

Leicester and District.—Employment in Leicester was fairly good, but showed a decline towards the end of June; it was much better than a year ago. In the country district there was a further decline compared with a month ago, but employment generally was better than a year ago.

Northampton, Kettering, and District.—Employment showed an improvement throughout the district, compared with a month ago and a year ago. It was fair at Northampton, Higham, and Daventry, and moderate at Kettering; the Army bootmakers reported employment as better since the termination of the strike, but as still slack.

Stafford and District.—Employment at Stafford was fair, but showed a decline after Whitsuntide. At Stone it was reported as rather better than last month.

Eastern Counties.—Employment was reported as good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Bristol and Kingswood.—Employment at Bristol was worse than last month, short time being general. At Kingswood it was worse than a year ago.

Leeds and District.—Employment was decidedly better than a month ago. It was still considerably worse than a year ago.

Other Districts in England.—The Trade Union lasters and finishers reported employment as fairly good at Kendal, Bishop Auckland, and Wolverhampton; moderate at Nottingham; and quiet at Liverpool, Mansfield, Birmingham, and Plymouth.

Scotland.—Employment generally showed a further improvement compared with a month ago; it was worse than a year ago. The Trade Union lasters and finishers reported it as good at Kilmarnock and Edinburgh, slightly improved at Glasgow, and as still bad at Maybole. With hand-sewn shoemakers employment remained good. The improvement noted last month by the clickers and pressmen was maintained.

Imports and Exports.—The following Table gives the quantities and values of the boots and shoes imported during June, 1905, and the six months ended June, 1905, together with the increases or decreases as compared with the corresponding periods of 1903 and 1904:—

	Month ended 30th June, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with June,		Six months ended June 30th, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
		Imports				
Dozen pairs	18,161	+ 1,339	- 1,009	118,413	+ 1,956	- 8,787
Value £	71,768	+ 15,590	- 6,428	474,015	+ 45,110	- 42,631
Re-Exports						
Dozen pairs	1,157	+ 265	- 395	7,115	- 3,070	- 3,983
Value £	3,206	+ 590	- 1,059	18,399	- 7,725	- 10,834
Exports (British and Irish)						
Dozen pairs	54,924	+ 10,976	- 3,077	353,139	+ 60,015	- 43,580
Value £	134,509	+ 31,514	+ 8,056	837,921	+ 156,492	- 101,556

HAT TRADE.

(Based on Returns from Employers' Associations and Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT in the silk hat trade was moderate; in the felt hat trade it was slack.

With *silk* hatters employment in London was fair, and rather better than a year ago. There was an increase in the number unemployed, but no short time was reported. In Denton employment was quiet, rather worse than a month ago but better than a year ago. The Trade Union silk hatters had 11.2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, compared with 10.7 per cent. at the end of May, and 8.2 per cent. a year ago.

With *felt* hatters in Denton employment was quiet and worse than a month ago. At Stockport it was good, better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. At Hyde, Hurst, and Failsworth it was reported as worse on stiff felts, and improving on soft felts; it was about the same as a year ago. At Bury employment showed a further slight improvement but was still bad and rather worse than a year ago. At Bredbury it continued good with makers of ladies' hats, but was bad in the hard hatting branch. In Warwickshire employment was fair, and better than a month ago; it showed little change compared with a year ago. The Trade Union felt hatters had 2.4 per cent. of their members unemployed, compared with 1.9 per cent. at the end of May, and 2.6 per cent. a year ago.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Local Correspondents, Trade Unions, and Women's Employment Bureaux in London.)

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers in London was fairly good, and better than a year ago; with wholesale mantle, costume and blouse makers it was fair, worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago; with milliners it showed a seasonal decline, but was better than a year ago. Employment in the shirt and collar trade was not quite so good as a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In the corset trade it was good, being slightly better than a month ago and decidedly better than a year ago.

Dress, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—In London returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West-end district, employing 1,840 dressmakers in the last week in June showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 8.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment was fairly good and better than a year ago. Court dress-makers, employing 1,643 workpeople, showed a decrease of 4.2 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was good, and better than a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades, firms employing 2,451 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) during the last week in June showed a decline of 9.7 per cent. compared with a month ago, and a slight decline of 0.2 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair but worse than in May, showing a decline at the end of the month; it was better than a year ago. Firms employing 1,197 milliners showed a decrease of 6.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, but an increase of 6.4 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment showed the usual seasonal decline but was better than a year ago.

Returns from two Employment Bureaux showed a decline in the demand for dressmakers and milliners compared with a month ago, but an increase compared with a year ago; the number applying for situations was much less than the demand, and was less than a month ago and a year ago.

In Manchester employment with mantle makers was fair, but worse than in May and only slightly better than a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade employment during June was only moderate, but was better at the end of the month; firms employing 1,807 workpeople in the last week in June showed a further decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 8.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Glasgow employment with mantle makers was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 7,291 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) at the end of June, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Firms employing 5,984 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers)

have also given returns of wages; from these it appears that £4,076 was paid in wages for the week ended June 24th, a decrease of 1.9 per cent. compared with the last week in May and an increase of 2.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was good in London and Glasgow, moderate in Belfast, fair in Londonderry.

Corset Trade.—Returns received from corset manufacturers employing 3,934 workpeople in their factories at the end of June showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good and slightly better than a month ago. Compared with a year ago, firms employing 83 per cent. of the total number reported employment as improved, firms employing 9 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 8 per cent. as worse.

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

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

EMPLOYMENT remained slack during June, but was slightly better than a month ago and also better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 4,732 had 7.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 7.5 per cent. in May and 9.1 in June, 1904.

Shinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, etc.—Employment continued slack, but showed some improvement, on the whole, as compared with a month ago. It was also better than a year ago.

Saddle and Harness Makers, etc.—Employment was still slack on the whole, but better than a month and year ago. Saddle and harness makers report employment as bad in London, moderate in Leeds, fairly good in Glasgow. At Walsall gig saddlers describe it as moderate, brown saddlers as bad.

Miscellaneous Leather Workers.—With fancy leather workers and portmanteau and trunk makers employment continued fair.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

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

THE returns showed that employment in the printing and bookbinding trades at the end of June remained slack, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

In *letterpress printing* there was a slight decline, chiefly in London. Trade Unions with 39,856 members had 5.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 5.0 per cent. in May, and 4.9 in June, 1904. In *lithographic printing* Trade Unions with 6,498 members had 5.0 per cent. unemployed, against 5.2 a month ago, and 4.8 a year ago. With *bookbinders* employment remained bad and worse than a year ago. The percentage unemployed of 7,039 Trade Union members was 7.6, compared with 7.4 in May, and 6.6 in June, 1904.

In the following Table are shown the percentages unemployed in certain Trade Unions in the *Printing and Bookbinding Trades* in the principal districts, compared with those for a month ago and a year ago:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1905, included in the Returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a	
		June, 1905.	May, 1905.	June, 1904.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London	22,722	5.7	5.1	4.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.9
Northern Counties ...	1,464	5.2	6.5	4.0	- 1.3	+ 1.2
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	6,987	5.6	6.4	7.9	- 0.8	- 2.3
Yorkshire	4,352	4.8	5.3	4.7	- 0.5	+ 0.1
East Midlands	2,197	5.9	5.3	4.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
West Midlands	2,463	6.7	6.4	7.5	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Eastern Counties ...	395	3.0	2.5	1.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
S. & S. W. Counties ...	2,800	2.8	3.4	2.0	- 0.6	+ 0.2
Wales and Mon. ...	837	5.0	6.5	3.0	- 1.5	+ 2.0
Scotland	6,247	4.5	4.1	3.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Ireland	2,799	8.4	8.1	7.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
United Kingdom ...	53,393	5.5	5.4	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources as regards the principal districts:—

London.—With letterpress printers employment was quiet and worse than a month ago and year ago, Trade Unions with 16,960 members had 5.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 4.2 per cent. in May, 1905, and June, 1904. In the lithographic trade employment was bad with printers and good with artists. The percentage unemployed of 2,027 Trade Union members was 6.3, the same percentage as a month ago; in June 1904 the percentage unemployed was 5.7. Bookbinders remained badly employed, short time being prevalent. Trade Unions of bookbinders with 3,735 members had 8.6 per cent. unemployed, against 8.4 a month ago and 7.5 a year ago.

Northern Counties.—Employment was slack with letterpress printers, and fair with other branches.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment, though slack on the whole, was considerably better than a year ago. With lithographic printers at Manchester it was good.

Yorkshire.—Employment with letterpress printers was reported as slack, but improving. With lithographic printers it was fairly good; with bookbinders moderate.

Midland Counties.—In the East Midlands employment remained fairly good, except at Nottingham. At Nottingham and in the West Midlands it was slack.

Eastern, Southern, and South-Western Counties and Wales.—Employment was fairly good generally. At Newport, however, it was slack.

Scotland.—In Edinburgh employment with letterpress printers was fairly good, overtime being worked especially in the machine department. With bookbinders employment was good on letterpress work, but bad in other branches. With lithographic printers it remained quiet. With typefounders short time was worked. At Glasgow employment with letterpress printers and bookbinders was bad, and worse than a month ago and year ago, much short time being worked. With lithographic printers it was moderate. At Aberdeen employment was bad; at Dundee fair.

Ireland.—Employment was slack generally.

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns received from firms employing 20,747 workpeople at the end of June showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with May and an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with June, 1904.

Employment was reported as fairly good generally in the machine-made trade, but as slack and worse than a month ago and year ago in the hand-made trade.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople employed in the different districts at the end of June, by the firms making returns and the percentage increase or decrease compared with a month ago and a year ago:—

	Number of Workpeople paid Wages in last week of June, 1905	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in No. of Workpeople as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties	5,866	- 0.9	+ 0.4
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ...	2,298	+ 2.3	+ 3.3
Southern Counties	6,329	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Scotland	5,020	- 0.2	- 0.4
Total Machine-made Paper, &c. ...	19,443	...	+ 1.1
Hand-made Paper	1,304	- 2.7	- 3.7
Total	20,747	- 0.2	+ 0.8

Trade Unions in the machine-made trade with 1,789 members had 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, against 1.8 per cent. a month ago and year ago. In the hand-made trade, Trade Unions with 620 members had 8.2 per cent. unemployed, against 6.9 a month ago and 5.4 a year ago.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

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

EMPLOYMENT during June on the whole continued fair, but was not quite so good as a month ago, owing to a falling off in the furnishing and brushmaking trades. It was, however, better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed in the furnishing and woodworking trades at the end of June was 4.4, as compared with 4.1 at the end of May, 1905, and 5.5 at the end of June, 1904.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment with millsawyers and woodcutting machinists continued slack and was worse than a year ago, but was better than a month ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 4,691 showed 2.44 (or 5.2 per cent.) unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.9 per cent. at the end of May, 1905, and 4.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1904.

Furnishing Trades.

In the furnishing trades employment was slack and showed a considerable decline compared with a month ago. Sixteen Trade Unions, with a membership of 13,853, showed 7.35 (or 5.3 per cent.) unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 3.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1905, and 8.0 per cent. at the end of June, 1904.

Coopers.

Employment with coopers continued dull, but showed an improvement on the previous month. It was not quite so good as a year ago. At Peterhead and Fraserburgh, however, it was good, and better than a month ago.

Coachbuilding.

Employment in the coachbuilding industry continued fair. It was better than a month and much better than a year ago. Trade Unions of coachmakers, wheelwrights, smiths, &c., with a membership of 8,084, reported 1.35 (or 1.7 per cent.) unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.0 per cent. at the end of May, 1905, and 2.8 per cent. at the end of June, 1904.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment with brushmakers was quiet, and not so good as a month ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 1,742 reported 9.2 (or 5.3 per cent.) unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 3.3 per cent. at the end of May, 1905, and 5.8 per cent. at the end of June, 1904.

Other Trades.—With packing-case makers employment was good at Glasgow and Belfast, and fair at Liverpool, Nottingham, and Bristol. With basket and skip makers employment was generally good.

GLASS, POTTERY, AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

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

EMPLOYMENT in the Glass trades was quiet, but better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Pottery trades it was slack, with much short time, and in the Brick and Tile trades it was quiet.

Glass Trades.—Employment with glass bottle-makers continued good at Bristol, St. Helens, Newton-le-Willows, Belfast and Dublin; fair at Seaham Harbour and Glasgow; and moderate in the Barnsley, Mexbro' and Swinton district, and at Portobello. In the Wear district a slight improvement was shown. The slight improvement at Leeds was not maintained during June, and at Wakefield also employment was worse than a month ago. With makers of medicine-bottles at Rotherham employment was moderate.

Employment with flint-glass makers continued bad at Warrington and Edinburgh, and moderate at Manchester. It was fairly good at Birmingham and Stourbridge, and good at Glasgow. With flint-glass cutters employment was quiet generally; at Glasgow it was fair. With flint-glass workers at Barnsley it continued moderate. Employment with plate-glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham continued fair. With sheet-glass makers

and sheet-glass flatteners at St. Helens it continued good. It continued bad with pressed-glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, with much short time. Employment with glass-blowers in London was fair.

Pottery Trades.—In Staffordshire employment in the pottery trades was slack, with much short time. At Swadlincote (Derbyshire) the potters worked three days per week, but two factories worked full time. Potters at Holmes and Rotherham were moderately well employed. At Newcastle-on-Tyne employment continued fair generally, but one pottery was closed owing to slackness of trade. In the Woodville district employment with makers of sanitary ware continued quiet. With hollow-ware moulders and sanitary moulders at Wolverhampton it was good.

In Scotland employment generally was fair, and better than a month ago. At Glasgow it was bad with white hollow-ware potters and with tobacco-pipe makers, quiet with tobacco-pipe finishers, and good with stoneware throwers.

Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment at Peterborough was only moderate, and no better than a month ago. It was bad at Birmingham, with short time; moderate in the Plymouth district, at Nottingham and Exeter, and in the Tees and Hartlepool district; quiet in North Wales and at Calstock and Gunnislake; fair in Woodville with faced brick-makers, but quiet with makers of fire-bricks; slightly improved in South Staffordshire; fairly good at Market Harborough; and good in South Wales, in Suffolk and Essex, and in the Oldham district.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

(Based on Reports from Correspondents in various parts of England.)

ACCORDING to the reports received, agricultural employment was fairly regular during June. Some day labourers, however, were not in constant work in the early part of the month. Towards the end of the month a demand sprung up for extra men for hoeing and haymaking, but speaking generally the supply of this class of labour was sufficient.

Of the returns received 169 gave a comparative statement of the rates of weekly cash wages paid to ordinary agricultural labourers in June, 1905 and 1904. In the case of 151 returns the rates are the same for both periods, while an upward tendency is shown in 11 returns (chiefly in the Southern and South-Western Counties), and a downward tendency in 7 returns. Some of the correspondents state that labour was more plentiful in June, 1905, than a year ago.

Northern Counties.—Continued dry weather caused scarcity of work for day labourers in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and there was little demand for extra men. Towards the end of the month, when haymaking commenced, employment with day labourers was fairly regular. In Lancashire there was generally regularity of employment, and the supply of labour was about equal to the demand. In Yorkshire there was some irregularity of employment on account of drought, which much affected the turnip crop, and in many districts the demand for day labour was less than the supply.

Midland Counties.—Drought interfered somewhat with employment in Cheshire, where the backward state of the crops caused less demand for labour. The supply of extra labour was generally plentiful. Similar reports come from Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. A correspondent in the Basford Union (Notts) states that there were a good many casual labourers to be had, more than for many years. In Leicestershire employment was generally regular, but rain is said to have caused some interruption to haymaking at the end of the month. Employment was irregular with some day labourers in Staffordshire and Shropshire, and these men could get but little hoeing to do on account of drought. Generally the supply of day labourers in these counties was in excess of the demand. A report from the Uttoxeter and Lichfield Unions states that slackness of work in the Cannock Chase coalfield increased the number of applicants for farm work. In Worcestershire and Warwickshire employment was regular on the whole, but some day labourers

in parts of Worcestershire are reported to have lost time on account of the forward state of farm work. Rain caused a little stoppage of hoeing and haymaking in Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire, but employment in these counties was generally regular. In Buckinghamshire a few day labourers were not in constant employment throughout the month, but the hay harvest gave regular work to some of these towards the end of June. A light hay crop caused less demand for extra labour in Hertfordshire than is usual at haytime, and the supply of men was somewhat in excess of the demand.

Eastern Counties.—Employment was generally regular in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, but a few day labourers were not in constant employment owing to rain. Employment was also regular in Lincolnshire. In Norfolk and Suffolk there was generally full employment at hoeing and haymaking, but there was a little interruption caused by wet weather. The supply of labour in these five counties was about equal to the demand. In Essex there was some demand for extra men for hoeing and pea-picking, but the supply was more than sufficient, and some men of this class were in irregular employment.

Southern and South Western Counties.—Rain interrupted farm work in Kent, but towards the end of the month hoeing, haymaking, and fruit picking provided full employment in most districts. Some day labourers in Surrey and Sussex lost time in the first fortnight of June through rain. In the latter part of the month there was some scarcity of men for haymaking in certain districts. Employment in Hampshire was regular on the whole. Day labourers in this county were in excess of the demand, but there was some scarcity of men for permanent situations. In Berkshire some day labourers were in irregular employment before haymaking was commenced. The supply of extra men generally exceeded the demand. A scarcity of thatchers and woodmen is reported from the Wantage Union. Employment was fairly regular in Wiltshire, but dry weather somewhat interrupted field work in Dorsetshire by keeping back the roots for hoeing. In both counties the supply of day labour was generally quite sufficient, though in a few districts when full time could be worked on hoeing and haymaking a scarcity of this class of labour is reported. Employment was generally regular in Somerset. The supply of men for permanent situations continued insufficient for the demand in parts of the county, and there was also some scarcity of extra men for hoeing and haymaking. In Herefordshire, though there is said to have been generally some demand for extra labour, a correspondent states that there were more farm labourers out of work than is usual in June. There was an over-supply of day labourers in Gloucestershire, where drought caused some loss of time to men of this class until the latter part of the month, when haymaking commenced and gave regular work to most men. Permanent labour in this county was still scarce, but it is reported as rather more plentiful in some districts. There was full employment on the whole in Devonshire and Cornwall, while the supply of labour for hoeing, turnip sowing, and other work was barely sufficient.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based, as regards London, on Returns from Dock Companies, the Owners of the principal Wharves, the Shipping Federation, and Trade Unions; as regards other principal ports, on information supplied by Superintendents of Mercantile Marine, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents of the Department.)

EMPLOYMENT during June was moderate. In London it showed some decline compared with May, but in other ports there was generally an improvement. Compared with a year ago, employment showed little general change.

London.

The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended June 24th was 12,163 a decrease of 3.6 per cent. on May and a very slight increase on June, 1904.

(1) *Weekly Averages.*—The following Table shows the estimated average number of dock and wharf

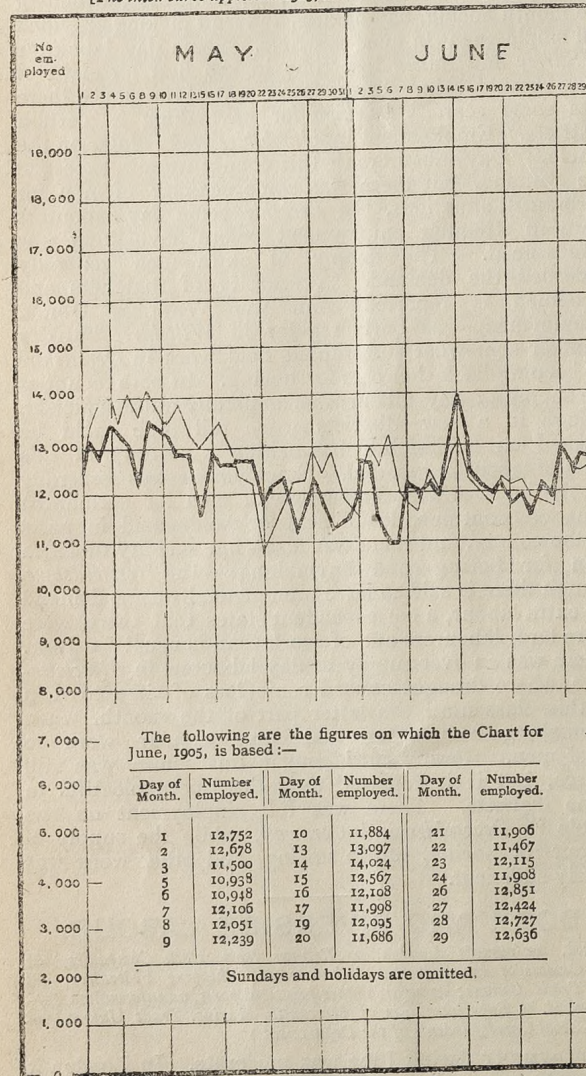
labourers employed daily in each of the four weeks ended June 24th:—

Period.	Labourers employed in Docks			Total Docks and Wharves included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.	
Week ended June 3rd	5,442	1,697	7,139	12,437
" " 10th	5,119	1,491	6,610	11,094
" " 17th	5,584	2,020	7,544	12,759
" " 24th	4,723	2,052	6,775	11,863
Average for 4 weeks ended June 24th	5,188	1,806	6,994	12,163
Average for May, 1905	4,939	2,198	7,137	12,614
Average for June, 1904	4,663	2,264	6,927	12,158*

(2) Daily Fluctuations.—The daily fluctuations in the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers are shown in the following Chart. The numbers in June ranged from 10,938 on the 5th to 14,024 on the 14th. During June, 1904, the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers employed ranged from 11,520 on the 1st to 13,217 on the 6th.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed by all the Docks, and at 208 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of May and June, 1905. The corresponding curve for May and June, 1904, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1905, and the thin curve to 1904.]



Employment continued moderate generally at the docks, and fair at the wharves. It also continued fair with deal porters, lumpers, lightermen, and workers in mid-stream, and moderate with coal porters, winchmen, and corn porters. With stevedores it was reported as better than a month ago. With fruit porters in Thames Street employment was fair, the average daily number employed being 270, as compared with 279 in May, and 269 a year ago.

* Revised figures.

Of the 3,411 "free labourers" on the register of the Shipping Federation in the Port of London during June 39 per cent. were, on the average, employed by the shipowners to whom the office supplies labour, as compared with 48 per cent. in the previous month, and 71 per cent. a year ago.

Other Ports.

North-East Coast.—Employment was generally moderate on the Tyne and Wear, except with trimmers and teamers, with whom it was bad. At Middlesbrough and Hartlepool employment was moderate.

Hull, Goole, and Grimsby.—Employment was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago.

Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.—Employment was good at Parkeston; fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn, and Ipswich; slack at Harwich.

Southampton and Plymouth.—Employment was fair generally at Plymouth. At Southampton it was reported as good.

Bristol Channel Ports.—At Bristol employment was fair and better than a month ago. In South Wales it continued slack on general work; but employment was good with patent fuel loaders, and fair with coal-trimmers.

Liverpool and Manchester.—Employment at Liverpool improved considerably in the North Docks, but it was still slack in the South Docks. With Mersey flatmen employment was fair. Carters employed at the cotton warehouses reported employment as improved, and owing to several cotton fires in Liverpool the employment of women in re-picking was very good. At Manchester employment was good.

Glasgow.—Employment was bad at Glasgow, a large proportion of the men being unemployed.

East of Scotland Ports.—At Leith employment improved and was fair. It continued fair also at Aberdeen, but at Dundee a decline was shown.

Irish Ports.—Employment was fair generally at Dublin, Belfast, and Cork.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

(Based upon Returns from the Collectors of Fishery Statistics for England and Wales, the Fishery Board for Scotland, a Trade Union, and Local Correspondents.)

FROM the Tyne and Wear it is reported that trawl and line fishing boats were well employed during June, and good catches were landed. The herring fishery was poor.

At Hull employment was fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and the same as a month and a year ago. With fish curers it was moderate and worse than in May, but the same as a year ago. At Grimsby employment continued good among all classes and was better than in June, 1904. At Yarmouth it had improved upon the previous month and was good among fishermen and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. With all classes it was about the same as a year ago. At Lowestoft the midsummer fishing had commenced and employment was fair. At Harwich there was an improvement upon the previous month.

Off the South-Western coast fishing was fairly brisk throughout the month and good catches were made. Fish packers, carters and curers were well employed.

Good catches were made during the month from the South Wales grounds.

At Aberdeen employment was good among all classes engaged in fishing, the same as in the previous month and a year ago. At Peterhead it was also good in all branches, and better than in May, but about the same as in June, 1904. It was moderate at Macduff among fishermen and fish curers, the same as a month ago, but worse than a year ago. At Arbroath and Montrose fishing was fairly good throughout the month. Employment at Fraserburgh was good among all classes, and better than in the previous month or a year ago.

Off the South and South-West coasts of Ireland deep sea fishing continued bad. Only a small number of boats were engaged in mackerel fishing.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JUNE.

(Based on Returns from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.) DURING June the supply of seamen at the ports included in the returns was either equal to or in excess of the demand.

Returns received from certain selected ports (at which 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the Foreign Trade is entered and cleared) show that, during June 37,634* seamen were shipped on foreign-going vessels, a decrease of 875 as compared with the number shipped in June, 1904. The greatest increases occurred at London and Glasgow. The decreases were most marked at Cardiff, Liverpool, and the Tyne Ports.

During the six completed months of 1905, 214,780 seamen were shipped, of whom 31,381 (or 14.6 per cent.) were foreigners. As compared with the corresponding period of 1904, the principal increases are shown at Liverpool, Glasgow, Newport (Mon.), and Swansea; and the most marked decreases at Southampton, London and the Tyne Ports.

Table showing the number* of persons shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in June 1904 and 1905 respectively, together with the number shipped in the six months ended June in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	June.			Six months ended June.		
	1904.	1905.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1905.	1904.	1905.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1905.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports ...	3,116	2,679	- 437	16,836	15,922	- 914
Sunderland ...	576	471	- 105	3,631	2,485	- 1,146
Middlesbrough ...	592	331	+ 22	1,446	1,478	+ 32
Hull ...	1,090	1,207	+ 117	6,105	6,086	- 19
Grimsby ...	131	184	+ 53	374	521	+ 147
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol ...	762	822	+ 60	3,858	3,442	- 416
Newport, Mon. ...	890	1,000	+ 110	4,610	5,603	+ 993
Cardiff ...	4,655	3,931	- 724	27,432	27,353	- 79
Swansea ...	490	583	+ 93	2,381	2,922	+ 541
Other Ports.						
Liverpool ...	14,408	13,831	- 577	76,077	79,810	+ 3,733
London ...	5,771	6,304	+ 533	35,958	34,877	- 1,081
Southampton ...	2,163	1,923	- 240	13,112	11,462	- 1,650
SCOTLAND.						
Leith ...	216	367	+ 151	2,092	2,284	+ 192
Kirkcaldy, Methil, & Grange-mouth	280	206	- 74	1,050	1,201	+ 151
Glasgow ..	3,258	3,556	+ 298	16,364	17,557	+ 1,193
IRELAND.						
Dublin ...	80	37	- 43	471	395	- 76
Belfast ...	314§	202	- 112	1,578§	1,382	- 196
Total ...	38,500	37,634	- 875	219,727	214,780	- 4,947

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

THE results of the latest ascertainties of the selling prices of coal and iron are given in the Table below.

Coal.—The average price of Northumberland coal as shown by the latest ascertainment was 6s. 0.76d. per ton, as compared with 6s. 2.94d. per ton for the three months ending February. This is the lowest figure recorded since the period March-May, 1898. In connection with this ascertainment, it was decided at a meeting of the Northumberland Conciliation Board on July 1st to reduce wages of underground workers and banksmen by 1.4 per cent., and of other surface workers by 1 per cent. off standard rates.

Pig Iron.—The prices given below relate, in the case of Cleveland, to the net average invoice price of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron, as shown by the books of certain firms. In the case of Cumberland, the quarterly averages are based on the daily average cash price of Cumberland hematite warrants in the Glasgow market.

The price of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron for the three months April-June, 1905, averaged 47s. 0.86d. per ton, or about 1s. 6d. higher than in the previous three months, and nearly 4s. 0d. higher than in the corresponding period of 1904. This is the highest price recorded since the period April-June, 1903. The price of Cumberland pig iron fell to 56s. 7.80d., or nearly 11d. per ton, but it was still 2s. 8d. higher than in the corresponding three months of last year.

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.
 † Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
 ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.
 § Revised figures.

As a result of these ascertainties, blastfurnacemen's wages were advanced 2 per cent. on the "standard" in Cleveland and Durham, and reduced 1 per cent. in Cumberland.

Manufactured Iron.—The prices given for the North of England and West of Scotland are based on the selling price of specified classes of manufactured iron, as shown by the books of certain firms. In the North of England the ascertained price was slightly higher in March and April than in the previous two months, being 117s. 8.44d. per ton, as compared with 117s. 6.76d. In Scotland the price rose nearly 2s. 11.4d. per ton over that for January-February, which was the lowest recorded since the end of 1898.

No changes in wages are caused by the results of these ascertainties.

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Ascertained average selling price per ton.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of last Audit as compared with	
		Last Audit.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Coal.						
Northumberland:— (Average for all classes of coal at pits' mouth)	Mar.-May	6 0.76	6 2.94	6 4.00	- 0 2.18	- 0 3.24
Cleveland ...	Apl.-June	47 0.86	45 6.89	43 1.19	+ 1 5.97	+ 3 11.67
Cumberland ...	June	56 7.80	57 6.05	53 11.44	- 0 10.85	+ 2 8.36
Manufact'd Iron.						
North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars, and angles)	Mar.-Apl.	117 8.44	117 6.76	119 10.16	+ 0 1.68	- 2 1.72
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops, and rods)	Apl.-June	115 11.32	112 11.91	116 2.11	+ 2 11.41	- 0 2.79

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

THE Returns as to the price of bread* per 4 lbs., as furnished by the Local Correspondents of the Department, relate to London and 25 large Provincial towns at the beginning of June.

Place.	Present Price (1st July, 1905.)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		Last Change.
		Month ago.	Year ago.	
London ...	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birmingham ...	5	5	5	April '05
Bolton ...	4 1/2 to 5 1/2	...	...	Aug. '04
Bristol ...	5	...	...	...
Derby ...	5 1/2	...	...	Oct. '04
Gateshead ...	4 1/2 & 5	...	...	Feb. '05
Huddersfield ...	5 1/2	...	...	Jan. '05
Hull ...	5	...	...	...
Ipswich ...	4 1/2 & 5 1/2	...	...	Feb. '04
Leicester ...	5 1/2	...	...	Aug. '03
Liverpool ...	4 1/2	...	...	...
Manchester ...	5	...	...	June '03
Middlesbrough ...	4 1/2	...	...	Mar. '05
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	6	...	...	Aug. '03
Norwich ...	5 1/2	...	...	Jan. '05
Nottingham ...	4 1/2	...	...	July '04
Oldham ...	5	...	...	...
Plymouth ...	4 1/2	...	...	Sep. '03
Potteries ...	5	...	...	Feb. '05
Wolverhampton ...	4 1/2	...	...	Aug. '04
Aberdeen ...	5 1/2	...	...	Aug. '04
Dundee ...	5 1/2	...	...	Mar. '03
Edinburgh ...	6 1/2	...	...	Aug. '04
Glasgow ...	6	...	...	April '05
Belfast ...	5 1/2	...	...	May '05
Dublin ...	5 1/2	...	...	June '05
Dublin ...	6	...	...	Sep. '04

As compared with a month ago, the price has remained the same at all the towns given in the Table, except at Belfast, where a reduction of 1/2d. per 4 lbs. has taken place.

As compared with a year ago, an increase of 1/2d. per 4 lbs. has taken place in four towns, viz., Bristol,

* Though it is not possible to state that the quality of bread referred to is in all cases the same, the present prices for each place are believed to be, generally speaking, comparable with those for a month and a year ago. The prices selected represent, so far as can be ascertained, the prevailing prices paid at the various places by workpeople for 4 lbs. of ordinary bread of average quality.

Wolverhampton, Dundee, and Dublin, and also in the Potteries district, and a decrease of like amount at Birmingham and Norwich.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

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

Month.	British Wheat.		Imports.		Average Monthly Price of London Flour (Town Households) ex Mill for cash.
	Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Per cwt.	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
June 1904.	6 2½	6 10	9 7½	9 8½	9 8½
May 1905.	7 2½	7 3½	9 10½	10 3½	10 3½
June 1905.	7 4½	7 3½	9 11	10 2½	10 2½

The imports of wheat from foreign countries and the Colonies from September 1st, 1904, to June 30th, 1905, amounted to 84,407,510 cwts., or 7,391,910 cwts. more than in the corresponding ten months of 1903-4. The imports of wheat-meal and flour in the ten months September to June of 1904-5 amounted to 9,485,024 cwts., or 7,813,794 cwts. less than in the corresponding period of 1903-4.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following are among the more interesting legal cases reported in June, especially affecting labour. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in newspapers:—

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

CONTRACTING OUT SCHEME: RENEWAL OF SCHEME: ASSENT OF WORKMEN.

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, that if the Registrar of Friendly Societies, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workmen, certifies that any scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance for the workmen of an employer in any employment, is on the whole not less favourable to the general body of workmen and their dependants than the provisions of the Act, the employer may, until the certificate is revoked, contract with any of those workmen that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of the Act, and thereupon the employer shall be liable only in accordance with the scheme. The Registrar may give a certificate to expire at the end of a limited period not less than five years. No scheme can be certified which contains an obligation upon the workmen to join the scheme as a condition of their hiring. It is also provided that when a certificate is revoked or expires, any moneys or securities held for the purpose of the scheme shall be distributed as may be arranged between the employer and workmen, or as may be determined by the Registrar in the event of a difference of opinion.

In November, 1898, a scheme was certified applicable to certain collieries in South Wales, and in the certificate it was stated to be operative until December 31st, 1903 "unless previously renewed." On December 7th, 1903, a "renewal scheme" for a further term of five years was sanctioned by the Registrar, which differed slightly in its provisions from the original scheme as to the scale of deductions for wages, but which was identical in principle. At one of the collieries concerned, a notice was posted by the colliery company stating that the Registrar had certified a renewal scheme and that workmen might enrol as members by applying to the local secretary. The practice followed at their colliery under the original scheme was that any workman wishing to withdraw from the scheme gave a month's notice. The men employed at the colliery held a meeting at which a unanimous resolution was passed that they should be under the Act and not have a new scheme.

A workman who had been under the original scheme gave no notice withdrawing from the scheme, nor did he enrol himself under the new scheme. Deductions, however, continued to be made from his wages after the end of 1903 in accordance with the provisions of the new scheme. He accordingly sued the Company in the County Court to recover the amount of these deductions. The Judge decided against the plaintiff, holding that as he had given no notice of withdrawal he continued to be a member of the society formed under the scheme. On Appeal the High Court reversed this decision on the ground that the plaintiff had not contracted to accept the renewal scheme and that therefore the Company had no right to make the deduction. The Company appealed to the Court of Appeal.

Another workman of the same Company was injured by an accident arising out of his employment and claimed compensation under the Act. He was in just the same position with regard to the scheme as the workman first mentioned. The same County Court Judge, on similar grounds, decided that the applicant was

not entitled to compensation as he had contracted out of the Act. The applicant appealed to the Court of Appeal. These cases were test cases affecting a considerable number of workmen, and the two appeals were heard together.

The Court of Appeal held that in neither case was the workman in question bound by the new scheme, or under any obligation to give any notice of withdrawal. The new scheme was not a prolongation of the old, and no one was bound by the former by the fact of having assented to the latter. Hence, in the first case the plaintiff was entitled to recover the sums wrongfully deducted from his wages; and in the second case the applicant was entitled to the benefit of the Act.—*Wilson v. Ocean Coal Company, Limited: Trehearne v. Same, Court of Appeal, June 23rd, 1905*

"ABOUT" A MINE: RAILWAY SIDING NOT BELONGING TO OWNERS OF MINE.

The Act applies to employment on or in or about a mine. A carter in the employ of a colliery company was sent to fetch a quantity of timber from a railway siding to one of the company's pits. While loading the timber from the railway trucks into his cart, a beam fell upon him and killed him. His widow claimed compensation under the Act. The company resisted the claim on the ground that the deceased man was not at the time of the accident employed "on or in or about" a mine, as the nearest pit was quarter of a mile from the railway siding where the accident had occurred, and the siding was the property of the railway company.

The Sheriff-Substitute awarded compensation to the widow on the ground that the place of the accident was "specially connected by use" with the colliery, and was at "no considerable distance therefrom," and that therefore the accident had happened "about" the mine.

On appeal the Court of Session reversed this decision, holding that the employment was not "about" a mine, and that the applicant was not entitled to compensation.—*Davidson v. Coyllon Coal Company, Court of Session, June 6th, 1905.*

(2) Merchant Shipping Acts.

SHIP CARRYING CONTRABAND OF WAR: SEIZURE: TERMINATION OF SERVICE: RIGHT TO WAGES AND DAMAGES.

It is provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that when the service of a seaman terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the vessel, he shall be entitled to wages up to the time of such termination, but not for any longer period.

A seaman signed articles to serve as boatswain on board a ship for a period not to exceed two years from November 24th, 1903, at £5 a month wages. After touching at several ports the vessel arrived at Yokohama on March 7th, 1904. War was declared between Russia and Japan early in February, 1904, and various notices appeared in the London Gazette in February and March as to contraband of war. The ship subsequently made several voyages between Japan and Korea carrying railway material, which had been declared to be contraband by both belligerents. While carrying such material she was captured on July 2nd, 1904, by a Russian gunboat and taken to Vladivostok. On July 7th a prize court was there held, and both ship and cargo were confiscated. The seaman did not know that the ship was carrying contraband of war, but the captain of the ship, who was the agent of the owners, did know, but did not communicate the fact to any of the crew. The captain and crew were sent home by the Russian authorities by the Trans-Siberian Railway via St. Petersburg, and arrived in London on August 30th, 1904. The seaman was offered wages up to July 2nd, the date on which the ship was captured, but he refused to accept. He was subsequently offered his wages to August 30th, but again refused, intimating his intention to claim damages for breach of contract contained in the ship's articles by the carrying of contraband.

The seaman then took out a summons against the owners of the ship claiming wages up to August 30th, and continuing wages thence to the date of final settlement. The owners admitted the claim and paid his wages up to July 2nd, but contended they were not liable beyond that date. The magistrate decided that he was entitled to wages up to August 30th, and adjudged the owners to pay him the balance from July 2nd to August 30th, viz., £9 13s. 4d. and the sum of £16 16s. for costs.

A second summons was taken out claiming damages for the breach of contract, and the magistrate awarded the seaman £10. The owners appealed to the High Court against both decisions.

The High Court affirmed the decision of the magistrate in each case, holding that the service was terminated by the wilful act of the owners in carrying contraband, and not by a "loss" of the ship; and that the carrying of contraband was a breach of contract, for which the owners were liable to pay damages.—*Austin Friars Steam Shipping Co. v. Strach, King's Bench Division, reported June 3rd, 1905.*

(3) Miscellaneous.

PAYMENT BY PIECEWORK: CONTRACT NOT TO TERMINATE WITHOUT NOTICE: OBLIGATION OF EMPLOYER TO PROVIDE WORK.

In tinplate works it was a term of the contract of service between the employers and the workmen that no person regularly employed should quit or be discharged from the works without giving or receiving 28 days' notice in writing, such notice to be given on the first Monday of any month before noon. On Monday August 3rd, 1903, the employers posted up at the works a notice in writing to the effect that all contracts between employers and employed would cease in 28 days from that date. Most of the men employed at the works were paid by piecework.

A rollerman, who had been for thirteen years in the regular employment of the firm, and who was paid by piece-work, was given

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

(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 June, 1905, was 217, being 1 more than in May, 1905, and 13 less than in June, 1904. The mean number for June in the years 1900-1904, was 222, the maximum year in this period being 1904, with 230 deaths, and the minimum year 1901, with 206 deaths.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in June, 1905, was 104. The number reported in June of the years 1900-1904 varied from 56 to 127, the mean for the five years being 85.

In the classes of industries in which the number of persons employed is approximately known, viz., Railway Service (exclusive of contractors' servants), Mines, Quarries, Shipping, Factories, and Laundries, the number of workpeople reported as killed was 176, as compared with 196 in the corresponding period of 1904. The approximate number of workpeople employed in these industries according to the latest returns was about 5,800,000.

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

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1905, as compared with a	
	June, 1905.	May, 1905.	June, 1904.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	3	4	1	- 1	+ 2
Engine Drivers	1	1	1	...	...
Firemen	2	1	...	+ 1	+ 2
Guards (Passenger)	...	...	...	...	...
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	5	6	11	- 1	- 6
Porters	4	5	5	- 1	- 1
Shunters	3	...	3	+ 3	...
Miscellaneous	14	11	12	+ 2	+ 2
Contractors' Servants	3	1	...	+ 2	+ 3
Total Railway Service	35	20	33	+ 5	+ 2
Mines—					
Underground	73	73	82	...	- 9
Surface	6	9	12	- 3	- 6
Total Mines	79	83	94	- 3	- 15
Quarries over 20 feet deep	13	7	9	+ 6	+ 4
Factories—					
Textile—					
Cotton	3	...	2	+ 3	+ 1
Wool and Worsted	2	6	3	- 4	- 1
Other Textiles	1	1	1	...	...
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	7	4	4	+ 3	+ 3
Founding and Conversion of Metals	6	9	10	3	- 4
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	4	5	3	- 1	+ 1
Ship and Boat Building	9	11	11	- 2	- 2
Wood	2	...	1	+ 2	+ 1
Chemicals, &c.	2	2	2	...	...
Other Non-Textile Industries	16	29	23	- 13	- 7
Total Factories	82	67	60	- 15	- 8
Workshops	1	1	1	- 1	...
Accidents reported under Factory Act, 1902—					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	12	12	12	...	...
Warehouses	4	1	4	+ 3	...
Buildings to which Act applies	9	11	13	- 2	- 4
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...
Total under Factory Act, 1902-5	25	24	29	+ 1	- 4
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	13	5	5	+ 8	+ 8
Total, exclusive of Seamen	217	216	230	+ 1	- 13
Seamen—					
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing	60	11	11	+ 49	+ 49
Steam	36	82	57	- 46	- 21
On Fishing Vessels—					
Sailing	3	2	2	+ 1	+ 1
Steam	5	17	3	- 12	+ 2
Total Seamen	104	112	73	- 8	+ 31
Total, including Seamen	321	328	303	- 7	+ 18

no work to do after July 20th, 1903, and the firm refused to pay him any wages after that day. He accordingly brought an action against the firm, claiming six weeks' wages, at £2 15s. a week, as damages for breach by the firm of their alleged agreement to provide him with employment from July 20th to August 31st. The defendants denied that they had agreed to find the plaintiff employment, and set up a custom to the effect that they were entitled temporarily to shut down their works and suspend the employment of their workmen whenever they were not in a position to obtain remunerative orders. The action was brought as a test case to settle a question involving the interests of a large number of persons.

It was held that, apart from custom, the defendants were by their contract bound to provide for the plaintiff a reasonable amount of work till the termination of the contract by 28 days' notice; that no such custom had been proved; and that, even if it had been proved, it was unreasonable. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff for six weeks' wages.—*Devonald v. Rosser & Sons, King's Bench Division, June 6th, 1905.*

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

DURING June 37 cases of lead poisoning and 4 of anthrax were reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act. No cases of mercurial, phosphorus, or arsenic poisoning were reported. One death, caused by lead poisoning, was reported.

During the six months ended June the number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 309 as compared with 305 in the corresponding period of 1904. The number of deaths was 20, an increase of 6 as compared with the first six months of 1904, an increase entirely due to a greater number of fatal anthrax cases.

(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.)

Disease and Industry	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Six Months ended June,		Six Months ended June,	
	June, 1905.	1905. 1904.	June, 1905.	1905. 1904.
Lead Poisoning—				
Smelting of Metals	12	14	1	1
Brass Works	1	4	1	1
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	3	4	...	...
Plumbing and Soldering	1	9	1	1
Printing	4	10	1	3
File Cutting	5	15	...	2
Tinning and Enamelling of Iron	1	9	1	1
Hollow-ware	8	46	44	1
White Lead Works	2	2	7	...
Red and Yellow Lead Works	6	48	57	2
China and Earthenware*	3	2	...	...
Litho-transfer Works	1	12	24	...
Glass Cutting and Polishing	1	12	8	...
Enamelling of Iron Plates	1	12	8	...
Electrical Accumulator Works	1	30	10	1
Paint and Colour Works	10	29	25	1
Coach Making	12	24	...	2
Shipbuilding	2	13	11	2
Paint used in other Industries	2	28	19	1
Other Industries	37	276	270	1
Total Lead Poisoning†	37	276	270	1
Mercurial Poisoning—				
Barometer and Thermometer making	1	1	...	...
Furriers' processes	2	1	...	...
Other Industries	2	2	...	...
Total Mercurial Poisoning	2	2	...	...
Phosphorus Poisoning	2	1	...	1
Arsenic Poisoning—				
Paints, Colours and Extraction of Arsenic	2	2	...	...
Other Industries	2	2	...	...
Total Arsenic Poisoning	4	4	...	...
Anthrax—				
Wool Sorting	1	3	2	1
Wool Combing	12	6	...	3
Handling of Horsehair	1	4	7	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	2	9	7	3
Other Industries	1	1	6	1
Total Anthrax	4	29	28	8
Grand Total	41	309	305	1

* Of the six persons affected in the china and earthenware industry in June, 1905, three were females.

† House Painters and Plumbers.—In addition to the cases included in the Table 10 cases of lead poisoning (including 1 death) were reported during June, among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported during the 6 months ended June, 1905, was 69 (including 13 deaths), and for the corresponding period of 1904, 85 (including 20 deaths).

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

Number and Magnitude.—Eighteen new disputes began in June, 1905, compared with 26 in May, and 16 in June, 1904. By the 18 disputes, 4,536 workpeople were directly and 1,545 indirectly affected, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople affected by old disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 11,855 workpeople involved in trade disputes during June, 1905, compared with 18,228 in May, 1905, and 6,792 in June, 1904.

New Disputes in June, 1905.—In the following Table the new disputes in June are summarised by trades affected:—

Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople affected.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Plasterers	1	50	—	50
Mining and Quarrying	11	2,696	955	3,651
Engineering and Shipbuilding	2	70	10	80
June Manufacture	2	420	580	1,000
Dock and River Labour	2	1,300	—	1,300
Total, June, 1905	18	4,536	1,545	6,081
Total, May, 1905	26	11,846	715	11,961
Total, June, 1904	16	3,142	1,589	4,731

Causes.—Of the eighteen disputes, four arose on demands for increased wages, three on objections to reductions, two on other wages questions, four on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, two owing to refusal to work with non-unionists, and three from other causes.

Results.—Definite results were reported in June in the case of seven new disputes, affecting 2,353 workpeople, and four old disputes, affecting 2,420 workpeople. Of these eleven new and old disputes, three, involving 680 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; four, involving 1,654 persons, were decided in favour of

the employers; and four, involving 2,439 persons, were compromised.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in June of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 75,500 working days. In addition, 107,200 working days were lost during June owing to disputes that began before that month, and at the end of the month were still unsettled. Thus the total duration in June of all disputes, new and old, was 182,700 working days, which compares with 252,600 in the previous month, and 81,300 in the corresponding month of 1904.

Summary for the First Six Months of 1904 and 1905†.—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople affected, and the aggregate duration in working days for the six months January-June, 1904 and 1905, respectively, were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	January to June.					
	1904.			1905.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building	25	2,784	66,800	19	6,089	250,900
Mining and Quarrying	46	14,445	218,100	45	20,307	258,400
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	33	5,512	97,300	31	4,803	212,900
Textile	19	3,381	60,100	27	9,722	101,200
Clothing	9	268	3,900	18	2,567	66,700
Transport	3	830	20,800	6	1,554	9,600
Other Trades	20	1,604	38,200	13	2,521	30,600
Total	155	28,826	505,200	159	47,563	939,300

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began in 1905.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
Building Trades—				1905			
Joiners	Edinburgh ...	600	—	15 April	61	Against proposed reduction in wages from 9d. to 8½d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	Agreement to continue old rate of wages for two years arranged at conference brought about by the Lord Provost.
Bricklayers and other building trade Operatives	Dublin ...	500	500	1 Mar.	102	Disagreement as to working rules	Matter referred to arbitration of Alderman W. F. Cotton (see p. 195).
Coal Mining—				1904			
Coal Miners, &c.	Nuneaton (near) ...	900	—	21 June	—	Dispute as to price list	No settlement reported.
Engineering and Shipbuilding—				1904			
Shipsmiths and Strikers	North-East Coast ...	500	—	30 Nov.	169	Against proposed reduction in wages to smiths of 5 per cent. off piece and 1s. 6d. per week off time rates, and to strikers of 1s. per week off time rates of 2s. and over and 6d. per week off rates under 2s.	Reduction accepted.
Moulders, Fitters, Dressers, Warehousemen, &c.	Falkirk ...	218	102	1905 3 April	63	Against proposed reduction in prices for castings heavier than recognised standard weight	Compromise effected at a conference with Sheriff Moffat as neutral chairman.
Transport Trades—							
Dock Labourers	Liverpool ...	800	—	28 June	—	Refusal to work with foremen who were not members of the Union	No settlement reported.
Flatmen	Liverpool ...	500	—	28 June	—	Dissatisfaction with existing system of payment of wages.	No settlement reported.

* Disputes involving less than 100 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.
† In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.
‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred but not themselves on strike or locked-out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during June numbered 401, an increase of 34 as compared with June, 1904. For the six months ended June, 1905, the number was 2,490, as compared with 2,284 during the corresponding period of 1904.

The 2,490 bankruptcies in 1905 included 79 bakers, 64 boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers, 146 builders, 62 butchers and meat salesmen, 59 decorators, painters, etc., 125 farmers, 70 greengrocers, etc., 172 grocers, and 159 publicans.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes reported in June.—The net effect of all the changes reported in June was a decrease of £73 per week, as compared with a decrease of £6,566 per week in May, and a decrease of £162 per week in June 1904. The number of workpeople affected was 12,673, of whom 7,332 received advances amounting to £319 per week, and 5,341 sustained decreases amounting to £392 per week. The total number affected in May was 161,568, and in June, 1904, 14,692.

The principal changes reported were an increase affecting 5,500 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, and decreases affecting 1,500 carpenters and joiners at Newcastle-on-Tyne and 1,350 blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland.

Three changes, affecting 7,470 workpeople engaged in pig-iron and iron and steel manufacture, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 5,203 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, five of these changes, affecting 1,803 workpeople, being preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the first six Months of 1905.†—For the six months, January-June, 1905, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) respecting whom wages changes have been reported was 305,338, as compared with 275,227 in the corresponding period of 1904. The changes arranged give 31,322 workpeople a net increase amounting to £1,571 per week, and 247,705 a net decrease amounting to £11,374 per week, whilst the remaining 26,311 have had upward and downward changes which have left their wages at the same level as at the

beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes reported was a decrease of £9,803 per week, as compared with a decrease of £13,038 per week in the corresponding period of 1904.

Summarised by trades, the number of workpeople affected by changes reported during the six months January-June, 1904 and 1905 respectively, and the net results of the changes on their weekly wages, were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	January—June.			
	1904.		1905.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building	2,972	— 159	3,584	— 351
Coal Mining	154,690	— 5,953	198,100	— 8,012
Iron Mining	10,663	— 530	7,092	+ 88
Quarrying	2,449	— 84	4,329	— 159
Pig Iron Manufacture	11,181	— 571	14,469	+ 644
Iron and Steel Manufacture	51,156	— 2,732	34,057	+ 3
Engineering and Shipbuilding	29,748	— 2,522	34,704	— 2,493
Textile Trades	2,457	— 75	1,832	+ 52
Glass, Chemical, &c., Trades	4,803	— 683	627	— 27
Other Trades	3,148	— 27	2,758	+ 136
Employees of Local Authorities	3,960	+ 298	3,666	+ 316
Total	275,227	— 13,038	308,338	— 9,803

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported during June, 1905, affected 3,589 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was decreased by 8,819 hours per week. During the six months, January-June, the total number of workpeople reported as affected by changes in hours of labour was 5,411, the net decrease in their working time being 11,526 hours per week.

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in 1905.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
			Increase.	Decrease.	

I.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JUNE, 1905.

		Increases—Nil.		BUILDING TRADES.		9 Decreases—8,061 Workpeople.	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Stonemasons	31 May	450	Decrease of ½d. per hour (10d. to 9½d.).			
	Carpenters and Joiners	1 June	1,500	Decrease of ½d. per hour (10d. to 9½d.).			
South Shields	Stonemasons	1 June	43	Decrease of ½d. per hour (10d. to 9½d.).			
	Carpenters and Joiners	27 May	70	Decrease of ½d. per hour (10d. to 9½d.).			
Chesterfield	Stonemasons	27 May	400	Decrease of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9d.).			
	Stonemasons	27 May	28	Decrease of ½d. per hour (9d. to 8½d.).			
Falkirk	Stonemasons	1 June	50	Decrease of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 8d.).			
	Bricklayers	1 June	70	Decrease of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9d.).			
Glasgow	Plumbers	1 May	450†	Decrease of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9d.).			

		Increases—Nil.		SLATE QUARRYING.		1 Decrease—160, Workpeople.	
Festiniog ...	Rockmen and Slate Makers	22 May	120	Decrease of 5 per cent., stated to be equal to a reduction of 1s. 6d. a week in earnings.			
	Labourers		30	Decrease of 5 per cent., stated to be equal to a reduction of 1s. a week in earnings.			

		6 Increases—6,225 Workpeople.		METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.		5 Decreases—2,130 Workpeople.	
Cleveland and Durham	Blastfurnacemen	1 July	5,500	Advance of 2 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 18½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.			
	Shipsmiths			Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of 1s. 6d. per week off time rates.			
North East Coast	Strikers	19 June	500	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates; of 6d. per week off time rates under 25s.; and of 1s. off rates of 25s. per week and above.			
	Labourers (Bridge Yard)	8 May	150	Decrease of 1s. per week off time rates, and of 5 per cent. off piece rates.			
West Cumberland	Blastfurnacemen	7 July	1,350	Decrease of 1 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 18½ per cent. above the standard of 1889.			
Barrow-in-Furness	Rail, Wire and Hoop Millmen	June	620	Advance of 9 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 17 per cent. above the standard.			
Bury	Coremakers	27 May	48	Advance of 1s. per week (32s. to 33s.).			
Hull	Ship Joiners	15 June	100	Decrease of 1s. per week (38s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.).			
Grantham	Angle-Iron Smiths, Platers, Riveters, Caulkers and Holders-up	1 June	30	Advance of 1s. per week.			
	Iron Plate Workers	13 May	30	Decrease of about 5 per cent.			
Morrison	Cranemen, Ladlemen, &c. (Steel Works)	22 May	12	Advance of 3s. per week to 6 men, 6s. to 2 men, 4s. 6d. to 2 men, and 1s. 6d. to 2 boys.			
Glasgow	Foundry Labourers and General Workers	22 May	15	Advance of ½d. per hour (rates after change, 4½d. and 4¼d.).			

Note.—Northumberland Coal Mining.—Early in July it was arranged that the Northumberland miners' wages should be reduced 1½ per cent., leaving wages 15 per cent. above the standard of 1879. Full particulars will appear in the August GAZETTE.
* Based on information obtained from all available sources verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned. It should be understood that increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, and many railway servants, &c., are not recorded here. The same remark applies to the changes in pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c.
† Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and fishermen, and railway servants. In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.
‡ This decrease has been accepted by one trade union, representing the number of men shewn. The members of the other trade union concerned are still on strike against the reduction.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JUNE, 1905—continued.

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in 1905.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
			Increase.	Decrease.	
PRINTING TRADES.					
3 Increases—330 Workpeople. Decreases—Nil.					
St. Helens ...	Letterpress Printers ...	1 July	10	...	Advance of rs. per week (30s. to 31s.).
Reading ...	Compositors and Machine Minders ...	1 July	100	...	Advance of rs. per week on 'stab wages (28s. to 29s.) and 3d. per 1,000 ens on piece rates.
London ...	Letterpress Printing Machine Managers ...	8 July	220	...	Advance of rs. per week (38s. and 40s. to 39s. and 41s.) to regular men, and of 3d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.), or 2s. per week (38s. to 40s.), to men in temporary employment.
OTHER TRADES.					
5 Increases.—807 Workpeople. Decreases.—Nil.					
Manchester ...	Hydraulic Packers ...	May	660	...	Advance of 2s. per week (28s. to 30s.).
Beith and Kilbirnie ...	Bakers ...	17 June	31	...	Advance of 2s. per week (30s. to 32s.).
Greenock ...	Bakers ...	15 May	68	...	Advance of 2s. per week (30s. to 32s.).
Shotts ...	Bakers ...	1 June	8	...	Advance of rs. per week (32s. to 33s.).
Newtownards ...	Tailors ...	1 May	40	...	Time "log" agreed to, stated to be equal to an advance of nearly 20 per cent.

II.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JUNE, 1905.

Locality.	Occupation.	Date	Number of Workpeople	Particulars of Change.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Carpenters and Joiners	1 June	1,500	Re-arrangement of winter working hours and extension of winter period. Average after change, 44½ hours for 12 weeks. Average decrease of about 1½ hours per week. Summer hours after change, 48½ per week; winter hours, 46 and 44.
St. Helens ...	Carpenters and Joiners	1 May	175	Decrease of 1½ hours per week (54 to 52½).
Bilston ...	Letterpress Printers	1 July	10	Decrease of 21 hours per week (73½ to 52½).
London ...	Blastfurnacemen	3 May	170	Decrease of 1½ hours per week (54 to 52½). Men on rotary machines (newspaper) day work hours reduced by 2 per week (54 to 52); no change on night work hours (48).
London ...	Letterpress Printing Machine Managers	8 July	1,100*	Three shifts of 8 hours each substituted for day and night shifts of 10 and 14 hours each respectively.
Briton Ferry ...	Iron and Steel Workers	6 May	84	Decrease of 3 hours per week night work (52 to 49).
Belfast ...	Bakers	27 May	550	Decrease of 3 hours per week night work (52 to 49).

* estimated.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for June. IMPORTS.*

	Month ended 30th June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1905 as compared with	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	£18,339,916	£18,828,246	£17,928,880	- 899,366	- 411,036
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured†	£12,024,404	£12,796,472	£14,949,565	+ 2,153,093	+ 2,925,161
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured‡	£10,756,552	£11,410,926	£10,517,720	- 893,206	- 238,832
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£174,678	£161,140	£161,242	+ 102	+ 13,436
Total value of Imports	£41,295,550	£43,196,784	£43,557,407	+ 360,623	+ 2,261,887

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE.††

	Month ended 30th June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1905 as compared with	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£1,224,117	£1,154,541	£1,375,255	+ 220,714	+ 151,138
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured‡	£2,799,691	£3,100,902	£2,809,537	- 291,365	+ 9,846
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured§	£17,944,135	£19,497,737	£21,475,168	+ 1,977,431	+ 3,533,033
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£306,017	£316,590	£325,437	+ 8,847	+ 19,420
Total value of Exports of British produce	£22,276,060	£24,069,770	£26,085,397	+ 1,915,627	+ 3,713,437

The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £5,850,852 in June, 1903; £5,658,959 in June, 1904; £6,399,164 in June, 1905.

* 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.
† Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c.
‡ Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c.
§ The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.
¶ Coal, wool, oil seeds, hides and skins, &c.
‡ Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, machinery, chemicals, &c.

ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Co-operative Congress was held at Paisley, on Whit Monday and the two following days.

The Congress, which was attended by about 1,300 delegates from Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom, was convened by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, a federation of 1,212 co-operative societies with an aggregate membership of 2,009,036.

Mr. William Maxwell, J.P., chairman of the Scottish Wholesale Society, presided over the Congress, and an inaugural address reviewing the progress and economic position of co-operation was delivered by Dr. Hans Müller, the General Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Switzerland.

The Report submitted to the Congress by the Central Board of the Co-operative Union stated that returns obtained from 1,637 societies showed an aggregate membership of 2,205,942, a total share, loan and reserve capital of £38,846,839, sales during 1904 amounting to £91,884,198, and profit amounting to £10,342,698. These figures do not include the agricultural and dairy societies of Ireland from which returns were not obtained.

Deputations were received from the co-operative organisations of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland and Switzerland, and from the Trades Union Congress and the National Union of Teachers.

A report upon the progress of co-operative farming in the United Kingdom was submitted, from which it appears that 73 societies are farming a total of 8,355 acres. Of these 33 societies reported profits amounting to a total of £2,622 and 26 losses to a total of £7,053. Of this loss £3,282 was sustained by the English Co-operative Wholesale Society. The Congress decided that inquiries should be made as to the progress of agricultural co-operation abroad.

A paper was read upon the extent to which co-operation is capable of solving the Industrial problem. A public exhibition of productions by co-operative societies was open during the Congress.

It was resolved to hold the next Congress at Birmingham.

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

During June 36,448 passengers left this country for places out of Europe. Of this number 20,661 were of British or Irish origin, and 15,787 were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not stated. As compared with June, 1904, there was a decrease of 1,363 in the number of British or Irish emigrants, but an increase of 473 in the number of foreign passengers or those whose nationality was not distinguished. The net result was a decrease of 890 in the total number of emigrants.

During the six months ended June, 1905, the total number of passengers was 227,989, an increase of 40,520 on the figure for the corresponding period in 1904. This increase consisted of 15,111 British and Irish passengers, and 25,409 foreigners, &c.

Destinations.

The following Table shows the destinations of the passengers:—

Destination. Country in which passenger contracted to land.	June,		Six months ended June,	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
British and Irish Passengers.				
British Colonies and Possessions:				
British North America ...	9,220	7,901	+1,319	49,546
Australia and New Zealand ...	1,236	987	+ 249	5,147
British South Africa ...	1,649	1,695	- 46	10,568
India (including Ceylon) ...	176	199	- 23	1,270
Other British Colonies and Possessions	183	194	- 11	1,817
Total ...	12,464	10,976	+ 1,488	68,343
Foreign Countries:				
United States ...	7,890	10,771	- 2,881	58,740
Other Foreign Countries...	307	277	+ 30	2,732
Total ...	8,197	11,048	- 2,851	61,472
Total, British and Irish...	20,661	22,024	- 1,363	129,815
Foreigners and Nationality not stated.				
British Colonies and Possessions:				
British North America ...	3,651	2,787	+ 864	14,151
British South Africa ...	357	387	- 30	1,958
Other British Colonies and Possessions	287	284	+ 3	1,891
Total ...	4,295	3,458	+ 837	18,000
Foreign Countries:				
United States ...	11,134	11,579	- 445	76,810
Other Foreign Countries...	358	277	+ 81	3,364
Total ...	11,492	11,856	- 364	80,174
Total, Foreigners, &c...	15,787	15,314	+ 473	98,174
Grand Total, all Passengers	36,448	37,338	- 890	227,989

It will be seen that during June, 1905, there was an increase of 1,319 in the number of British or Irish emigrants to British North America; but a decrease of 2,881 in the number proceeding to the United States. During the six months ended June, 1905, there was an increase of 23,240 as compared with 1904, in the number of foreigners proceeding to the United States.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION FROM CONTINENT.

During June, 16,320 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent, of whom 8,750 were stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to places out of the United Kingdom, an increase of 797 as compared with June, 1904. Those not stated to be on their way to places out of the United Kingdom numbered 6,458 (exclusive of seamen), being 1,625 less than in June, 1904. In the following Table the figures for June, 1905 and 1904, and for the six months ended June, 1905 and 1904, are compared.

	Month of June,		Six months ended June,	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Aliens not stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to other countries	1,112	1,042	+ 70	7,215
Seamen	6,458	8,083	- 1,625	37,280
Others	8,750	7,953	+ 797	60,480
Aliens stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to other countries	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,320	17,078	- 758	104,975

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

The free quarterly circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office were issued on July 1st, and contain information useful to intending emigrants as to the demand for labour, rates of wages, and cost of living in the Colonies.

Particulars are also given as to the cost of reaching the various colonies, the arrangements at each for receiving emigrants, and as to various other matters of interest to emigrants. Copies of the circulars can be obtained post free on application to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of twenty of the principal railways during the four weeks ended July 1st, 1905, amounted to £7,602,142, an increase of £155,161 (or 2.1 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1904. The passenger receipts showed an increase of £342,778 (or 9.5 per cent.), but the goods and mineral receipts decreased by £187,627 (or 4.9 per cent.). This comparison is affected by the Whitsun holidays in June, 1905.

During the twenty-six weeks ended July 1st, 1905, the total receipts amounted to £45,219,883, of which £19,777,231 were derived from passenger traffic, and £25,442,652 from goods and mineral traffic. As compared with the same period of 1904, a total decrease of £200,131 is shown, the passenger traffic having declined £78,908, and the goods and mineral £121,223. In the passenger receipts the decline was principally on the English lines serving the country north of the Thames.

The following Table summarises the receipts of the railways grouped according to the districts they serve:—

	4 weeks ended July 1st, 1905.		26 weeks ended July 1st, 1905.	
	Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1904.	Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1904.
Passenger Traffic.				
English Lines:—				
L. & N. W., Midland, Gt. Central, and N. London.	£1,035,007	+ 122,248	£5,159,230	- 51,544
Gt. Northern, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury.	512,972	+ 37,435	2,638,383	- 34,226
Lancs. & Yorks, N. Eastern, and N. Staffs.	547,295	+ 84,572	2,513,890	- 13,714
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C. and S. E. & C.	838,600	+ 74,400	4,169,600	+ 18,100
Scottish Lines:—	512,637	+ 23,688	2,737,090	- 4,102
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian.	374,802	+ 3,676	1,905,995	+ 12,032
Irish Lines:—				
Gt. Southern & Western, Midland, G. W., & Gt. Northern	129,896	- 3,231	653,043	- 5,454
Total ...	3,951,209	+ 342,788	19,777,231	- 78,908
Goods and Mineral Traffic.				
English Lines:—				
L. & N. W., Midland, Gt. Central, and N. London.	£1,249,266	- 92,189	£9,043,479	+ 35,507
Gt. Northern, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury.	363,035	- 46,044	2,742,040	- 119,352
Lancs. & Yorks, N. Eastern, and N. Staffs.	734,192	- 23,250	4,939,719	+ 12,259
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	563,700	- 23,000	3,818,500	- 11,000
Scottish Lines:—	142,267	+ 6,207	950,918	- 16,350
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian.	487,373	+ 918	3,237,877	- 7,301
Irish Lines:—				
Gt. Southern & Western, Midland, G. W., & Gt. Northern	111,100	+ 2,145	710,119	- 14,986
Total ...	3,650,933	- 187,627	25,442,652	- 121,223
Grand Total ...	7,602,142	+ 155,161	45,219,883	- 200,131

PAUPERISM IN 1877-1905.

From a Table on page xvii. of the Half-yearly Statement of Pauperism just issued by the Local Government Board, the following percentages have been extracted showing the relative proportion of men, women and children in every 100 paupers at January 1st, in each of the years named:—

1st January.	Percentage Proportion of			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	
1877	80.9	44.4	34.7	100.0
1882	21.4	41.9	36.7	100.0
1887	22.8	41.1	36.1	100.0
1892	21.5	42.9	33.6	100.0
1897	25.2	43.5	31.3	100.0
1902	25.5	44.7	29.8	100.0
1903	25.9	44.3	29.8	100.0
1904	26.3	44.0	29.7	100.0
1905	26.7	42.7	30.6	100.0

It will be noticed that while the percentage of women and children has more or less steadily declined, the number of men has risen from nearly 21 to over 26 out of every 100 paupers.

During the period 1877-1905, the total number of men paupers has increased over 18 per cent., while women have increased by 8.3 per cent. only, and children by 16.6 per cent.

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

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

The number of paupers relieved in the 35 selected Urban Districts named below on one day in June corresponded to a rate of 220 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with May, 1905, the total number of persons relieved decreased by 7,464 (1.9 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 4. There was a decrease of 3,177 (1.9 per cent.) in the total number of indoor paupers and of 4,287 (1.9 per cent.) in the total number of outdoor paupers. Decreases occurred in 25 districts, increases in 5 districts, while in 5 districts the rate was unchanged.

Compared with June, 1904, the total number of persons relieved increased by 17,069 (4.7 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 8. The total number of indoor paupers increased by 5,520 (3.5 per cent.) and of outdoor paupers by 11,549 (5.5 per cent.). Thirty-one districts showed an increase, 3 a decrease, and 1 no change. The most marked increases were in Galway (135 per 10,000),† and East London (55 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of June, 1905.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropolises.						
West District	11,029	3,484	14,513	175	- 3	+ 5
North District	15,581	8,962	24,543	229	- 4	+ 8
Central District	6,773	2,882	9,655	493	- 10	+ 15
East District	149,40	9,586	24,565	341	...	+ 55
South District	24,270	19,029	43,299	235	- 5	+ 6
Total Metropolises	22,593	43,943	116,536	280	- 4	+ 14
West Ham						
West Ham	4,088	11,225	15,313	230	+ 2	+ 16
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,029	5,246	7,275	169	...	+ 9
Stoekton & Tees District	1,233	4,306	5,539	237	+ 3	+ 16
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	3,987	7,974	11,961	186	- 5	- 20
Wigan District	2,023	6,336	8,359	210	...	- 5
Manchester District	9,368	9,456	18,824	200	- 13	+ 1
Liverpool District	11,335	9,915	21,250	207	- 20	+ 6
Bradford District	1,676	2,972	4,648	127	- 2	+ 8
Hull District	1,254	3,932	5,186	186	- 5	+ 7
Leeds District	2,424	6,456	8,880	188	- 1	...
Barnsley District	760	3,061	3,821	158	- 3	+ 1
Sheffield District	3,147	3,961	7,108	163	- 3	+ 1
Hull District	1,501	5,355	6,856	292	- 4	+ 6
North Staffordshire	2,267	8,249	10,516	282	+ 2	+ 10
Nottingham District	2,067	5,872	7,939	194	- 3	+ 5
Leicester District	1,423	4,538	5,961	263	- 12	+ 26
Wolverhampton District	3,661	13,878	17,539	272	- 5	+ 13
Birmingham District	5,026	3,703	8,729	181	- 2	+ 7
Bristol District	2,829	6,984	9,813	288	- 3	+ 10
Cardiff & Swansea	1,893	7,390	9,283	249	...	- 12
Total "Other Districts"	59,903	119,524	179,427	201	- 6	+ 3
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District	5,155	17,871	23,026	238	- 2	+ 4
Paisley & Greenock District	729	4,564	5,293	188	+ 4	+ 8
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,671	5,730	7,401	184	- 3	+ 5
Dundee & Dunfermline	1,086	2,962	4,048	203	- 4	+ 7
Aberdeen	640	3,092	3,732	225	- 5	+ 5
Coatbridge & Airdrie	363	1,449	1,812	191	- 1	+ 7
Total for the above Scottish Districts	9,644	33,668	43,312	216	- 2	+ 5
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	6,911	5,302	12,213	313	- 3	+ 13
Belfast District	3,494	326	3,820	96	...	+ 6
Cork, Waterford, & Limerick District	4,150	4,920	9,070	370	+ 6	+ 16
Galway District	336	806	1,142	321	+ 3	+ 135
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,921	11,354	26,275	245	- 3	+ 14
Total for above 35 Districts in June, 1905.	161,149	219,714	380,863	220	- 4	+ 8

* Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.
† Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.
‡ Includes 453 persons relieved by Government works, which were devised on account of distress occasioned by failure of potato crop.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JUNE.

THIRTEEN Bureaux furnished returns which can be compared with similar returns for a year ago. Eight other Bureaux also furnished returns for June, 1905, for which no figures for a year ago are available.

(I.) Work done in June.

Name of Labour Bureau.	Applications by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Workpeople found during	
	June, 1905.	June, 1904.	June, 1905.	June, 1904.	June, 1905.	June, 1904.
London.						
Battersea (Lavender Hill, S.W.) ...	101	132	1	28	1	8
Salvation Army (Whitechapel Rd., E.)	976	1,080	399	520	545	706
St. Pancras (Crownale Rd., N.W.)	213	270	71	78	52	65
Southwark (Borough Road, S.E.) ...	11	85	3	12	3	6
Hammersmith (Brook Green Rd., W.)	44	31	13	12	11	8
Finsbury (Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1.)	331	299	199	127	187	58
Westminster (Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.)	201	146	117	134	82	49
Kenington (Lancaster Road, W.) ...	161	156	7	22	49	44
Provincial.						
Ipswich (Fore Street) ...	37	34	23	34	12	23
Plymouth (Basket Street) ...	114	122	71	64	62	66
Liverpool (Dale Street) ...	205	168	5	1	2	1
Glasgow (158, George Street) ...	413	461	522	503	157	182
Wigan (Library Street) ...	31	337	7	30	7	10
Total of 13 Bureaux ...	2,839	3,322	1,438	1,563	1,170	1,760
London.						
Hampstead (Finchley Road, N.W.)	74	...	26	...	14	...
Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., High-bury, N.)	687	...	50	...	552	...
Provincial.						
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Pilgrim St.)	74	...	42	...	42	...
Leith (Junction Street) ...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Coventry (3, Market Hall Arcade)	114	...	94	...	89	...
Eastbourne (Public Library) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dudley ...	20	...	5	...	18	...
Manchester (Albert St., Deansgate)	222	...	40	...	35	...
Total of 21 Bureaux ...	4,034	...	1,698	...	1,928	...

(II.) Employment found for Workpeople during June, 1905.

Capacity in which employed.	No. permanently engaged.	No. temporarily engaged.	Total.
Engaged by Private Employers.			
Men.			
Building Trades...	27	66	93
Carmen, Stablenen, Horsemen, &c.	18	7	25
Porters and Messengers	64	27	91
Bill Distributors	371	371	742
General Labourers	...	76	76
Other Occupations	144	43	187
Lads and Boys	90	14	104
Women and Girls:			
Domestic Servants	67	12	79
Charwomen, daily work, &c.	14	106	120
Other Occupations, &c.	39	...	39
Total engaged by Private Employers ...	834	351	1,185
Engaged by Local Authorities:—			
Men, Lads and Boys	25	560	585
Women and Girls	...	...	...
Engaged by Salvation Army ...			
	154	...	154
Total of 20 Bureaux ...	1,013	911	1,924

(III.) Occupations of Workpeople on the Registers at the end of June, 1905.

Name of Bureau.	Men.					Lads and Boys.	Women and Girls.
	Building Trades.	Engineering Trades.	General Labourers.	Messengers, Carmen, &c.	Other Occupations.		
London.							
Battersea ...	6	2	35	12	28	1	10
Salvation Army ...	53	31	116	69	190	...	19
St. Pancras ...	47	32	140	89	60	7	19
Southwark ...	1	1	...	4	1	6	...
Hammersmith ...	9	2	18	6	3	...	1
Finsbury ...	89	28	157	52	69	34	58
Westminster ...	7	18	121	261	211	143	298
Kenington ...	98	25	50	46	37	27	40
Hampstead ...	72	1	11	35	27	7	10
Islington ...	120	7	560	210	31	12	27
Provincial.							
Ipswich ...	2	2	10	7	8	3	7
Plymouth ...	32	5	35	43	38	4	...
Liverpool ...	3	3	63	9	28	7	13
Glasgow ...	46	41	53	47	66	13	135
Wigan ...	65	14	236	23	37	19	...
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	6	12	162	13	8	2	78
Leith ...	13	2	12	4	1	...	...
Coventry ...	18	109	53	17	67	8	...
Eastbourne ...	74	10	80	12	42	...	...
Dudley ...	30	67	44	12	19	23	...
Manchester ...	132	75	798	171	170	207	...
Total of 21 Bureaux	917	487	2,754	1,142	1,141	861	690

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JUNE.

DURING June 628 fresh applications (344 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by seven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 631 situations (418 for domestic servants, &c.) were offered by employers; work was found for 156 persons, of whom 94 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 156 situations found for applicants, 107 were of a more or less permanent character, while 49 were temporary only.

Compared with a year ago, the work done by the Bureaux during June is shown by the following Table, in which the returns for the Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Dublin Bureaux are for the present grouped together.

WORK DONE IN JUNE.

Name of Bureau.	Applications by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
	June, 1905.	June, 1904.	June, 1905.	June, 1904.	Permanently.	Temporarily.
Summary by Bureaux.						
Central Bureau ...	76	85	62	88	16	29
W.C.A.— 9, Southampton St., W.C.	371	385	376	358	59	67
25, George Street (1) ...	54	79	111	69	10	12
Hanover Sq., W. (2) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Dublin) ...	127	84	82	64	22	16
Total of 7 Bureaux ...	628	633	631	579	107	124
Summary by Occupations.						
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc.	68	50	24	14	8	7
Shop Assistants	18	5	2	...	1	...
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.	23	48	82	62	7	11
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	45	46	16	14	6	5
Apprentices and Learners	4	17	11	21	5	1
Domestic Servants, etc.	344	325	418	395	67	75
Miscellaneous	126	142	78	72	13	11
Total ...	628	633	631	579	107	124
Watford Bureau ...	17	...	23	...	2	...

NEW FRENCH LABOUR LAWS.

Law Regulating Hours of Labour in Coal Mines.—By a law dated June 29th, 1905, it is provided that, six months from the date of promulgation of that law (i.e., from July 2nd, 1905), the hours of labour for workpeople employed underground in coal mines, in the getting of the coal, shall not exceed 9 per day, reckoning from bank to bank, and that those hours shall be reduced to 8½ hours, and ultimately to 8 hours, at intervals of two years and four years respectively from the same date.

Workmen's Compensation for Accidents: Amendment of Law.—By a law dated March 31st, 1905, certain amendments are introduced in the Law of April 9th, 1898, regulating workmen's compensation for accidents in France (see GAZETTE, May, 1898, p. 132). The following, amongst other modifications are made:—

The daily allowances for temporary disablement are declared to be payable, not only for working days, but also for Sundays and holidays. Where the disablement exceeds 10 days, the allowance is payable from the day of the accident, and not (as hitherto) from the fifth day only. The date and place of payment of the indemnity are definitely fixed. New rules are made as to the method of arriving at the wages which shall serve as the basis for reckoning the amount of the indemnity.

SWITZERLAND.—INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

The official journal *Recueil des Lois Fédérales* of May 17th last contains an Order of the Federal Council prescribing the rules to be observed in carrying out a census of industrial, agricultural, and commercial undertakings in Switzerland on August 9th

* Opened July 1st, 1904.
† Based on the text of the law, forwarded by Mr. Reginald Lister, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, in a despatch dated July 3rd, and received through the Foreign Office.

‡ Bulletin de l'office du Travail, April, 1905.

of the present year. Mining, fishing, and home industries are to be included.

LONDON CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

THE Central Employment Exchange is intended to act as a "clearing house" for the local labour bureaux, its purpose being, in cases where applications cannot be met at one bureau, to endeavour to meet them by making use of the remaining affiliated bureaux.

In June six* of the London Municipal Labour Bureaux made daily reports to the Central Exchange of the whole number of fresh applications for employment, and of such situations offered by employers as they were unable to fill from among their own registered applicants. This information was at once circulated by post to all the bureaux, so that each bureau became aware of the requirements of the rest. In addition, the vacancies reported were at once notified by telephone to the particular bureaux at which applicants have recently registered under the occupations concerned.

The results week by week in June are shown in the following Table:—

Period.	Total number of Fresh Applications by Workpeople at Six Bureaux.	Total number of Situations offered which Local Bureaux were unable to fill.	Situations reported filled through Central Labour Exchange.
Week ended June 3rd ...	276	1	2
" " " 10th ...	227	2	...
" " " 17th ...			

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JUNE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Mines and Quarries. 1904. Part I. Statistics of the Persons employed, Output, and Accidents at Mines and Quarries in the United Kingdom. [Cd. 2540: pp. 47: price 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

Report of H.M. Inspectors for the Newcastle District (No. 3). [Cd. 2506-ii.: pp. 84: price 1s. 1d.]
Durham District (No. 4). [Cd. 2506-iii.: pp. 63: price 6d.]
Cardiff District (No. 10). [Cd. 2506-ix: pp. 50: price 7d.]

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1904. Part I.—Reports. [Cd. 2569: pp. xiv. + 359: price 3s.]

Report on the Manufacture of Paints and Colours containing Lead as affecting the Health of the Operatives employed. [Home Office]. [Cd. 2466: pp. 19 with photographs and diagrams: price 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Acts, 1881 and 1882, 41st Annual Report by the Chief Inspector, for 1904. [H.C. 173: pp. 155: price 8d.]

Workmen's Compensation. Copy of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, showing the Amendments proposed to be made by the Workmen's Compensation Bill, as brought from the Lords. [H.C. 188: pp. 23: price 3d.]

Railway Accidents. Returns of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ended 31st December, 1904. Part 2.—Reports on certain Accidents which have been inquired into. [Cd. 2577: pp. 189: price 2s. 6d.]

London Unemployed Fund. Preliminary Statement (as on 14th April, 1905) prepared at the request of the President of the Local Government Board, by the Central Executive Committee. [Cd. 2561: pp. 56: price 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

Unemployed Relief (Work), London. Return of Work specially undertaken for the purpose of providing Work for Unemployed Workmen by the Common Council of the City of London and each of the Metropolitan Borough Councils during six months ended 31st March, 1905. Nature of work, number of men employed, rate of pay, &c. [H.C. 193: pp. 11: price 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

Salvation Army Colonies in the United States, and at Hadleigh, England. Report by H. Rider Haggard (Commissioner nominated by the Colonial Office at the request of the Rhodes Trustees). [Cd. 2562: pp. viii. + 74: price 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

Report on the Method of Administering Poor Relief in certain large Town Parishes of Scotland. [Cd. 2524: pp. 43: price 4d.]

Sugar (Cost)—Great Britain and Foreign Countries. Return showing the price per pound retail of the kind of sugar most largely consumed by the working classes in the capitals of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Holland, Russia, Denmark, and Great Britain, with amount of existing Customs and Excise Duties respectively in each case. [H.C. 174: pp. 3: price 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

Sunday Closing (Shops) Bill (H.L.) Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords. With Proceedings and Minutes of Evidence. [H.L. 99: pp. xiii. + 176: price 1s. 6d.]

Local Government Board for Scotland. Tenth Annual Report, 1904. [Cd. 2514: pp. cii. + 702: price 3s. 11d.]

Technical Education. Local Authorities in Scotland. Return showing the extent and manner in which Funds have been allocated and applied for the purposes of Technical Education during year ended 15th May, 1904. [H.C. 165: pp. vii. + 52: price 6d.]

The 23rd Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1904. Part I.—General Report. Number of persons engaged in Scottish Fisheries; injuries sustained by boats or gear of fishermen; loans to fishermen, &c. [Cd. 2547: pp. lx. + 246: price 1s. 7d.] Part II.—*Report on Salmon Fisheries.* [Cd. 2552: pp. xiii. + 110: price 1s. 6d.]

Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland. Half-yearly Report, July-December, 1904. Contains details of Membership, Loans, Profits and Loss, &c., of Co-operative Credit Associations in Ireland for the year 1903. [Cd. 2519: pp. 45: price 7d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

East India (Progress and Condition). Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1903-04. Fortieth number. Contains statistics of cotton, jute and woollen mills, paper mills, breweries and other industries; factories inspected during 1903; amendment of the Factory Law of 1881, &c. [H.C. 180: pp. iii. + 195: price, 1s. 7d.]

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

The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records, New South Wales. 1904. Vol. III. Part 6. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printers, pp. 55 + xxiv: price 5s.] Reports of five cases.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.

Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour. No. 57, March, 1905. Contains a Table showing the Course of Wholesale Prices during the years 1890-1904.

Germany.

Munich Municipal Labour Bureau. Ninth Report for 1904. [Munich, 1905: pp. 48.]

Austria-Hungary.

Statistical Year-book of the Ministry of Agriculture, 1903. Part II. No. 4. Contains wages and length of shifts of miners in Austria-Hungary. [Vienna: K. K. Hof und Staats-Druckerei, 1905: pp. 71.]

Italy.

Industrial Statistics, Part II. Central Statistical Department. Shows, by provinces, the number of workpeople, mechanical power, &c., in each trade. [Rome: Tipografia Nazionale di G. Bertero, 1905: pp. 405: price 3s. 2d.]

Holland.

Strikes and Lock-outs in Holland during 1904. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante, 1905: pp. 53: price 2d.]

Year-book of Dutch Colonies, 1903. Central Bureau of Statistics. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante, 1905: pp. xxvi. + 151: price 1s. 3d.]

Switzerland.

Statistics of Railways in Switzerland for 1903. Swiss Department of Posts and Railways. [Berne: Buchdruckerei Hans Feuz, 1905: pp. 229: price 3s. 7d.]

Reports of Swiss Cantonal Factory Inspectors for 1903 and 1904. Swiss Department of Industry. [Aarau: H.H. Sauerländer, 1905: pp. 146.]

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 3389. *Trade and Agriculture of Pondicherry and Karikal, 1904.* Statement of cotton and jute mills worked by steam power, showing number of looms and spindles, and average daily number of persons employed. [Cd. 2236-133: pp. 11: price 1d.]

_____ No. 3390. *Trade of Germany, 1904 (Supplementary).* Production of coal and other minerals, manufactured iron and steel, textiles, &c.; number of persons employed in certain industries. [Cd. 2236-134: pp. 35: price 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

_____ No. 3391. *Trade and Navigation of Rotterdam, 1904.* Transmission of seamen's wages, &c. [Cd. 2236-135: pp. 17: price 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

_____ No. 3392. *Trade of Denmark, 1904.* Prices of corn, 1901-4; seamen's accident insurance law; State-aid to co-operation. [Cd. 2236-136: pp. 17: price 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

_____ No. 3393. *Trade of the Consular District of Hamburg, 1904.* Contains statistics of the industrial establishments of the City of Hamburg and the surrounding district. [Cd. 2286-137: pp. 76: price 4d.]

_____ No. 3398. *Trade of the Consular District of Philadelphia, 1904.* Prices of crude and finished iron and steel, 1900-1904; number of furnaces in blast, 1904, showing weekly capacity; coal production, &c. [Cd. 2236-142: pp. 44: price 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

_____ No. 3404. *Fishing, Whaling and other Industries of the Faroe Islands, 1904.* [Cd. 2236-148: pp. 26: price 2d.]

_____ No. 3412. *Trade of Stockholm and the Eastern Coast of Sweden, 1904.* Number of factories and workers; emigration statistics. [Cd. 2236-156: pp. 36: price 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

_____ No. 3413. *Trade of Dunkirk, 1904.* Strikes at Dunkirk; transmission of seamen's wages, &c. [Cd. 2236-157: pp. 23: price 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

_____ No. 3416. *Trade of Central Italy, 1904.* Strikes in Italy during the last 23 years. [Cd. 2236-160: pp. 20: price 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

_____ No. 3424. *Foreign Commerce of Russia and Trade of the Consular District of St. Petersburg, 1904.* Contains statistics of the number of works and number of persons employed in the textile, mineral and certain other industries of Russia. [Cd. 2236-168: pp. 53: price 3d.]

_____ No. 3425. *Trade of Norway, 1904.* Number of works, persons employed, &c., in the principal industries. [Cd. 2236-169: pp. 26: price 2d.]

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

NOTE.—In addition to the above-mentioned publications, copies have been received of the official journals issued by the Labour Departments of Canada, New Zealand, State of New York, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Norway, and Sweden.

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