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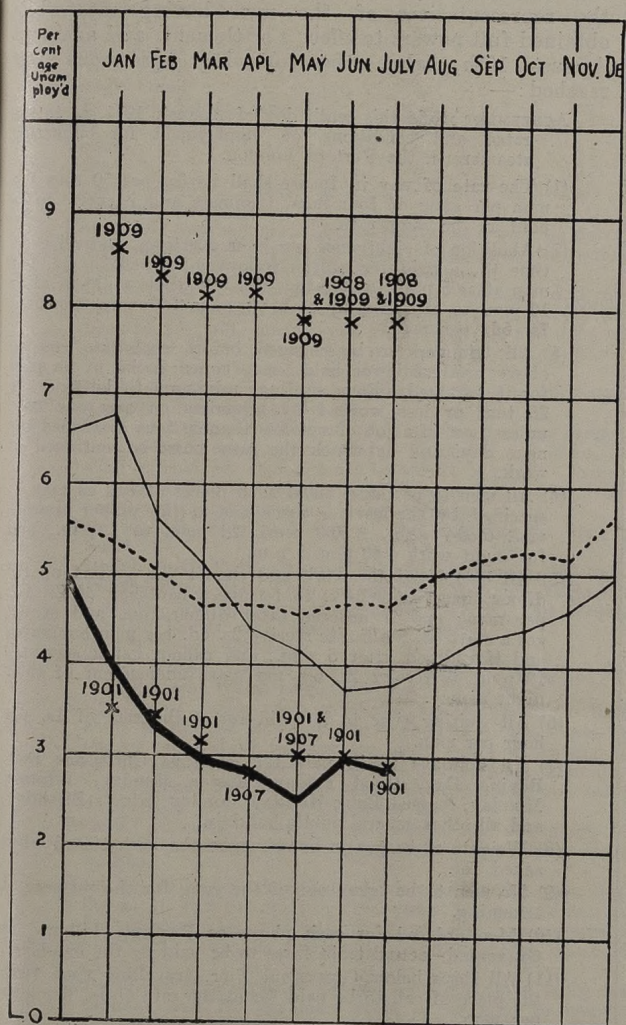
PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

—— Thick Curve=1911. ——— Thin Curve=1910.
----- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1901-1910.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures.

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.

Employment. — Employment in July was good on the whole, and much about the same as in June. None of the principal trades showed any marked change. The engineering and shipbuilding trades were adversely affected in some districts by the disputes in the transport trades; and the printing and clothing trades improved and declined, respectively, owing to seasonal causes.

As compared with a year ago nearly all the principal industries showed an improvement. There was, however, a noticeable decline at blastfurnaces and in the linen, jute and lace trades.

In the 394 trade unions, with a net membership of 769,043 making returns, 22,116 (or 2·9 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of July, 1911, compared with 3·0 per cent. at the end of June, 1911, and 3·8 per cent. at the end of July, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 445,247 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd, 1911, showed an increase of 0·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago, and of 5·4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Changes in Rates of Wages. — The changes in rates of wages, taking effect in July, affected 106,400 workpeople, who received a net increase of £2,085 per week. The principal increases affected nearly 49,000 coal miners in Northumberland, 6,000 building trade operatives in the Nottingham and Glasgow districts, 12,000 engineers in the Huddersfield, Blackburn and Birmingham districts, and 5,000 iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Amongst those whose wages were reduced were 11,500 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Durham, nearly 7,000 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and West Cumberland, and 3,000 iron puddlers and millmen in West Scotland.

Trade Disputes. — The most important disputes in progress during the month were those involving about 110,000 seamen, firemen, dock labourers, and other transport workers at various ports of the United Kingdom, 12,000 coal miners in the Rhondda Valley, 4,000 pit lads and miners near Rotherham, 2,400 coal miners at Manchester, 1,400 coal miners at Wigan, 1,400 iron and steel workers at Shotton, 1,000 lace workers at Derby, 700 boilermakers and labourers in Lincoln and district, 700 rivet heaters, rivetters, &c., at West Hartlepool, and 400 flour millers at York. The number of new disputes beginning in July, 1911, was 66, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 189,108, or 72,774 more than in the previous month, and 175,014 more than in July, 1910. The total number of working days lost during the month by these workpeople amounted to 1,273,300, or 59,200 more than in June, 1911, and 1,111,400 more than in July, 1910.

Conciliation and Arbitration. — Cases dealt with under the Conciliation Act during July and the early part of August include those affecting coal workers, lightermen, carters, &c., in London, tramwaymen at

Leeds, building trade operatives at Bristol, plumbers at Glasgow, shipwrights and joiners at Southampton, tube workers at Landore, card-setting machine tenters at Cleckheaton, and warp weavers at Skipton. Settlements were arrived at as regards the coal workers, &c., in London, the tramwaymen at Leeds, building trade operatives at Bristol, and shipwrights and joiners at Southampton. Arbitration awards were also made in the case of the North of England coachbuilders and matting weavers in London, E.

EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR JULY.

This Summary is based on 2,991 Returns from Employers, covering 1,260,895 workpeople, and 3,045 from Trade Unions, covering 769,043 workpeople.)

I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	57,552	4.0	- 0.2	- 2.4
Coal Mining*	153,854	0.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Engineering	179,468	3.3	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Shipbuilding	63,444	4.5	+ 0.7	- 4.0
Other Metal	45,485	2.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Textiles*	120,914	2.6	- 1.1	- 0.2
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding.	61,412	4.3	- 1.1	+ 0.1
Furnishing and Woodworking.	34,966	3.3	+ 0.3	- 1.2
Miscellaneous... ..	51,948	2.8	- 0.3	- 0.1
Total...	769,043	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.9

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

II.—EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for July, 1911.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	654,800	4.82	+ 0.33	- 0.02
Iron "	16,129	5.70	+ 0.16	+ 0.38
Shale "	3,249	5.33	- 0.41	+ 0.07
		No. of Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
Pig Iron	21,000	288	...	- 24
		Mills Working.		
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,500	530	- 2	+ 50
		Shifts Worked (One Week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	93,970	518,200	- 0.6	+ 5.1
		Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	125,321	120,449	+ 2.2	+ 15.9
Woolen	27,239	25,767	- 0.7	+ 0.5
Worsted	41,070	30,755	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Linen	44,912	28,451	+ 1.7	- 2.9
Jute	15,782	11,295	+ 1.9	- 7.8
Hosiery	20,267	15,842	- 0.8	+ 2.1
Lace	5,668	5,350	+ 3.8	- 2.6
Other Textiles	17,264	13,588	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing	32,515	36,838	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Boot and Shoe	65,589	63,868	- 0.4	+ 3.0
Shirt and Collar	5,870	3,843	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Pottery... ..	21,559	20,696	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Glass	8,853	10,687	+ 5.0	+ 4.8
Brick	13,338	15,746	+ 0.8	+ 6.8
Total	445,247	403,175	+ 0.9	+ 5.4

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 298-305.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Transport Workers, London.

Commencing on July 31st, a strike affecting various classes of workpeople occurred at the London Docks. The strike was organised by the National Transport Workers' Federation, the various societies affiliated to which acted in concert, each section refusing to resume work until the grievances of the other sections had been dealt with. The strike, which is estimated to have involved about 100,000 workpeople, brought the shipping of the Port of London to a standstill. In view of the serious consequences of a prolonged stoppage of work, action was taken by the Board of Trade with a view to a settlement of the difficulties, and as a result of conferences held at the offices of the Board agreements were arrived at in respect of coal porters, lightermen, carmen, and other classes of workpeople.

COAL PORTERS.

The coal porters, numbering about 6,000, having ceased work in support of certain demands, a conference was arranged at the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade between representatives of the firms and of the men concerned. The conference met at the Board of Trade offices on August 8th, the President (Mr. Sydney Buxton) being accompanied by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Mr. G. R. Askwith, and Mr. Mitchell, of the Board of Trade. The conference, with Mr. G. R. Askwith as chairman, was continued on the following day, the representatives of the men having meanwhile obtained full powers to effect a settlement, and again on August 10th, when the following agreement was reached:—

AGREEMENT made this tenth day of August, 1911, as to the rates and conditions of employment for bunkering steamers in the Port of London.

- (1) The rate of pay in future shall be 8s. per 50 tons per man per gang of four men, trimmers and backers to be paid at the same rate.
- (2) Abolition of eightpence per hour overtime, and all overtime to be paid for at the following rates:—2s. 6d. per man after 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. For the whole night or after 10 p.m. to any time up to 6 a.m. the following morning, 7s. 6d. per man.
- (3) All trimmers to be engaged before coals are run up above level of lower hold, and 'tween decks to be paid for if trimmed. Four shillings minimum to be paid for 25 tons or less worked by trimmers on any one day, unless part of a job of not less than 50 tons continued the next day, and at which the same man is continued at work.
- (4) All men to be taken on at such places of call as may be specified by the various firms and at the proper times—viz., 6.30-7 a.m., 8.30-9 a.m., 12 noon to 1 p.m., and for night work 4.30 p.m.-5 p.m.
- (5) All men hired for work and cannot get a start up till dinner-time, 12 o'clock, to receive a baulkage of 2s. 6d. per man; and if ordered after dinner-time, and cannot get a start till 5 p.m., to receive 2s. 6d. per man baulkage; and if ordered after 5 p.m., and cannot get a start till 10 p.m., to receive 2s. 6d. per man independent of their night money.
- (6) All waiting time to be paid for at the rate of 1s. per hour per man.
- (7) All holidays to be paid for, such as Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, August Bank Holiday Monday, King's Birthday, and all other general public holidays.
- (8) Weights of barges to be shown to the basket man when asked for.
- (9) No men to be taken out of the gang for the purpose of trimming.
- (10) Men ordered for such places as Purfleet, Tilbury, or Gravesend—actual train fares to be paid by the employer.
- (11) All ships below Gravesend Pier, travelling time from the place of call to be paid for at the rate of 1s. per hour per man.
- (12) All coals winched from ship's hold to be paid at the rate of 2½d. per ton per man, and 1d. per ton extra for every deck; all extra men above 6 men in a gang.
- (13) All men to receive their money when work is done within an hour; 1s. per hour per man to be paid for all extra time waiting.

On August 11th the following agreement was also arrived at in connection with tanking coal porters:—

AGREEMENT made this 11th day of August, 1911, between the Sea-borne Coal Dischargers of London and the London Sea-borne Tanking Coal Porters:—

Class of Coal.	Price to be paid.
Welsh Large	6
Scotch Steam Unscreened	6
Rockingham Selected	6
Babington Selected	6
Insdale Hards, Barnsley Hards	6
All Other Hards	6
Scotch House	6
All Haigh Moor House	5½
Preston, Stanley Main, Methley	5½
Scotch Unscreened	5½
Scotch Gas	5½
Whitwood Silkstones	5½
Pope and Pearsons Seconds	5½
Barnsley Best	5½
Shafton House	5½
Silkstone Wheldales	5½
Hickleton	5½
Brodsworth	5½
Charlesworth	5½
Rhodes	5½
Sharlston Coals and other Yorkshire House	5½
Yorkshire Hartleys	5½
Screened Hartleys	5½
Insdale Unscreened	5
Insdale Small Hards	5
Unscreened Hartleys	5½
Insdale Cobbles	5
Welsh Cobbles	5
All Other Cobbles	5
Yorkshire Gas	5
Welsh Thro' and Thro'	5½
Durham Screened (including Bowers, Hettons, &c.)	5½
Insdale Large Nuts	5
All Gas Coal	4½
All Durham Unscreened	4½
Welsh Small	4½
Rough Small	4
Nut Coal Treble Size	4½
All Nut Coal Smaller Size	4
Cannel	7
Coke	10

- Rule 1.—Men to muster at 6 a.m. instead of 5 a.m. on Monday mornings.
 - Rule 2.—If any men are called to muster at 6 p.m. on Saturdays and work not being ready, each man to receive 2s. 6d. as baulkage, weather permitting.
 - Rule 3.—Ships working on Saturday evenings and not being able to clear before 6 p.m., the sum of 2s. 6d. per man to be paid, and if not cleared by 12 midnight an additional 2s. 6d. to be paid per man with an additional 2s. 6d. per man after 5 a.m. if ship is cleared.
 - Rule 4.—That no men shall be called after 2 p.m. on Saturdays to start work at 4 p.m.
 - Rule 5.—All gangers when called to muster, and the ganger, finding he is two men short in one corner, or more, he shall at once see that a scurf or scurfs is hired. Failing to find scurfs, the regular men to be called out to avoid unnecessary stoppages and delay of ships.
 - Rule 6.—All ships holds set at the following to have a relief:—
Rough Small Nuts, all sorts, gas and unscreened, 600 tons.
Welsh Thro' and Thro', Yorkshire Hartley, Yorkshire House, Durham Screened, Hartley's W. E., and Insdale Small Hards, 500 tons.
Scotch House, 450 tons.
Scotch Steam, Insdale and other Hards, Rockingham Selected, and Welsh large, 450 tons.
 - Rule 7.—All gangs when mustered are requested to take ships as moored if ready for work, but in the event of one or more ships waiting for craft and men having to return home, they shall receive 1s. per man for their dis-appointment, and be then called again to take the ships which they were previously called for.
 - Rule 8.—In cases of fog, gangs mustered and are unable to cross to the Atlas, the first gang to take the ship or ships in dock.
 - Rule 9.—In cases where men have started the ship, and having to wait for craft or breakdown, the men to receive 1s. per man where the waiting exceeds one hour; where it exceeds 1½ hours, 2s.; where it exceeds 2½ hours, 3s.; and so on.
 - Rule 10.—Wet coal money 2s. per man to be paid extra for tankers, and 1s. per man extra to be paid to tippers and/or trimmers when so employed in the barge.
 - Rule 11.—All hands to be paid extra for mats and tarpaulins.
 - Rule 12.—When necessary all trimmers to receive an extra man in barges over 150 tons single shoot, to be agreed upon between the Company and the men.
 - Rule 13.—Hatchwaymen to be paid half of all extras to the tankers, with the exception of wet coal.
 - Rule 14.—No gang to be called out until after having eight hours' rest except in case of emergency.
- The foregoing rules do not apply to Messrs. Cory's Atlas No. 3, but it is agreed that the hold trimmers at Atlas

No. 3 are to have their rates increased from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per day, and overtime rates shall commence from 8 p.m. Saturdays instead of 12 midnight.

All other conditions and privileges to remain unaltered.

LIGHTERMEN.

With regard to the demands of the lightermen, negotiations took place between the Master Lightermen and Bargeowners' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, but no settlement was arrived at, and on August 4th the men ceased work, altogether about 5,000 lightermen being involved. At the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade a conference was arranged between representatives of the parties with a view to promoting a settlement. The meeting took place at the Board of Trade offices on August 8th, and after a prolonged sitting was adjourned till the following day. The conference, which was held under Mr. Askwith's chairmanship, was resumed on August 9th, and further meetings were held on August 10th and 11th, as a result of which the following agreement was effected:—

AGREEMENT made the 11th day of August, 1911, between the Association of Master Lightermen and Bargeowners and the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen, and Watchmen on the River Thames.

The present working agreement and awards to be varied as follows:—

1. Lightermen.—The day's work shall be any ten consecutive hours, commencing 6 a.m., 7 a.m., or 8 a.m. The day's pay to be six shillings.
- Overtime before 8 p.m. from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. to be paid at the rate of 9d. per hour and from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. at the rate of 1s. per hour.
- Where overtime is incurred it shall follow continuously from the day's work.
- Sunday pay for finishing a night job 6 to 10 a.m. 4s. Starting a fresh job on Sunday 6 to 10 a.m. 6s. Full Sunday 8s. Commencing work after 12 noon 6s.
2. Apprentices.—The hours of apprentices will in future be any consecutive ten hours per day commencing at 6 a.m. 7 a.m. or 8 a.m.
- Overtime for apprentices in their 3rd, 4th, and 5th years to be 4d. per hour for the 11th and 12th hours and for those in their 6th and 7th year 6d. per hour for the 11th and 12th hours.
- A night to begin after 12 hours work or at 8 p.m. if that time is reached before the 12 hours are completed.
3. Watchmen.—The pay to be 6s. per 10 hours' day from 7 to 5. Overtime to be paid at the rate of 6d. per hour up to 7 p.m.
4. Foremen and Tug Heads (including any member of the crew) to do only one job a night in the lighters.
5. Meal Times.—Reasonable time to be allowed for meals, but when working in dock or alongside ship or wharf the meal times to be the same as at the dock, ship or wharf.

General Conditions.

6. When any alterations are necessary in special cases they shall be arranged between the two Associations.
7. Except as varied by this agreement all rules and conditions to remain as at present.
8. It is further agreed that should any section of the lighterage trade employ members of the union on more favourable terms than those above set out then members of the Association of Master Lightermen shall be at liberty to adopt the more favourable terms in respect of their workmen.
9. As soon as practicable after the resumption of work the Board of Trade shall inquire into the possibility of expediting and improving the arrangements for the distribution of orders.
- Both parties undertake to give full facilities for such an inquiry, and to give favourable consideration to any recommendations made as a result thereof.
10. At any time not less than three months from the date of this agreement if either side desire to reopen any question they shall be at liberty to give a month's notice to terminate this agreement.
11. Any question arising as to the interpretation of this agreement shall be referred to the Board of Trade.

The following agreement affecting engine-room hands was signed at the Board of Trade on August 10th by representatives of the employers and workpeople concerned:—

The hands employed in the engine room of tugs shall return to work upon the old terms as soon as the present general strike is ended and at the expiration of two months from that date the owners of tugs employed in towing barges agree to consider any reasonable application from the men for re-adjustment of the conditions of their employment.

The following agreement respecting men employed in connection with sailing barges was signed on August 11th on behalf of the men and of the Sailing Barge Owners of the Thames, the Medway, Sittingbourne and Faversham for work within the Port:—

1. Present rates to be restored to those in force previous to the last general reduction. Any exceptional cases to be considered.
2. A schedule of rates to be prepared at the Board of Trade on the above basis.
3. The question of the sliding scale of limitations to be dealt with by agreement and failing agreement to be referred to a Conference at the Board of Trade.
4. All freights commencing on or after Monday 21st August to be paid for on the new rates.

CARTERS.

About 35,000 carters having ceased work in support of their demands, a meeting of representatives of the Master Carmen's Association and of the Committee of the National Transport Workers' Federation was held at the Board of Trade offices on August 10th, at the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade. After a protracted sitting, at which Mr. Askwith presided, the following agreement was arrived at:—

AGREEMENT made this eleventh day of August, 1911, between the London Master Carmen and Cartage Contractors' Association and the National Transport Workers' Federation on behalf of the London Master Carmen and Cartage Contractors and the London Carmen respectively, as follows:—

1. Hours—a six days' week of 72 hours. No day more than 14 hours—14 hours not to be deemed the limit where a man is sent upon a journey occupying more than 14 hours, but the extra time beyond 14 hours shall be counted in the number of hours worked per week. Rest of 9 hours after 14 hours.
2. Wages—minimum rate for
 - One horse drivers (heavy singles) ... 27s. per week.
 - Two horse drivers (heavy pairs) ... 31s. "
 - Three horse drivers ... 34s. "
 - Four horse drivers ... 38s. "

The men who do Sunday stable work to be recognised as weekly servants. Other men to be paid 6d. for Sunday morning stable work.

Assistant horse-keepers and stablemen—minimum rate, 27s. per week.

Vanguards—minimum rates per week:—
7s. in the first year, 3d. per hour overtime;
8s. in the second year, 4d. per hour overtime;
and thereafter at 10s., 4d. per hour overtime.

Overtime.
1 or 2 horse drivers ... 6d. per hour.
3 or 4 " ... 1s. "
25 cwt. light singles ... 22s. per week.
50 cwt. light pairs ... 28s. "
Extra horse ... 6d. per day.

Cobs and pony drivers, 15 cwt. vehicles, 15s., rising to 20s. No lads under 17 to be employed as drivers.

This agreement, which was signed by the representatives of the Master Carmen's Association subject to confirmation by the Association, was ratified at a meeting of that body held on August 11th.

Tramway Workers, Leeds.

Negotiations between the Tramways Committee of the Leeds Corporation and representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Tramway and Vehicle Workers, having failed to effect a settlement in respect of demands made by the tramway workers, Mr. Askwith, after communicating with the Lord Mayor, on August 3rd proceeded to Leeds to act as conciliator between the parties. In the early morning of that day the men ceased work in support of their demands, and the tramway service of the city was stopped. On his arrival Mr. Askwith, accompanied by Mr. D. C. Cummings of the Board of Trade, met representatives of the parties, and subsequently presided at a joint meeting, at which the following agreement was arrived at:—

AGREEMENT made the 4th August, 1911, between the Corporation of Leeds and the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers (Leeds Branch):—

1. That the working hours of conductors and motormen shall be as nearly as possible an average of 54 hours per week of six days.
2. That the following scale of wages be paid to conductors and motormen upon the understanding that payments for bonus, meal reliefs, and long spreads be discontinued, except as hereinafter stated.

CONDUCTORS.

	Hour.	Week.
	d.	s. d.
For the first six months of satisfactory service ...	5½	24 9
For the next twelve months ...	5¾	25 10½
For the next twelve months ...	6	27 0
Thereafter, if not appointed as motormen ...	6½	29 3

MOTORMEN.

	Hour.	Week.
	d.	s. d.
For the first six months ...	7	31 6
For the next twelve months ...	7½	32 7½
Thereafter ...	7½	33 9

On all duties when the spread-over does not exceed twelve hours a margin of three hours be agreed to with no deduction for meal time.

On all duties exceeding a twelve-hour spread, and up to fifteen hours, a margin of two hours be allowed.

On all duties exceeding a fifteen-hour spread a margin of one hour be allowed.

When a duty exceeds twelve hours a half-hour shall be deducted for meal time.

3. That upon the expiration of seven years' satisfactory service by conductors or motormen a merit stripe and 1s. a week extra wages be allowed as at present.

4. That spare conductors and motormen be guaranteed five and a half days' work per week of six days.

5. That where a conductor who is qualified as a motorman is so employed he shall be paid at motorman rates, and such time shall aggregate towards his next advance in wages.

6. That all time worked by motormen and conductors over 58 hours per week of six days be paid at the rate of time and a quarter.

7. That the wages of car cleaners (night staff) shall be 6d. for the first twelve months, 6½d. for the next three years, and 6½d. after four years' service, previous service to count.

8. That the wages of labourers to car repairers and motor-overhaulers, as in clause 9, sandmen and greasers be for the first six months 22s. per week, for second six months 23s. 6d. per week, after further twelve months 25s. per week, thereafter 26s. 6d. per week.

9. That the scale of wages for car repairers (night staff) and overhaulers (day staff) be as follows:—

	per week.
On appointment and for the first six months ...	27s.
For the next twelve months ...	28s.
For the next twelve months ...	30s.
Thereafter ...	31s. 6d.

10. That the scale of wages for controller and trolley attendants (night staff) be as follows:—

	per week.
On appointment at the age of 18 ...	15s.
Second year, at the age of 19 ...	17s.
Third year, at the age of 20 ...	19s.
Fourth year, at the age of 21 ...	21s.
Fifth year, at the age of 22 ...	23s.
Sixth year, at the age of 23 ...	24s.

11. That overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half afterwards be paid to the shed staff engaged on night duty.

12. The Corporation guarantee that the percentage of spread-overs shall not increase in future, but so far as possible shall be decreased.

13. This agreement shall be subject to six months' notice on either side, but no notice shall be given before February 4th, 1914.

These terms having been submitted to and approved by a mass meeting of the men, work was resumed on the morning of August 4th.

Coachbuilders, North of England.

The Court of Arbitration, consisting of His Honour Judge Austin, chairman, Mr. H. Birchenough, J.P., C.M.G., from the Employers' Panel, and Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., from the Labour Panel, appointed to deal with this case (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1911, p. 203), issued their award on July 17th. The Court granted the application of the men for an advance of 2s. per week in the minimum rate of wages as regards Manchester, Salford, and Liverpool, but refused the men's application for the reduction of the weekly hours from 53 to 50 and the introduction of the "one-break" system.

Building Trades, Bristol.

On July 5th application was made to the Board of Trade by the joint secretaries of the South-Western Centre Building Trades Conciliation Board for the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with differences which had arisen between the operative joiners and carpenters, masons, and bricklayers and the Bristol Master Builders' Association, the Central Conciliation Board being unable to arrive at any settlement in the matter which had been referred to them by the local Conciliation Board. Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, issued his award on August 3rd, deciding against the application of the carpenters, joiners, and bricklayers for an increase of 1d. per hour in the rate of wages, but with regard to the demand of the masons for a reduction

of 6 hours per week, deciding that there should be a reduction of 3 hours per week for masons working on the bench or in the shop, provided that the labourers attending on such masons were willing that such reduction in their working hours should be made.

Shipwrights and Joiners, Southampton.

New rules of procedure for dealing with demarcation disputes between joiners and shipwrights having been agreed to by the workpeople's associations (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1911, p. 164), application was made to the Board of Trade under the new rules for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine matters of difference which had arisen between the parties. The Board appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act as arbitrator, and the parties agreed that the terms of reference should be:—

"Whose work is it to do the interior fittings of:—
1. All boats carried by a ship for its own use, whether sail, rowing, or mechanically propelled.
2. All mechanically propelled yachts, boats, and launches.
3. All sailing yachts and boats."

Having heard the parties, Mr. Smith issued his award on July 19th as follows:—

1. "That on all sailing, rowing, and mechanically propelled boats (as specified in the before-mentioned terms of reference) up to and including boats of 50 feet length over all, from stem to stern, shipwrights shall prepare, fit and fix all lockers, seats, floors, gratings and coamings in and for cockpits.
2. Shipwrights shall build and finish all open boats (except motor and boiler covers).
3. All fittings for cabin or fore-castle accommodation, and all motor or boiler covers, on all boats, shall be done by joiners.
4. Joiners to prepare coamings, except cockpit coamings.
5. Shipwrights shall fit and fasten all coamings."

Matting Weavers, London, E.

Mr. W. B. Yates, J.P., the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade to deal with this dispute (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1911, p. 243), issued his award on July 28th, determining the prices to be paid. The award is to be considered as coming into operation on June 18th, and is to continue in force for one year from that date and thereafter, subject to fourteen days' notice on either side.

Plumbers, Glasgow.

On August 8th joint application was made to the Board of Trade by the Master and Operative Plumbers in Glasgow and suburbs for the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with certain questions which the parties were unable to settle with regard to the working rules. The Board have appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., to act in the desired capacity.

Tube Workers, Landore.

The Conciliation Board at the works of the British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., having failed to arrive at a settlement on a question as to the payment of piece work in one section of the tube rolling mills, on July 25th joint application was made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with the matter. The Board have now appointed His Honour Judge Austin to act as arbitrator.

Card-Setting Machine Tenters, Cleckheaton.

A strike arising out of differences as to the rate of wages to be paid to card-setting machine tenters having occurred at Cleckheaton, on July 14th an agreement was signed by the parties providing for the resumption of work and for the reference of the wages question to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade. On July 17th the Board appointed Mr. Ralph V. Bankes, K.C., to act in the desired capacity.

Warp Weavers, Skipton.

In support of their demand to have the Colne list for coloured work paid in the Skipton and district mills, a number of weavers at Skipton ceased work. As the result, however, of negotiations conducted by the Board of Trade, it was agreed that a joint conference should be held under the chairmanship of a conciliator appointed by the Board. Mr. Alderman T. Smith was appointed to act as conciliator, and joint conferences of the parties were held on 9th and 10th August, when the conference was adjourned till after the forthcoming holidays.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1910.

At the end of 1910 the number of registered and unregistered Trade Unions known by the Department to be in existence was 1,154,* with a total membership of 2,426,592.† Of this total, mining and quarrying account for 30 per cent., the textile trades and the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades together accounting for another 30 per cent. The membership by trades, and the percentage increase or decrease in each trade compared with a year ago, are shown in the following Table:—

GROUPS OF TRADES.	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1910.	Membership at end of 1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Membership compared with 1909.
Building	71	157,798	− 35
Mining and Quarrying .. .	84	729,723	+ 136
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	212	369,374	+ 34
Textile	271	379,108	+ 38
Boot and Shoe	12	24,457	− 07
Other Clothing	29	32,326	+ 34
Railway Service	7	116,214	+ 36
Tramway and other Land Transport .. .	17	42,691	+ 10.8
Seamen, Dock and Wharf Labour† .. .	34	71,636	+ 16.6
Printing and Allied Trades .. .	38	73,880	+ 3.7
Woodworking and Furnishing .. .	91	38,842	− 0.6
Shop Assistants	4	66,312	+ 5.6
Other Trades	152	107,409	+ 10.3
General Labour	16	119,065	+ 7.3
Employees of Public Authorities .. .	77	97,767	+ 4.6
Total	1,154	2,426,592	+ 3.4

The total membership is the highest recorded, showing an increase of 3.4 per cent. compared with 1909, of 0.6 per cent. compared with 1907 (previously the highest), and of 23.1 per cent. compared with 1901.

The next Table shows the membership of Trade Unions in each of the main groups of trades for each of the ten years 1901-1910.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Building	249,655	245,739	238,641	245,689	205,769
Mining and Quarrying .. .	531,921	532,142	501,817	501,817	496,378
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	338,508	337,114	337,203	334,925	340,984
Textile	245,513	248,848	246,281	249,081	268,867
Clothing	65,660	64,094	61,713	58,588	60,419
Railway Service	76,207	74,727	74,836	76,989	82,606
Tramway and other Land Transport .. .	32,156	31,280	30,982	32,968	32,582
Seamen, Dock and Wharf Labour† .. .	65,065	56,520	56,944	53,507	54,730
Printing	58,274	59,062	60,138	62,428	62,368
Other Occupations	309,263	308,155	299,763	304,341	320,416
Total	1,971,322	1,957,741	1,935,523	1,900,251	1,925,608

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Building	196,932	193,697	178,081	163,501	157,798
Mining and Quarrying .. .	571,413	703,597	718,062	717,929	729,723
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	361,086	377,411	364,776	357,386	369,374
Textile	305,594	357,444	362,606	365,405	379,108
Clothing	59,831	63,833	65,637	65,535	63,783
Railway Service	102,085	138,887	118,713	112,130	116,214
Tramway and other Land Transport .. .	34,988	38,490	37,237	38,535	42,691
Seamen, Dock and Wharf Labour† .. .	56,379	62,529	64,792	61,429	71,636
Printing	64,451	63,221	72,970	71,251	73,880
Other Occupations	384,326	403,156	392,906	393,699	419,385
Total	2,118,585	2,412,265	2,375,769	2,347,199	2,426,592

In all except the building group there was an increase in membership in 1910, as compared with 1909, and in the mining, textile, transport (except railway service), and printing groups, as well as in the group of "Other Occupations," the membership for 1910 was the highest yet recorded. In the metal and railway service groups, however, 1907 remains the record year, while in the clothing group the membership at the end of 1892 (81,859) has never since been equalled. In the building group the highest membership (254,112) was reached in 1900, since which year there has been an unbroken series of annual decreases, the membership at the end of 1910 being the lowest recorded since comparative statistics were first prepared, in 1892.

* Exclusive (as usual) of a few Unions (generally unimportant) from which complete returns have not been received.
† Inclusive of 24,133 members in colonial and foreign branches.
‡ Exclusive of one seamen's society, for which figures are not available.

The total membership is inclusive of females, who numbered 221,272 in 1910, as compared with 209,573 in the previous year, and 123,195 in 1901. Most of the female trade unionists are engaged in the Lancashire cotton industry.

Federations of Trade Unions and Trades Councils.

The number of Federations of Trade Unions in existence at the end of 1910 was 113, with a membership of 3,365,319, an increase of 6.3 per cent. compared with 1909. This is the gross membership, in which many Trade Union members are counted more than once, owing to Unions being affiliated to more than one Federation. The principal individual Federations were the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom. The membership of these three Federations for 1910 was respectively 709,564 (an increase of 1.5 per cent.), 597,154 (a decrease of 1.0 per cent.), and 372,186 (an increase of 21.1 per cent.).

At the end of 1910 the number of Trades Councils in existence was 251. Their affiliated membership was 1,001,416, an increase of 1.0 per cent. compared with 1909 and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. compared with 1908.

ALIEN PASSENGER MOVEMENT IN 1910.

The following particulars are taken from the Fifth Annual Report* of H.M. Inspector under the Aliens Act.

The total number of alien passengers landed and embarked in the United Kingdom during 1910 and in each of the previous years during which the Aliens Act has been in operation was as follows:—

Year.	TRAFFIC INWARD.			TRAFFIC OUTWARD.		
	From Ports in Europe and the Mediterranean Sea.	From Ports outside Europe and the Mediterranean Sea.	Total.	To Ports in Europe and the Mediterranean Sea.	To Ports outside Europe and the Mediterranean Sea.	Total.
1906 ..	465,500	95,264	560,764	Not known	229,142	Not known
1907 ..	480,743	129,183	609,926	335,932	239,040	574,972
1908 ..	399,289	170,979	570,268	419,767	123,212	542,979
1909 ..	422,548	112,257	534,805	338,960	185,617	524,577
1910 ..	476,033	134,640	610,723	375,768	221,011	596,779

Upon comparing the total number of alien passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom during 1910 with the total number who left the country, it will be seen that the arrivals exceeded the departures by 13,944. The corresponding figure for 1909 was 10,228.

The figures of the alien passenger movement during the year 1910 show very substantial increases over the figures for 1909—the number of passengers inwards having risen by 75,918 and the number outwards by 72,202. The two main causes of these increases are (1) the larger emigration from European countries to North America by way of British ports as proved by the number of transmigrants, and (2) the growth of the tourist traffic by the cross-channel routes. These two causes, of course, affect the traffic both inwards and outwards. In other respects the general movement for 1910 appears to call for no special comment.

As has already been stated, the excess of arrivals in 1910, taking the alien passenger movement as a whole, was 13,944, but this figure is subject to the usual qualifications. Of the passengers inwards 10,283 were seamen, of whom 6,488 were under contract to join ships in British waters. It may be assumed that these contract seamen and the bulk of the remainder left the United Kingdom during the year, but, being on ships' articles, they were not included in the passenger lists outward. On the other hand, as has been pointed out in previous reports, the outward returns included a number of recently arrived aliens—seamen and cattlemen—who were not shown on any inward passenger lists. The number of alien seamen who were discharged from their

* Cd. 5789. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 8½d.

ships at British ports and then left the United Kingdom as passengers cannot be accurately ascertained, but there is a steady stream of them from East Coast ports, and they probably amount at least to between 3,000 and 4,000 in the course of a year. Taking these qualifications into consideration, it is estimated that the true excess of alien arrivals in 1910 was about 8,500.

LABOUR EXCHANGES IN BELGIUM.*

The first labour exchange in Belgium open to all workpeople and charging no fee for its services was established at Liège in 1888, on the initiative of a philanthropic society, and was soon followed by similar institutions at Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, and other towns.

Some of these early labour exchanges were established by communal authorities, while others received subsidies from communal and provincial funds. The first annual State grant, however, was not made until 1904, in which year the Belgian legislature placed at the disposal of the Minister of Industry and Labour a sum for the encouragement of the free labour exchanges. The State subsidies are distributed among the individual exchanges, the allocation to any particular exchange being dependent on the extent and success of its operations and on its expenditure. New exchanges, on their establishment, receive a special subsidy, which averages about £8. In 1910, subsidies to the amount of £518 were distributed among the 17 exchanges which were in operation in the previous year. The subsidies are conditional upon the exchanges being administered by a committee of employers and workpeople in equal numbers, subject to the control of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, to which Department a detailed report of operations must be submitted at the end of each month.

During 1910 several new exchanges were opened, and at the end of the year there were as many as 31 in existence, six of these being communal institutions and the remainder under private management, though some of the latter also received subventions from communal and provincial funds.

Work of the Exchanges in 1910.

The number of applications for employment registered during 1910 by the 29 free labour exchanges making returns was 60,066, of which 46,890 (or 78 per cent. of the whole) were from males and 13,176 (or 22 per cent.) from females. The number of vacancies notified by employers was 40,752, of which 30,863 (or 76 per cent.) were for males and 9,889 (or 24 per cent.) for females.

In all 24,890 vacancies were filled during the year, the situations obtained by males numbering 19,344 (or 78 per cent. of the whole) and by females 5,546 (or 22 per cent.). Twelve per cent. of the situations filled by males and 10 per cent. of those obtained by females were described as being of a temporary character. Of the 19,344 vacancies filled by males, 3,700 were in the metal trades, 3,116 in the building trades, and 2,047 in the woodwork and furnishing trades, while 2,162 were for situations as messengers and labourers. Of the 5,546 vacancies filled by females, 3,845 were in domestic service.

Taking the figures as a whole, the number of applications for employment per 100 vacancies notified was 147, and situations were filled in the case of 41 per cent. of the applications made by workpeople and 61 per cent. of those made by employers.

The following Table affords an indication of the development of the work of the exchanges since 1904:—

Year.	Exchanges Reporting.	Applications for Employment.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.		
				Number.	Percentage of Applications for Employment.	Percentage of Vacancies Notified.
1904 ..	10	20,461	13,303	7.996	39	60
1908 ..	14	39,852	21,892	15,010	38	69
1909 ..	17	51,576	27,970	18,735	36	67
1910 ..	29	60,066	40,752	24,890	41	61

* Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department), May 31st, 1911.

It is stated in the report that the situation in regard to the free labour exchanges cannot be considered to be entirely satisfactory, inasmuch as the extent of their operations is inconsiderable relatively to the industrial population and the cost of their services.

MUNICIPAL SUBSIDIES TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT FUNDS IN BELGIUM.*

The allocation of public money for the subsidising of unemployment benefit funds in Belgium is effected mainly through the agency of municipal unemployment funds, several of which (as well as certain trade union and other unemployment benefit funds) are in receipt of small grants from the provincial authorities and the State. The amount distributed by the State among unemployment benefit funds in 1910 was £725, but of this sum only £110 was assigned to municipal funds.

The first of the municipal unemployment funds was established in Ghent in 1901, and their number has gradually increased until in 1910 there were 22 funds in existence, operating in 50 communes.

Five different methods are, or have been, applied by these funds in encouraging collective or individual effort to provide against the effects of unemployment, viz:— (a) by grants to unemployed workpeople who are members of trade unions and other organisations of employees which pay unemployed benefit and which are affiliated for that purpose to the municipal funds, such grants representing a proportional addition to the benefits drawn by those members from the unions or other organisations; (b) by grants to unemployed persons who have saved individually with a view to providing against the effects of unemployment and who for that purpose are affiliated to the municipal funds; (c) by grants to unemployed persons who have saved collectively—i.e., as members of thrift societies specially constituted for the purpose of providing against unemployment in this way and which are affiliated to the municipal funds; (d) by grants to unemployed persons who have not made any special provision against the effects of unemployment; (e) by grants in direct subvention of trade unions having a special fund for paying unemployment benefit.

In practice, almost the whole of the grants made by municipal funds were made in respect of unemployed members of funds working on the first of the above methods (a), about 97 per cent. of the municipal subventions of 1910 being distributed in this way. The following Table furnishes certain particulars with regard to the operations of the municipal funds which paid grants upon this system during the five years 1906-10:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of trade unions participating.	229	284	346	350	346
Unemployed benefit paid by unions.	£3,589	£6,398	£12,231	£9,322	£7,857
Amount of municipal subventions.	£1,867	£2,968	£5,236	£4,560	£3,449
Percentage of subventions to benefits.	52.0	46.4	42.8	48.9	43.9
Number of unemployed receiving subventions.	5,019	9,750	17,348	18,909	16,315
Number of days in respect of which subventions were allowed	71,970	113,726	208,428	180,772	143,829

In 1910 there were no subventions classifiable under the headings (b) and (d), while in previous years such subventions were quite unimportant. The grants under (c), which amounted to £113 in 1905, have shown a decrease in each succeeding year, and in 1910 only amounted to £41, this sum being distributed among 100 persons in respect of 1,615 days of unemployment.

The system of direct subvention of trade unions (e) is confined to the municipal funds of Liège. In each of the years 1903-6 the sum of £40 was thus disposed of; in 1907 and 1908 there were no assignments under this heading; in 1909 they amounted to £91 and in 1910 to £103, this latter sum being allotted to 16 unions, in respect of 313 unemployed members and 2,166½ days of unemployment.

* Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department), June 30th, 1911.

The total subventions of all kinds accorded by the municipal funds and the costs of administration in each of the years since their inception is shown in the following Table:—

Year.	Amount of Subventions.	Costs of Administration.	Total.	Year.	Amount of Subventions.	Costs of Administration.	Total.
1901	£ 250	£ 84	£ 334	1906	£ 2,102	£ 302	£ 2,404
1902	1,167	202	1,369	1907	3,178	415	3,593
1903	1,693	191	1,784	1908	5,399	592	5,991
1904	1,938	231	2,229	1909	4,713	684	5,397
1905	1,676	191	1,867	1910	3,592	635	4,227

LABOUR DISPUTES AND CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN FRANCE IN 1909.

Labour Disputes.

ACCORDING to the Report on labour disputes and conciliation and arbitration in France in 1909, recently issued by the French Ministry of Labour,* the number of disputes which began in that year was 1,036, showing a decrease of 6 per cent. on the 1,104 disputes of the previous year. The number of workpeople who took part in disputes showed an increase of 36 per cent., rising from 124,248 to 169,509, while the number of days lost (including those lost by persons indirectly affected) increased from 2,338,402† to 3,581,928, i.e., by 53 per cent.

The following Table classifies the number of disputes, persons directly affected, and days lost by persons directly or indirectly affected in 1909, for the principal groups of trades, the corresponding figures for the previous year being added for purposes of comparison:—

Group of Trades.	No. of Disputes.		No. of Persons directly affected.		No. of days lost by persons directly or indirectly affected.	
	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.
Building ..	314	471	42,658	56,691	620,817	891,550
Mining and Quarrying ..	47	65	9,731	13,076	88,524	239,980
Metal ..	91	74	9,904	5,944	397,776	87,112
Textile Proper ..	201	151	31,562	10,614	931,175	288,555
Textile Goods † ..	27	22	2,488	2,634	30,960	15,049
Transport ..	122	83	40,033	10,665	508,829	162,872
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing.	43	40	7,881	6,669	181,597	54,609
Printing and Paper ..	32	37	2,468	1,838	75,166	22,007
Woodworking and Furniture.	40	35	5,029	2,291	152,167	80,412
Chemical, Glass, Pottery, &c.	47	87	7,270	8,978	103,061	382,270
Food and Drink ..	23	14	1,483	1,420	7,670	50,538
Leather (including Boots and Shoes)	48	40	9,270	3,315	484,082	42,502
Other ..	1	2	32	114	64	940
Total ..	1,036	1,104	169,509	124,248	3,581,928	2,338,402

The groups of trades most seriously affected by disputes in 1909 were building, in which 314 disputes occurred, directly affecting 42,658 workpeople, and causing the loss of 620,817 days, and textile, in which there were 201 disputes directly affecting 31,562 workpeople and resulting in the loss of 931,175 days. The only other group in which more than 10,000 workpeople were directly affected was that of transport, in which 40,033 workpeople were directly involved and 508,829 days were lost.

The greatest increases in the number of working days lost by disputes in 1909 compared with the previous year were in the textile, leather, transport, and metal trades. On the other hand, the building, mining and quarrying, chemical, glass, pottery, &c., and food and drink groups showed substantial decreases.

The number of workpeople directly affected by disputes resulting in favour of the workpeople was 27,791, or 16.4 per cent. of the total, and the number directly affected by those resulting in favour of the employers was 44,213 (26.1 per cent.), while the number directly affected by disputes which were compromised was 97,505 (57.5 per cent.).

* Statistique des Grèves et des Recours à la Conciliation et à l'Arbitrage survenu pendant l'année 1909. (Paris, 1911.)

† Revised figure.

‡ Garment making, hat making, upholstery, &c.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

The number of instances in which recourse was had during 1909 to the law of December 27th, 1892, on conciliation and arbitration was 162, this total including 16 cases in which the Act was put into operation before the commencement of any dispute, a stoppage of work being averted in eight cases. The initiative was taken by the workpeople in 58 cases, by the employers in one case, by both sides jointly in nine cases, and by the justice of the peace in 94 cases. In 64 cases the offer of intervention was declined, viz., in 55 cases by the employers, in three cases by the workpeople, and in six cases by both parties.

In five instances disputes were settled before a conciliation committee had been formed. In the remaining 93 cases committees were formed, and succeeded in settling 44 disputes, while, indirectly, five further disputes were also settled by their agency. Four disputes were terminated by arbitration, but no settlement was reached, either by conciliation or arbitration, in the remaining 40 disputes.

TRADE UNIONS IN AUSTRIA IN 1910.

The great majority of members of trade unions in Austria belong to the Social-Democratic organisations. The statistics for 1909 (the latest available for the purpose of comparison) show that at the end of that year the membership of this group of trade unions was 415,256, of "Christian" trade unions 84,237, and of other Czech-Slavonic trade unions 40,145, these being the only trade union organisations for which figures are available.

The statistics for 1910 of the Social-Democratic trade unions of Austria were published in the issue of *Die Gewerkschaft*, the journal of the Central Commission of these unions, for June 9th, 1911.

The aggregate membership of these unions at the end of 1910 was 400,565, as compared with 415,256 at the end of 1909, a decrease of 3.5 per cent., three-quarters of which decrease is due to a decline in membership in the mining industry. The distribution of the total membership among the principal groups of trades and industries at the end of 1909 and 1910 is shown in the following Table:—

Group of Trades.	Membership on Dec. 31st,	
	1909.	1910.
Building	37,334	39,439
Mining and Quarrying	28,352	17,506
Metal and Engineering	61,087	61,157
Textile	42,666	38,950
Clothing	16,548	16,574
Transport	60,661	56,558
Printing and Bookbinding	26,103	28,238
Woodworking	32,348	32,789
Chemical, Pottery and Glass	32,727	27,357
Food Preparation and Tobacco	27,052	29,174
Commercial—Clerks, Shop Assistants, &c.	26,316	29,594
Other Trades and Industries	24,062	23,229
Total	415,256	400,565

The total receipts of these unions in 1910 amounted to £358,507, and the total expenditure to £334,322, the corresponding figures for 1909 being £354,068 and £343,128 respectively.

The receipts in 1910 consisted chiefly of the ordinary contributions of members, which amounted to £310,516, while the principal items of expenditure (apart from the cost of administration £59,328) were unemployment and travelling benefit £63,671, cost of journal £45,292, sick and invalidity benefit £47,944, funeral and special distress benefits £29,506, and propaganda and organisation £35,646. At the end of the year the funds of the unions amounted to £474,056, as compared with £407,246 at the end of 1909.

The foregoing figures are exclusive of sums collected and distributed by the unions in support of persons on strike or locked-out or "victimised" by employers, no formal provision for these objects being made in the rules of these organisations. Sums for this purpose are collected by voluntary contributions, and in 1910 £37,611 was thus distributed, as compared with £93,696 in the preceding year, the latter amount being, however, the largest yet distributed in a year for this purpose.

STRIKES IN ITALY IN 1910.*

The number of strikes reported to have occurred in Italy in 1910 was 1,108, of which 1,103 directly affected 195,344 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of strikes and of workpeople directly affected in the principal groups of trades:—

Group of Trades.	No. of Strikes.	No. of Workpeople directly affected.
Building	207	68,251
Mining and Quarrying	72	14,294
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	162	19,371
Textile	130	19,520
Clothing	53	3,140
Transport	37	8,647
Agriculture	87	22,375†
Printing and Paper	86	3,876
Woodworking and Furnishing	29	5,229
Chemical, Glass, Pottery, &c.	109	10,367
Food Preparation	47	5,074
Public Utility Services	75	11,216
Other	34	4,185
Total	1,108	195,344†

The group of trades most affected by strikes in 1910 was that of building, in which the number of strikes was 207 (or nearly one-fifth of the total), and the number of strikers 68,251 (or more than one-third of the total). Other groups considerably affected were agriculture, in which 87 strikes occurred, 82 of which directly affected 22,375 workpeople, and the metal and textile groups, in each of which there were nearly 20,000 strikers.

The following Table shows the number of strikes and workpeople directly affected, grouped according to results:—

Result of Strikes.	Strikes.		Workpeople directly affected.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
In favour of workpeople	360	32.5	48,030	24.6
In favour of employers	534	48.2	107,178	54.9
Compromised	173	15.6	24,471	12.5
Unknown	41	3.7	15,665	8.0
Total	1,108	100.0	195,344†	100.0

MINES AND QUARRIES.

The following statistics are taken from Part I. of the General Report† on Mines and Quarries for 1910, issued by the Home Office.

Output.

The following Table shows the output in 1910 of the principal minerals from mines, quarries, and brine wells, and the increase or decrease as compared with 1909:—

Description of Mineral.	Total Output in 1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1909.
	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.
Chalk	4,631	+ 195
Clays and Shale	14,090	+ 23
Coal	264,433	+ 659
Gravel and Sand	2,200	+ 35
Igneous Rocks	6,609	+ 325
Iron Ore	15,226	+ 422
Limestone (other than Chalk)	12,513	+ 702
Oil Shale	3,130	+ 163
Rock Salt	205	- 4
Salt from Brine	1,833	+ 244
Sandstone	4,386	- 214
Slate and Slate Slabs	416	+ 14

The increase or decrease of the coal production of the several districts, including the small quantities obtained from quarries, is as follows:—

	Tons.
Scotland	+ 1,566,767
Newcastle	- 1,145,996
Durham	- 1,690,020
York and North Midland	+ 2,896,148
Manchester and Ireland	- 226,964
Liverpool and North Wales	+ 83,307
South Wales	- 1,663,955
Midland and Southern	+ 839,429
Total increase	+ 658,716

* *Bollettino dell' Ufficio del lavoro* (Journal of the Italian Labour Department).
 † Exclusive of 5 disputes, particulars of which are not given in the Journal.
 ‡ Mines and Quarries: General Report, with Statistics, for 1910. Part I. Cd. 5794. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 6d.

It is noticeable that Scotland shows a marked increase of output. The Report states that the introduction of the statutory eight hours working day would have little adverse effect on the producing power of collieries in that country, as what was practically an eight hours day had been universal in the East of Scotland for some years prior to the passing of the Act. The large increase of output in the York and North Midland district is accounted for by the extension of the industry eastwards in Yorkshire, where new coal areas are being opened out. It was indicated in Part II. of last year's Report that the effect of the Eight Hours Act would be chiefly felt in Lancashire and South Wales, and this so far as it relates to the Manchester and Ireland District is shown by the reduction of output. But the substantial decrease in respect of South Wales is chiefly accounted for by the stoppages of work which took place at several large collieries owing to disagreements relating to wages questions. A large reduction in output in the Northern Coalfield, amounting to 2,836,016 tons, is largely due to the stoppage of work at a number of collieries during the early months of the year, consequent on difficulties arising from the readjustment of shifts under the Eight Hours Act.

The average output of mineral at mines under the Coal Mines Act was 328 tons per person employed underground, a decrease of 12 tons on the preceding year.

The total output of minerals at the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act was 3,241,453 tons, of which 1,851,351 tons were iron ore.

The total quantity of stone and other minerals obtained from the quarries under the Quarries Act was 46,138,751 tons, of which 4,987,613 tons were iron ore. In addition 407,301 tons were obtained from shallow open workings, giving a total output of iron ore of 15,226,015 tons.

Number employed.

The following Tables give a summary statement of the number of persons employed (i) at mines:—

	Coal Mines Act.	Metalliferous Mines Act.	Total.
Underground.—Males	848,381	17,104	865,485
Above ground.—Males	194,805	11,389	206,194
Females	6,221	183	6,404
Total in 1910	1,049,407	28,676	1,078,083
Increase as compared with 1909	35,409	239	35,648

and (ii) at quarries over 20 feet deep:—

Inside.—Males	54,407
Females	1
Outside.—Males	31,386
Females	43
Total in 1910	85,837
Increase as compared with 1909	1,900

The total number of persons employed in and about all the mines of the United Kingdom was 1,078,083, of whom 1,049,407 worked at the 3,253 mines under the Coal Mines Act, and 28,676 at the 663 mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Compared with 1909 there is an increase of 35,409 persons at the mines under the Coal Mines Act, and an increase of 239 persons at the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act.

Of the 1,049,407 persons working at the mines under the Coal Mines Act, 848,381, or 80.8 per cent., were employed below ground. Of the 201,026 surface workers, 6,221, or 3.09 per cent., were females. There is an increase of 258 females as compared with 1909.

The number of young persons under 16 employed below ground in these mines was 53,612, or 6.3 per cent. of the underground workers; the total number of surface and underground workers under 16 was 72,094, or 6.87 per cent. of all workers.

At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act, 17,104 persons, or 60 per cent., worked below ground, and of the 11,572 surface workers, 183, or 1.58 per cent., were females.

At the quarries under the Quarries Act there were 85,837 persons employed, of whom 54,408 worked inside the actual pits or excavations, and 31,429 outside. Compared with 1909 there is an increase of 1,344 in the number of the inside workers, and of 556 in the number of the outside workers, making a total increase of 1,900 in the number of persons employed at quarries. The persons employed occasionally at quarries are not included in the above figures.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.

ALL emigrants to Canada must fulfil the requirements of the Canadian Government as to possession of sufficient travelling money, guarantee of employment, &c. There is a good demand for farm labourers, strong men for railway construction, female servants for town or country, and, to a less extent, for mechanics, mainly those in the building trades. Many thousands of men are wanted for the harvest, and the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways are granting special tickets. Wages of \$20 to \$40 are paid to experienced men, but the work lasts for a few weeks only. The coalminers' strike at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, was settled at the end of May, and work has been very active since, but some 7,000 coalminers are still on strike in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass district of British Columbia. Nearly 6,000 men in the building trades at Vancouver, B.C., are still on strike. There is no information to the effect that the bricklayers have joined. The strike in the car and foundry works at Montreal has been settled.

Commonwealth of Australia.

In *New South Wales* competent farm labourers—including a limited number of married men with families—have no difficulty in getting good places. In Sydney and suburbs the building trades have been very busy, especially as regards brickmakers; boilermakers have been among the busiest in the iron trades. The clothing, furniture (except french polishers), and factory workers have been busy. Employment among the miners at the Newcastle collieries has improved, but a good many men are without work. General servants who are able to cook can readily obtain employment in New South Wales as in other parts of Australia. Assisted passages are granted to selected *bona-fide* agriculturists and to female domestic servants.

In *Victoria* the special demand is for farmers with capital and experienced farm labourers, and to these classes facilities are given for taking up land. There has been plenty of work for mechanics also, such as builders, carpenters, bricklayers, and boilermakers, and for female factory hands, especially in the boot and clothing trades; and there has been considerable scarcity of workers. Reduced passages are now granted in approved cases to farm labourers at £6 a head, their wives and children at £3, or children under 12 at 30s., and to female servants at £4.

South Australia.—Cheap nominated and assisted passages to South Australia are now granted in certain cases, and in less than three months over 600 persons have been nominated. Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and there is a good demand for bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, female servants, and, in country districts, for unskilled labourers and farm labourers.

Queensland.—The Government is spending large sums of money on the construction of railways and other public works; there is therefore plenty of employment for most classes of labour, and brickmakers are in demand in Brisbane. But at the same time there have been some labour troubles, the gasworkers at Brisbane and the sugar workers and some railwaymen in the north having struck work. An early settlement of the trouble with the sugar workers is, however, expected. Free or assisted passages are granted to selected *bona-fide* agriculturists and to female domestic servants.

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

Western Australia.—There are practically free passages to Western Australia for female servants from 18 to 35 years old, and cheap passages at £2 to £5 for *bona fide* farmers, farm labourers, market gardeners, and fruit or vine growers who are not over 50 years old. Free grants of 160 acres are made to settlers. There is a good opening for carpenters, coach-builders, trained mechanics for the construction of railway rolling stock, including carriage and wagon builders, and plumbers, and in farming districts for farmers, fruit growers, and farm labourers.

New Zealand.

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

Union of South Africa.

Female servants are wanted in many parts of South Africa; they should apply for assistance to the South African Colonization Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W. In the *Transvaal* the building trade continues brisk at Johannesburg, but there is no scarcity of white labour, and many carpenters, stonecutters, unskilled labourers, and men in the engineering trade are without work. In *Cape Province* there has been a demand at Cape Town for a few boiler-makers, engineering blacksmiths, plasterers, saddlers, brush-makers, cabinet makers, upholsterers, and tailors, and for a few joiners at Port Elizabeth. The strike of compositors at Cape Town is stated to be over. In Natal and the Orange Free State Provinces there is no demand for more male labour.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 281-282 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2537 of 1904, pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908, and pp. xxv.—xxvi. of Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

FRANCE.

*Employment in June.**—In the building trades employment continued good, the percentage out of work being about the same as a year ago. In the metal trades it was satisfactory generally, but with tin-box makers in Brittany the proportion of unemployed remained high, and about the same as in the previous month and in June, 1910. The slackness in the textile trades continued, being met, however, by short time rather than by discharge of workpeople (particularly in the cotton industry). Employment remained good in the printing and allied trades. In the skin and leather trades it was slightly better than in May, but worse than in June, 1910. *Glassworkers* were affected by seasonal slackness, less marked, however, than a year ago. Among *vineyard workers* employment was fairly good, but, bark-peeling having finished, *woodmen* were not so well employed, though a number of them found work in the fields.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in June were received by the French Labour Department from 925 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 257,654. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 4.7 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 5.1 per cent. in the previous month and 4.7 per cent. in June, 1910.†

*Coal Mining in June.**—The average number of days

* *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail* (Journal of the French Labour Department).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 281. See also Note above.

worked per week by persons employed underground was 5.97 in June, as compared with 5.82 in the previous month and 5.90 in June, 1910. Taking surface and underground workers together, 76.0 per cent. worked full time (6 days or over per week) and 23.1 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 51.0 and 47.9, and in June, 1910, 79.5 and 20.4.

*Labour Disputes in June.**—One hundred and fifty-eight disputes (155 strikes and 3 lock-outs) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in June, as compared with 181 in the previous month and 171† in June, 1910. In 140 of the new disputes 18,125 workpeople took part, as compared with 21,193 who took part in 169 disputes in the previous month, and 18,973 in 159 disputes in June, 1910. Of 181 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 32 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 69 wholly in favour of the employers, while 80 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in June.**—Thirty-three instances of recourse to the law of December 27th, 1892, on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in June. One of these affected two companies, one of which agreed to refer the matter in dispute to conciliation (which reference, however, proved unsuccessful), while the other declined to accept mediation. Four disputes were settled on the intervention of the justices of the peace. In twelve further cases mediation was declined by the employers, and in one case by both parties.

In the remaining fifteen instances conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of thirteen cases, agreements being arrived at in four cases without stoppage of work. In the two instances in which the conciliation committees failed to arrange a settlement, arbitration was declined, in one case by the employers and in the other by both parties.

Strike in Building Trades in Paris.†—The workpeople involved in the dispute referred to in the GAZETTE for July (p. 249) resumed work on July 20th, without having obtained any concessions from the employers.

GERMANY.

Employment in June.—According to the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department), employment was, for the most part, about the same as in the previous month, certain important branches of industry, however, showing some decline. In *coal mining* the warmer weather brought about less favourable conditions in the Ruhr district; in Upper Silesia employment improved, but in Lower Silesia the position left much to be desired. In the *cotton spinning* and *cloth weaving* industries employment was bad with few exceptions, but in the *building trades* it continued to improve, and in the *engineering, electrical, and chemical trades* it remained good. In the *potash industry* it was described as moderate.

Employment in Second Quarter of 1911.—The *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* states that returns relating to unemployment during the second quarter of 1911 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of 1,947,441. Omitting branches from which no returns were available, the membership covered was 1,894,765, of whom 29,770, or 1.6 per cent., were stated to be unemployed on June 30th, as compared with 28,018, or 1.6 per cent., at the end of May, and 25,321, or 1.8 per cent., at the end of April. The corresponding percentage for the end of June, 1910, was 2.0.§

The following Table shows, for the whole body of trade unionists reporting, and separately for certain of the principal unions, the membership reported on at the end of the second quarter of 1911, and the percentage of members returned as unemployed on a given day near the end of each month of the quarter, together with the

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

† Revised figure.

‡ Based on newspaper reports.

§ These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 281. See also Note above.

corresponding percentage for the end of the second quarter of 1910:—

UNION.	Member-ship reported on at end of Second Quarter, 1911.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.*			
		June, 1911.	May, 1911.	April, 1911.	June, 1910.
All Unions making Returns..	1,894,765	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—					
Miners	117,625	0.1	0.0	†	0.1
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	499,368	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	42,322	1.0	1.2	†	1.3
Metal Workers (Christian) ..	41,237	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	119,402	0.8	0.7	0.8	†
Textile Workers (Christian) ..	43,818	0.7	1.3	†	2.0
Boot and Shoe Makers	43,818	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.7
Transport Workers	175,215	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.6
Printers	62,889	4.3	2.1	1.7	5.0
Bookbinders	28,965	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.8
Wood Workers	172,659	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.1
Brewery and Mill Workers ..	40,229	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4
Factory Workers	172,401	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
State and Municipal Workers..	40,834	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the second quarter of 1911 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 1.0 per cent. of the possible working days during that period, as compared with 1.8 per cent. in the previous quarter and 1.4 per cent. in the second quarter of 1910.

Disputes in the Metal Trades in Germany.—Despatches from the British Vice-Consul at Leipzig report that two extensive lock-outs have taken place in the metal trades in Germany, one at Leipzig and the other in Thuringia.

At Leipzig about 450 metal workers struck recently for a general increase in wages and reduction in hours of labour. The men declining to resume work, the employers locked out about 600 workpeople on July 25th. The strike still continued, and accordingly, on August 5th, the employers locked out over 10,000 workpeople—about 60 per cent. of the number employed at works controlled by members of the Employers' Association.

In Thuringia the men demanded increased wages, and that, in cases of difference between employers and individual workmen, the employers should deal with the trade union and not directly with the workmen. The employers agreed to increase wages, but refused to accept the latter proposal. On July 29th a lockout was declared in two factories, and on August 5th this was extended to apply to 60 per cent. of the workpeople employed in works controlled by members of the Employers' Association in the Thuringian metal trades, about 9,000 workpeople being thus locked out.

HOLLAND.

Employment in June.†—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in June were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from 485 trade union and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 45,317, of whom 44,328 were entitled to benefit. The percentage of the latter out of work in June was 2.0, as compared with 2.1 during May.* This percentage is obtained by taking for each of the 4 (or 5) weeks in the month under consideration the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these 4 (or 5) numbers to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage. The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5.7 in June, as also in the previous month.

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

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 281. See also Note above.
† No report.
‡ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office).

Group of Trades.	Average Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns in June, 1911.	Percentage unemployed.*		Days lost per Week.	
		June, 1911.	May, 1911.	June, 1911.	May, 1911.
All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns	44,328	2.0	2.1	5.7	5.7
PRINCIPAL TRADES:—					
Diamond Workers (Amsterdam) ..	9,944	5.1	5.7†	6.0†	6.0†
Printing Trades (Typographers) ..	4,782	3.7	0.4	5.5	6.0
Building Trades	8,065	2.1	1.9	4.6	4.8
Bricklayers and Masons	916	4.7	5.7	4.7	5.0
Painters	1,671	0.5	0.0	4.8	0.0
Carpenters	4,127	2.1	1.8	4.5	4.7
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting	2,085	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	4,295	0.7	0.8	5.7	5.7
Textile Trades	1,122	0.5	0.2	5.2	5.5
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	5,302	1.6	1.9	5.7	5.4

Strike of Seamen and Dock Labourers at Amsterdam.†—(See GAZETTE for July, p. 269). Many of the dock labourers abandoned the strike on July 25th, and the remainder resumed work 2 or 3 days later. The seamen resumed work on August 10th, and on the 12th the large shipping companies announced that, from September 30th, they would grant an increase of 3s. 4d. a month in the wages of seamen.

BELGIUM.‡

Employment in June.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.8 per cent. of the 57,135 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of June, as compared with 2.0 per cent. in the previous month and 1.5 per cent. in June, 1910. If, however, the returns relating to diamond workers at Antwerp, who were suffering from a serious depression, be excluded, the percentages for June and May, 1911, would be reduced to 1.2 and 1.3 respectively.*

NORWAY.

Employment in June.†—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of June in trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Labour Department, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for June, 1910:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.*		
	June 30th, 1911.	May 31st, 1911.	June 30th, 1910.	June 30th, 1911.	May 31st, 1911.	June 30th, 1910.
Masons and Bricklayers ..	495	494	349	—	2.0	—
Carpenters, &c.	1,146	1,126	911	1.0	1.2	0.4
Painters	280	275	420	—	—	—
Cabinet Makers	485	477	426	1.6	0.6	1.4
Metal Workers	6,659	6,584	5,520	0.9	1.4	1.9
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	808	622	565	2.3	0.5	—
Printers	1,731	1,642	1,506	0.2	0.3	0.6
Sawyers and Planers ..	470	460	434	5.1	10.2	10.8
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers	832	812	680	0.1	1.1	—
Bakers	330	325	300	0.6	7.1	1.3
Total	13,036	12,797	11,111	0.9	1.6	1.6

Lock-out in Mining, Woodworking and Paper Industries.—H.M. Consul at Christiania reports that the lock-out announced for July 15th (see July GAZETTE, p. 250) was put into operation on that date, the total number of workpeople directly affected, including those locked out on July 8th, being about 32,000. Attempts at conciliation have not resulted in any settlements. In certain localities steps are being taken to provide municipal employment for the men who are locked out.

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 281. See also Note above.
† Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.
‡ Based on despatches from the Acting British Consul at Amsterdam and on newspaper reports.
§ *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).
¶ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Department.

SWEDEN.

Employment in March and April.—Statistics of unemployment in Sweden, based on returns furnished by trade unions, are published for the first time in the June issue of *Meddelanden från K. Kommerskollegii Afdelning för Arbetsstatistik*, the journal of the Swedish Labour Department. The figures relate to the situation on March 1st and April 1st respectively of the present year. It is stated, however, that, for the present, it is not intended to publish these statistics of unemployment at monthly intervals.

The following Table shows the membership respecting which returns as to unemployment were obtained and the percentage of such membership reported unemployed on March 1st and April 1st, 1911, in the returns as a whole and in certain principal unions:—

Union.	March 1st, 1911.		April 1st, 1911.	
	Membership Reported on.	Percentage Unemployed.*	Membership Reported on.	Percentage Unemployed.*
All Unions making Returns.	61,550	12.0	65,230	10.4
Bricklayers and Masons.	3,127	31.3	3,601	30.9
Metal Workers ..	17,023	5.2	16,790	6.4
Wood Workers ..	4,021	16.6	4,572	11.9
Boot and Shoe Workers.	3,599	12.7	3,562	1.4
Factory Workers and Labourers.	12,181	17.2	12,452	16.3

Lock-out in the Building Trades.—Despatches from H.M. Minister and H.M. Consul at Stockholm state that the lock-out which was reported in the GAZETTE for July, p. 250, is still in progress. A certain amount of building is being carried on by the employment of non-union labour, mainly, however, with a view to the completion of buildings on which much progress has already been made, and which it is desired to make ready for occupation.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.†

Labour Disputes in Austria in June.—Thirty-two strikes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as being in progress during June, 23 of which directly affected 4,054 workpeople. Out of 32 strikes which were reported as having come to an end 4 terminated wholly in favour of the workpeople and 8 wholly in favour of the employers, while 7 were compromised; in the remaining 13 cases the result was not known. No lock-outs were reported during the month.

DENMARK.‡

Employment in May.—According to returns made to the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions, out of 74,807 members of affiliated unions 7.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 9.5 per cent. at the end of April.*

RUSSIA.

Strike of Dock Labourers at St. Petersburg.—H.M. Consul at St. Petersburg reported that a strike of the labourers at the timber and coal docks of St. Petersburg commenced on July 31st, the principal demand of the strikers, who numbered about 12,000, being for increased wages. By August 11th the majority of the men had resumed work, having obtained the concession that payment should be by piece and not by time.

UNITED STATES.

New York State.

Employment at end of March, 1911.—The "Bulletin" of the New York State Department of Labour for June contains statistics of unemployment on March 31st last, based upon returns from all trade unions in the State.

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 281. See also Note above.
† *Soziale Rundschau* (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department).
‡ *Arbejderen* (Journal of the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions).

These show that, of the 475,890 members reporting, 89,567, or 18.8 per cent., were unemployed at the end of March, for reasons other than labour disputes or disability, as compared with 9.1 per cent., out of a total of 462,466, at the end of September, 1910 (the last date for which similar returns for all unions were made), and 13.4 per cent., out of a total of 389,501, at the end of March, 1910.*

The following Table classifies the membership reporting and the percentage of such membership unemployed at the end of March, 1911, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the end of September and March, 1910, being added for comparison:—

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting at end of March, 1911.	Percentage reported Unemployed owing to causes other than disputes or disability at end of month.*		
		March, 1911.	Sept., 1910.	March, 1910.
Building, Stoneworking, &c.	125,810	38.3	9.6	22.1
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding..	34,404	12.4	4.8	4.0
Clothing	117,872	18.6	17.1	15.9
Transport	71,032	13.9	3.8	13.9
Printing, Bookbinding, &c. .. .	28,005	3.6	4.8	5.0
Woodworking and Furniture .. .	11,444	15.3	7.5	13.2
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .	28,800	7.7	7.4	8.8
Hotels and Restaurants .. .	5,338	8.7	5.8	6.5
Stationary Enginemn .. .	11,454	6.0	1.8	1.9
Public Employment .. .	17,650	1.4	0.2	1.8
Other	26,284	5.4	7.5	3.0
Total	475,890	18.8	9.1	13.4

Labour Disputes in First Quarter of 1911.—Forty-six disputes were reported to the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration of New York State as having commenced in the first quarter of 1911. The number of workpeople affected by these disputes was 14,782 (13,377 directly and 1,405 indirectly), and the number of working days lost during the quarter 167,092. In addition, 66,665 days were lost through disputes of the previous quarter, bringing the total number of days lost by disputes in progress during the quarter to 233,757. The results are given in the case of 44 of the 46 disputes begun during the quarter, no settlement having been reported in the case of the other two. Fourteen disputes, directly affecting 5,562 workpeople, terminated in their favour, and 22, directly affecting 4,079 workpeople, in favour of the employers, while 8, directly affecting 3,009 workpeople, were compromised.

Mediation and Conciliation in First Quarter of 1911.—During the quarter the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration intervened in 19 disputes, intervention being by request in 3 cases. The work of the Bureau was, as usual, confined to mediation and conciliation, as distinguished from arbitration. Conferences were arranged in the case of 6 disputes, and in this way 3 settlements were directly effected. It is stated in the "Bulletin" that "it should always be borne in mind, of course, that the number of immediate settlements reported fails to state fully the effect of the Bureau's efforts, because it takes no account of indirect influence exerted which cannot be easily measured or summarised."

Massachusetts.

Employment at end of June, 1911.—The percentage of members of trade unions reported to the Massachusetts State Bureau of Statistics as being unemployed owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability, e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, weather conditions, temporary shutdowns, at the end of June, 1911, together with corresponding percentages, for the end of March, 1911, and of June, 1910, are shown in the following Table:—

	June 30th, 1911.	March 31st, 1911.	June 30th, 1910.
Membership included in Returns ..	135,202	122,002	121,849
Percentage reported Unemployed owing to causes other than disputes or disability*	4.9	8.9	5.7

* These figures are not comparable with the Unemployment Percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 281. See also Note above.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING JULY.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 501 Returns—445 from Employers, 42 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair during July, and was about the same as a year ago. Comparison with a month ago is affected by holidays.

Returns relating to 1,320 pits employing 654,800 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended July 22nd, 1911, was 4.82, as compared with 4.49 a month ago, and 4.84 a year ago. The average time lost on account of holidays was 0.23 of a day in July, 1911; 0.87 of a day in June, 1911; and 0.18 of a day in July, 1910.

Of the 654,800 workpeople covered by the Returns, 428,832 (65.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended July 22nd, 1911, while 245,913 (37.6 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.33), and the lowest average was in Fife (3.51).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended July 22nd, 1911, together with the figures for similar periods in June, 1911, and July, 1910. The averages are reduced on account of holidays in all three periods. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in July, 1911, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
		July 22nd, 1911.†	June 17th, 1911.†	July 23rd, 1910.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Northumberland	48,512	5.20	4.96	4.75	+ 0.34	+ 0.45
Durham	125,584	5.19	5.03	4.99	+ 0.16	+ 0.20
Cumberland	6,070	5.12	4.61	5.27	+ 0.51	- 0.15
South Yorkshire	67,866	5.19	4.68	5.10	+ 0.51	+ 0.09
West Yorkshire	25,523	4.71	4.31	4.56	+ 0.40	+ 0.15
Lancashire and Cheshire..	56,546	4.41	4.04	4.30	+ 0.37	- 0.11
Derbyshire	48,506	4.33	3.71	4.54	+ 0.62	- 0.21
Nottingham and Leicester	37,605	4.29	3.61	4.24	+ 0.68	+ 0.05
Staffordshire	29,558	4.09	3.82	4.57	+ 0.27	+ 0.48
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	10,545	4.31	3.52	4.99	+ 0.79	- 0.68
Gloucester and Somerset..	7,608	4.16	3.87	4.11	+ 0.29	+ 0.05
North Wales	11,740	4.96	5.05	5.10	- 0.09	- 0.14
South Wales and Mon. ..	123,614	5.33	4.67	5.79	+ 0.66	- 0.46
ENGLAND AND WALES	599,077	4.91	4.48	4.97	+ 0.43	- 0.06
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	22,701	3.95	4.82	3.77	- 0.87	+ 0.18
The Lothians	4,378	4.52	4.91	3.12	- 0.39	+ 1.40
Fife	28,059	3.51	4.39	3.19	- 0.88	+ 0.32
SCOTLAND	55,138	3.77	4.61	3.45	- 0.84	+ 0.32
IRELAND	585	5.45	5.01	5.32	+ 0.44	+ 0.13
United Kingdom ..	654,800	4.82	4.49	4.84	+ 0.33	- 0.02

Employment was good in Northumberland, and better than both a month ago and a year ago, when some time was lost on account of the North-Eastern Railway dispute; in Durham it was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago. In Cumberland employment was better than a month ago. In Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire it was fair; it was not so good as a month ago, but showed a slight improvement on a year ago. Employment in the Midland Counties, and Gloucester and Somerset was slack, and showed a decline on a month ago; in North Wales it was fair, and better than a year ago. In West Scotland and the Lothians it continued dull, but showed an improvement on a year ago; it was fair in Fife, and better than both a month ago and a year ago.

The following Table shows the number employed and

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

the average number of days worked per week, distributed according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged. As in the previous Table, collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the figures:—

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in July, 1911, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
		July 22nd, 1911.*	June 17th, 1911.*	July 23rd, 1910.*	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	6,760	5.08	4.99	5.14	+ 0.59	- 0.06
Coking	35,431	4.99	5.07	4.93	- 0.08	+ 0.06
Gas	44,499	5.21	4.91	4.95	+ 0.30	+ 0.26
House	80,984	4.23	3.68	4.24	+ 0.55	- 0.01
Steam	253,140	5.11	4.59	5.26	+ 0.52	- 0.15
Mixed	233,986	4.59	4.47	4.55	+ 0.12	+ 0.04
All Descriptions ..	654,800	4.82	4.49	4.84	+ 0.33	- 0.02

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in July, 1911, amounted to 5,091,436 tons, or 351,339 tons less than in June, 1911, and 555,817 tons less than in July, 1910.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 74 Returns—59 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron mines, and rather better than a month and a year ago. In shale mines it was not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

Employment showed an improvement in tin mines, and was fairly good in lead mines. In and about quarries it was fair, and, on the whole, better than a month ago; in limestone quarries, however, it was only moderate.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended July 22nd the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Return was 5.70, as compared with 5.54 a month ago and 5.32 a year ago. The average in each period was reduced on account of holidays.

Districts.	Work-people employed in July, 1911.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
		July 22nd, 1911.*	June 17th, 1911.*	July 23rd, 1910.*	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	8,113	5.69	5.49	5.03	+ 0.20	+ 0.62
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,274	6.00	5.53	6.00	+ 0.47	—
Scotland	1,102	4.37	5.62	3.75	- 1.45	+ 0.62
Other Districts	2,640	5.83	5.62	5.63	+ 0.21	+ 0.20
All Districts	16,129	5.70	5.54	5.32	+ 0.16	+ 0.38

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 93.1 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended July 22nd, as compared with 80.0 per cent. a month ago, and 53.0 per cent. a year ago. The percentage in each period was reduced on account of holidays.

Shale Mining.—According to the Returns received there were 3,249 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended July 22nd, who worked on an average 5.33 days per week, as compared with 3,182 workpeople in the corresponding period in June who worked 5.74 days, and 3,160 workpeople in July, 1910, who worked 5.26 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall showed an improvement on a month ago, and was better than a year ago.

Lead Mining.—In North Wales and in Weardale employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. In Darley Dale it was fair.

* These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

Quarrying.

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

Granite.—Employment was dull in the Aberdeen district, and continued fair in Leicestershire. In Cornwall it was also fair.

Limestone.—Employment was moderate in South Durham, and some short time was reported. In Cumberland employment continued slack, and was worse than a year ago. In the Buxton district it continued quiet, and short time was reported.

Other Stone.—In the Cleve Hill road-material (basalt) quarries employment was good and about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago. With chert quarrymen at Bakewell employment was better than a month ago. In the Gateshead district employment was fair generally at freestone quarries, but in the Upper Weardale whinstone quarries it was bad, and worse than a month ago. At grindstone quarries at Barnsley employment was good; at Rotherham, fair. In the sandstone quarries in Forfarshire employment was bad, and worse than a year ago; much short time was worked.

Sett-making, &c.—Employment with settmakers was fairly good generally in Scotland; in North Wales and Leicestershire it continued good; in the Sheffield district it was moderate. With monumental granite cutters in the Aberdeen district employment was good, and better than in June. It was fair on the whole with masons employed about granite quarries in Cornwall.

China Clay.—Employment continued good in the St. Austell district of Cornwall, and was fairly good in the Lee Moor district of Devonshire.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 116 Returns—110 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of July, 1911, was 288, as compared with 288 in June, 1911, and 312 in July, 1910. Nine furnaces were relit during the month (5 in Lanarkshire and one each in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Shropshire), while nine were either damped down or blown out (5 in Lanarkshire, 2 in South Wales, and one each in Lancashire and Shropshire). Two furnaces remained blown out in Northamptonshire on account of the continuance of a dispute which commenced in June.

The number of workpeople employed at the end of July, 1911, at the works covered by the Returns, was about 21,000, a decrease of 9.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—Cleveland ..	78	78	83	..	- 5
Cumberland & Lanca. S. and S.W. Yorks ..	26	26	32	..	- 6
Derby & Nottingham ..	9	9	13	..	- 4
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton ..	35	34	34	+ 1	+ 1
Stafford & Worcester ..	26	26	27	..	- 1
S. Wales & Monmouth ..	35	34	34	+ 1	+ 1
Other districts ..	4	6	12	- 2	- 8
	5	5	6	..	- 1
England & Wales ..	218	218	241	..	- 23
Scotland ..	70	70	71	..	- 1
Total ..	288	288*	312	..	- 24

The Imports of iron ore in July, 1911, amounted to 526,089 tons, or 34,236 tons more than in June, 1911, and 98,684 tons less than in July, 1910.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in July, 1911, amounted to 70,530 tons, or 60,181 tons less than in June, 1911, and 40,432 tons less than in July, 1910.

* Revised figure.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 199 Returns—186 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good, and was better than a year ago. According to returns covering 93,970 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended July 22nd, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 5.1 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended July 22nd, 1911, was about 518,200, an increase of 25,000 on a year ago; the number of workpeople employed increased by 3,988.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	In Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		In Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
IRON :						
Puddling Forges ..	3,831	- 316	- 171	4.89	- 0.04	+ 0.13
Rolling Mills ..	3,457	- 94	15	4.99	- 0.04	+ 0.14
Forging ..	404	- 27	13	4.86	+ 0.41	- 0.14
Founding ..	1,626	45	163	5.76	+ 0.09	- 0.02
Other Departments ..	732	+ 49	139	5.72	+ 0.01	+ 0.03
Mechanics, Labourers ..	1,728	- 15	26	5.39	- 0.04	- 0.03
Total, Iron ..	16,778	- 448	- 171	5.68	- 0.01	+ 0.09
STEEL :						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	8,805	+ 67	+ 255	5.80	- 0.02	-
Crucible Furnaces ..	555	+ 33	+ 19	5.29	+ 0.02	- 0.11
Bessemer Converters ..	1,531	+ 2	143	5.02	- 0.09	- 0.03
Rolling Mills ..	15,662	- 40	+ 642	5.34	- 0.09	- 0.12
Forging and Pressing ..	3,291	+ 54	+ 825	5.60	- 0.06	+ 0.12
Founding ..	8,212	+ 157	+ 811	5.84	+ 0.03	+ 0.04
Other Departments ..	8,413	- 52	+ 665	5.82	+ 0.03	+ 0.21
Mechanics, Labourers ..	8,395	+ 30	+ 346	5.96	-	+ 0.02
Total, Steel ..	54,764	+ 251	+ 3,120	5.66	- 0.02	+ 0.01
IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):						
Rolling Mills ..	11,198	- 137	+ 240	5.20	- 0.01	+ 0.03
Forging and Pressing ..	650	- 8	78	5.70	+ 0.03	+ 0.41
Founding ..	712	- 43	31	5.94	+ 0.06	+ 0.03
Other Departments ..	3,770	+ 2	+ 375	5.81	-	- 0.04
Mechanics, Labourers ..	6,098	+ 22	+ 315	5.76	+ 0.01	-
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ..	22,428	- 164	+ 1,039	5.49	-	+ 0.03
Grand Total ..	93,970	- 361*	+ 3,988	5.51	- 0.02	+ 0.03
Districts.						
Northumberland & Durham ..	10,943	- 304	+ 234	5.65	+ 0.03	+ 0.11
Cleveland ..	8,331	- 95	+ 61	5.35	- 0.25	- 0.29
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	18,210	+ 160	+ 1,672	5.65	+ 0.02	-
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns ..	4,519	+ 32	+ 477	5.33	+ 0.04	+ 0.01
Cumberland, Lanca. & Ches. ..	7,284	+ 36	+ 119	5.23	- 0.04	+ 0.04
Staffordshire ..	9,343	- 141	+ 252	5.49	+ 0.02	+ 0.02
Other Midland Counties ..	5,304	+ 90	+ 458	5.51	+ 0.03	+ 0.18
Wales and Monmouth ..	12,367	- 252	+ 1,001	5.66	- 0.01	- 0.01
Total, England and Wales ..	76,361	- 283	+ 4,304	5.51	- 0.02	-
Scotland ..	17,609	- 78	- 316	5.52	+ 0.01	+ 0.17
Total ..	93,970	- 361	+ 3,988	5.51	- 0.02	+ 0.03

Compared with a month ago employment showed little change; there were slight decreases in Northumberland and Durham, Cleveland, and in Wales and Monmouth, and some increase in Yorkshire and other Midland counties. In the departments, puddling forges and iron and steel rolling mills showed a decline, while there was an improvement at iron forges, crucible furnaces and steel forges and presses. The average number of shifts worked per week showed a decrease of 0.02 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an increase in every district except Cleveland and Scotland. The increases were greatest in Yorkshire and in Wales and Monmouth. In the departments there was an improvement at iron rolling mills open hearth melting furnaces, and steel forges and foundries, and a decline at iron foundries and Bessemer converters. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 3,988 (4.4 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.03 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during July, 1911, amounted to 124,981 tons, or 10,731 tons less than in June, 1911, and 30,489 tons more than in July, 1910.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during July, 1911, amounted to 198,356 tons, or 13,469 tons less than in June, 1911, and 58,033 tons less than in July, 1910.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

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

At the works covered by the returns 466 tinplate mills were working at the end of July, 1911, as compared with 469 a month ago and 421 a year ago. The sheet mills working at the same dates numbered 64, 63, and 59 respectively. It was reported that there was some reduction in output owing to the heat, and scarcity of water affected some of the works at which the mills are driven by water power. At one works four sheet mills were idle at the end of July on account of a breakage.

The works to which these particulars relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 26,500 workpeople.

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

District.	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works ..	78	- 1	+ 3	466	- 3	+ 45
Steel Sheet Works ..	10	..	+ 1	64	+ 1	+ 5
Total ..	88	- 1	+ 4	530	- 2	+ 50

Exports.

District.	Exports.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
To United States ..	280	255	8,027	+ 25	- 7,817
British East Indies ..	2,540	4,543	2,975	- 2,003	- 435
Germany ..	3,694	3,801	3,185	- 107	+ 509
France ..	2,951	2,873	1,360	+ 58	+ 1,571
Netherlands ..	2,803	3,890	3,243	- 1,087	- 440
China and Japan ..	3,269	2,620	3,436	+ 1,249	+ 374
Australia ..	2,761	2,833	2,021	- 75	+ 670
Canada ..	852	862	2,997	- 10	+ 2,145
Other Countries ..	16,450	20,288	16,069	- 3,838	+ 391
Total ..	36,180	41,968	43,502	- 5,788	- 7,322
	Black Plates.				
Total ..	6,265	5,965	4,944	+ 300	+ 1,321

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,060 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,019 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 36 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from trade unions with a total membership of 179,468 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of July was 3.3, as compared with 3.1 a month ago, and 4.5 a year ago. As compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in five districts, and an increase in eight districts, the most noticeable of which was that in the South Wales and Bristol district. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease in nine districts, the greatest being in the Oldham and West Riding districts and on the North-East Coast; in four districts there was an increase, especially marked in the South Wales and Bristol district.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of July, 1911.	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
		July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast ..	14,889	3.4	5.2	6.0	- 1.8	- 2.6
Manchester and Liverpool ..	19,636	3.4	3.2	5.1	+ 0.2	- 1.7
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District ..	12,438	3.9	4.7	7.3	- 0.8	- 3.4
West Riding Towns ..	12,394	2.8	2.9	5.7	- 0.1	- 2.9
Hull and Lincolnshire District ..	3,741	2.6	2.0	2.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District ..	8,176	2.5	2.3	2.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District ..	4,514	3.4	3.2	4.1	+ 0.2	- 0.7
London and Neighbouring District ..	11,640	1.6	1.6	2.5	..	- 0.9
South Coast ..	4,758	1.5	1.3	1.5	+ 0.2	..
South Wales and Bristol ..	6,859	12.0	3.2	5.5	+ 8.8	+ 6.5
Glasgow and District ..	16,849	4.5	3.3	6.4	+ 1.2	- 1.9
East of Scotland ..	3,633	8.2	8.4	6.6	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Belfast and Dublin ..	4,097	4.2	2.8	3.9	+ 1.4	+ 0.3
Other Districts ..	5,635	1.5	1.9	3.5	- 0.4	- 2.0
United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available) ..	179,468	3.3	3.1	4.5	+ 0.2	- 1.2

On the North-East Coast employment was good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. Overtime and double shifts were reported on both the Tyne and Wear, while considerable overtime was worked on the Tees and at Hartlepool. Employment with brass moulders continued quiet but showed considerable improvement at the end of the month.

Employment in Lancashire continued slack in textile machinery shops, with much short time, but it was good in general engineering shops. At Bolton and Blackburn it continued fair. At Manchester employment was affected by a dispute. At Crewe it continued slack, with short time general.

Employment in the West Riding and in Lincolnshire continued good, and was better than a year ago. At Hull it was only fair with engineers and ironfounders.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry district employment continued good; in the cycle trade it was rather quiet, but in the motor trade it was good, with overtime still being worked. At Derby employment was good with engineers and ironfounders, fair with brass moulders, and quiet with boilermakers. At Nottingham it was dull in most branches. At Leicester makers of shoe machinery worked overtime. In the Eastern counties employment continued good.

In London employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. On the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and at Bristol it was good. In South Wales employment was slack, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. It was much affected by the seamen's dispute.

Employment in the Glasgow district continued good on the whole, but showed a decline among engineers as compared with a month ago. It was better than a year ago. With electrical workers it continued dull. At Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Leith employment was good; at Dundee it was slack. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland a considerable number of iron-moulders were still unemployed.

Employment at Belfast continued good in all branches except patternmakers, with whom it was bad. At Dublin it continued fair generally, but with ironfounders it was slack.

The Imports of machinery in July, 1911, amounted to £426,477, or £78,137 less than in June, 1911, and £89,590 more than in July, 1910.

The Exports of machinery in July, 1911, amounted to £2,222,610, or £547,544 less than in June, 1911, and £449,194 less than in July, 1910.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 393 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 373 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

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

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Halifax district employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the Huddersfield district some slackness was again reported.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting & Combing ..	4,281	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	4,595	+ 0.0	+ 1.8
Spinning ..	22,750	+ 0.2	+ 2.8	13,003	- 0.1	+ 4.7
Weaving ..	8,876	- 0.4	- 0.4	7,963	+ 0.5	- 2.5
Other Departments ..	4,041	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	4,263	+ 0.5	+ 3.3
Not specified ..	1,122	- 6.0	- 6.3	931	- 9.8	- 15.6
Total ..	41,070	- 0.1	+ 1.6	30,755	- 0.2	+ 1.5

Districts.	Description.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
					Month ago.	Year ago.
Bradford District ..	20,991	+ 0.6	+ 2.2	15,921	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Keighley District ..	6,640	- 1.3	+ 2.6	5,046	+ 0.6	- 0.5
Halifax District ..	4,147	- 0.4	- 1.0	2,899	+ 0.9	+ 4.1
Huddersfield District ..	3,860	- 0.9	0.5	3,359	- 3.7	- 1.2
Other Parts of West Riding ..	3,122	+ 0.0	+ 2.1	1,997	- 0.1	+ 3.0
Total, West Riding ..	38,760	- 0.0	+ 1.6	29,222	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Other Districts ..	2,310	- 1.8	+ 0.1	1,533	- 1.6	+ 3.9
Total ..	41,070	- 0.1	+ 1.6	30,755	- 0.2	+ 1.5

Imports and Exports.

Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)	Description.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
					Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	37,799	53,661	36,068	- 15,862	+ 1,731	
British Exports ..	2,200	2,023	2,001	+ 177	+ 199	
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	13,350	39,583	12,518	- 26,233	+ 832	
British and Irish Manufactures Exported.						
Yarn:						
Woolen ..	481	505	361	- 24	+ 120	
Worsted ..	4,734	4,908	5,764	- 174	+ 1,030	
Alpaca and Mohair ..	1,189	1,319	1,555	- 130	- 366	
Total, Yarn ..	6,404	6,732	7,680	- 328	- 1,276	
Piece Goods:						
Woolen .. 1,000 yds.	9,369	7,160	10,560	+ 2,209	- 1,191	
Worsted ..	6,241	6,508	9,289	- 287	- 3,048	
Total Piece Goods ..	15,610	13,668	19,849	+ 1,942	- 4,239	

Prices of Wool and Tops in Bradford.

Average Prices:	Description.	Pence per lb.		
		July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.
Lincoln Hogs ..	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	
40's Crossbred tops ..	14	14 1/2	14	
60's Super Botany tops ..	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	
Course of Prices:				
Lincoln Hogs ..	10, 10 1/2	10 1/2, 10	9 1/2, 9 1/2	
40's Crossbred tops ..	14 1/2, 13 1/2, 14	14 1/2, 14 1/2	14, 13 1/2, 14 1/2	
60's Super Botany tops ..	27 1/2	27 1/2, 27 1/2	28 1/2, 28 1/2, 28 1/2	

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 107 Returns—98 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, but slightly better than a month ago; it was worse than a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ..	5,688	- 0.5	+ 0.7	3,391	- 1.2	- 0.4
Spinning ..	11,054	- 0.6	- 1.1	6,023	+ 0.5	- 0.0
Weaving ..	15,883	- 0.9	- 4.3	10,220	+ 3.9	- 5.7
Other ..	6,782	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	5,683	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Not specified ..	5,535	- 1.7	- 4.2	3,254	+ 3.2	- 3.8
Total ..	44,912	- 0.7	- 1.8	28,451	+ 1.7	- 2.9

Districts.	Description.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
					Month ago.	Year ago.
Belfast ..	13,112	- 0.8	- 2.5	11,377	+ 1.8	- 2.2
Other Places in Ireland ..	12,875	- 0.8	- 2.9	7,929	+ 1.0	- 4.1
Total, Ireland ..	30,987	- 0.8	- 2.4	19,306	+ 1.5	- 3.0
Fifehire ..	7,011	+ 0.0	- 0.9	4,783	+ 3.7	- 3.4
Other Places in Scotland ..	5,250	- 0.7	+ 0.6	3,367	+ 2.4	- 1.6
Total, Scotland ..	12,261	- 0.3	- 0.3	8,150	+ 3.2	- 2.7
England ..	1,664	- 1.2	- 0.7	995	- 4.0	- 2.3
United Kingdom ..	44,912	- 0.7	- 1.8	28,451	+ 1.7	- 2.9

Returns from firms employing 44,912 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In Belfast employment continued moderate; compared with a year ago, there was a decline in the weaving branch and a slight improvement in spinning. In other parts of Ireland both spinning and weaving showed some decline compared with a year ago. In Fifehire employment was fair and better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) ..	2,952	2,799	3,303	+ 153	- 351
Exports:					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	13,532	15,544	14,849	- 2,012	- 1,317
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	133,335	179,225	169,574	- 45,890	- 36,239

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 32 Returns—28 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair and much the same as a month ago; it was worse than a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ..	3,656	- 1.5	- 4.9	2,392	+ 0.8	- 8.1
Spinning ..	4,374	- 0.3	- 1.6	2,680	+ 0.4	- 4.8
Weaving ..	5,334	- 1.8	- 6.3	3,944	+ 3.5	- 10.4
Other ..	1,339	- 0.7	- 8.3	1,621	+ 3.4	- 7.3
Not specified ..	879	- 0.5	- 1.1	658	- 0.5	- 4.2
Total ..	15,782	- 1.1	- 4.4	11,295	+ 1.9	- 7.8

Returns from firms employing 15,782 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 15,782 workpeople reported on, 13,494 (86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district, where employment was reported as fair, though short time was worked to a considerable extent.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Jute tons	6,015	5,754	3,793	+ 261	- 2,222
Exports:					
Jute Yarn .. 100 lbs.	36,217	38,075	62,842	- 1,858	- 26,625
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	109,128	129,330	155,814	- 20,202	- 46,686

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 77 Returns—63 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was quiet, but slightly better than a month ago. It was worse than a year ago, especially in the levers and plain net sections.

Returns from firms employing 5,668 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Lavers ..	1,354	- 0.2	- 4.8	1,578	+ 1.0	- 4.6
Curtain ..	2,497	- 1.0	+ 3.4	2,407	+ 6.1	+ 5.5
Plain Net ..	832	- 1.4	- 9.3	643	+ 7.0	- 20.1
Others ..	407	+ 4.4	- 6.2	297	+ 4.9	- 4.5
Unspecified ..	578	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	425	- 3.2	- 3.8
Total ..	5,668	- 0.3	- 1.7	5,350	+ 3.8	- 2.6

Districts.	Description.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
					Month ago.	Year ago.
Nottingham City ..	1,651	+ 1.2	- 0.1	1,534	+ 3.4	+ 1.5
Long Eaton and other outlying districts ..	1,156	- 1.9	- 6.6	1,240	- 4.4	- 9.7
Other English districts ..	945	- 0.2	- 6.9	734	+ 10.2	- 15.8
Scotland ..	1,916	- 0.6	+ 3.0	1,842	+ 7.8	+ 6.0
Total ..	5,668	- 0.3	- 1.7	5,350	+ 3.8	- 2.6

At Nottingham employment in the levers section continued bad with much short time, and was worse than a year ago; in the curtain branch there was a slight decline compared with a month ago and a year ago, but it was still good; in the plain net section it continued fair. In the Long Eaton district employment was bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago, much short time being worked. In the West of England employment was better than a month ago, but much worse than a year ago. Employment in the curtain section in Scotland was better than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Cotton Lace ..	189,621	154,295	187,626	+ 35,326	+ 1,995
Silk Lace ..	12,948	5,691	16,612	+ 7,257	- 3,664
Exports:					
Cotton Lace ..	306,571	317,787	384,449	- 11,216	- 77,878
Silk Lace ..	6,377	5,012	10,295	+ 1,365	- 3,918

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 99 Returns—90 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 20,267 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.8 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 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester ..	10,306	+ 0.6	+ 1.8	8,322	- 2.3	+ 0.2
Leicester Country District ..	2,324	+ 0.6	+ 4.6	1,958	+ 3.5	+ 5.4
Notts and Derbyshire ..	4,690	+ 0.1	- 5.8	3,438	- 2.3	+ 1.7
Scotland ..	2,264	- 0.5	+ 6.2	1,653	+ 5.1	+ 8.0
Other Districts ..	683	+ 0.1	+ 3.0	451	-	+ 5.6
Total, United Kingdom ..	20,267	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	15,842	- 0.8	+ 2.1

At Leicester employment showed a decline compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago there was little change. At Hinckley and Loughborough employment was moderate, but an improvement was shown in the Leicester country district as compared with a year ago. Some short time was still reported with power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hosiery, Woollen ..	37,541	31,552	49,285	+ 5,989	- 11,744
" Cotton ..	202,210	139,854	168,257	+ 62,356	+ 33,857
Exports:					
Hosiery, Woollen ..	148,902	123,023	168,123	+ 25,879	- 9,221
" Cotton ..	51,365	42,387	62,834	+ 8,968	- 11,479

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 55 Returns—49 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,374 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd, 1911

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 358 Returns—344 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 32,515 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades—	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month Ago.	Year Ago.		Month Ago.	Year Ago.		
Bleaching	3,822	+ 1.4	+ 1.0	3,557	+ 0.4	+ 1.5		
Printing	1,136	+ 1.0	+ 1.2	1,357	+ 0.8	+ 1.0		
Dyeing	15,873	+ 0.3	+ 3.5	19,918	+ 2.1	+ 2.0		
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments unspecified..	10,837	+ 0.1	+ 3.4	10,851	+ 2.8	+ 5.4		
Total	32,515	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	36,838	+ 0.1	+ 2.5		
Districts:—								
Yorkshire	14,190	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	13,127	+ 1.0	+ 4.2		
Lancashire	10,051	+ 0.4	+ 2.7	10,870	+ 3.0	+ 0.0		
Scotland	3,695	+ 2.8	+ 1.0	3,578	+ 1.6	+ 1.0		
Ireland	1,148	+ 0.3	+ 2.8	847	+ 2.5	+ 3.3		
Other Districts	3,431	+ 1.2	+ 6.4	3,616	+ 0.8	+ 5.6		
Total	32,515	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	36,838	+ 0.1	+ 2.5		

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Basford it was slack. In Dundee it continued fair.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers was good, but showed a slight falling off as compared with a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was fair. In Scotland employment was good.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was good, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago. About one-third of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about a quarter worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire employment was fairly good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago; in Yorkshire there was an improvement compared with both periods. With silk dyers employment was good at Macclesfield and Congleton, and fair at Leek. With lace dyers at Nottingham employment continued bad.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., showed an improvement; it was good. With calenderers it was good at Glasgow, and fair at Dundee.

LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 35 Returns—22 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair during July, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,073 members reported 4.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 5.1 per cent. a month ago and a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.—Employment with skinners was moderate, and about the same as a month and a year ago; it continued good at Leeds. With curriers it was quiet at Leeds and Glasgow, bad in London, and moderate at Birmingham. At Edinburgh it was fairly good, and rather better than a year ago. With leather workers employment was fair, and about the same as a month ago at Bolton, Bury, and Wigan; fair at Manchester, and quiet, with much short time, at Leeds.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment was fairly good generally, and better than a year ago. At Walsall, with both gig saddlers and new brown saddlers, it was

good, and better than a year ago. At Glasgow it continued fair.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—In London employment with portmanteau makers continued fair, and was slightly better than a year ago. At Manchester it was good. With fancy and Morocco leather finishers in London employment was good, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. With fancy leather workers it showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry	41,057	30,817	42,738	+ 10,240	+ 1,681
Ditto, wet	62,363	62,146	70,930	+ 237	+ 8,547
Total Hides, dry and wet	103,440	92,963	113,668	+ 10,477	+ 10,228
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	892,804	1,016,281	1,032,604	+ 23,477	+ 139,800
Leather*	235,057	206,717	267,679	+ 28,340	+ 32,622
Exports:					
Leather	17,556	17,856	18,502	+ 300	+ 946
Gloves .. doz. prs.	16,847	9,649	25,168	+ 7,198	+ 8,321
Machinery Belting .. .	2,805	3,444	3,401	+ 639	+ 596
Saddlery and Harness .. (value)	36,841	41,125	39,047	+ 4,284	+ 2,206
Other Sorts .. (value) £	49,598	44,742	44,003	+ 4,856	+ 5,595

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 514 Returns—451 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 52 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 65,589 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND & WALES.								
London	2,748	+ 1.6	+ 3.0	3,094	+ 2.8	+ 11.2		
Leicester	12,366	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	12,949	+ 7.0	+ 6.1		
Leicester Country District	3,061	+ 2.5	+ 5.3	2,747	+ 4.5	+ 6.0		
Northampton	11,413	+ 1.4	+ 4.4	11,241	+ 0.2	+ 5.3		
Northampton Country District	8,638	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	8,250	+ 1.3	+ 4.4		
Kettering	3,822	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	3,781	+ 0.6	+ 1.6		
Stafford & District .. .	2,651	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	2,499	+ 5.8	+ 2.9		
Norwich & District .. .	3,569	+ 2.2	+ 8.2	3,142	+ 0.9	+ 9.7		
Bristol & District .. .	1,347	+ 2.0	+ 3.9	1,235	+ 2.5	+ 2.7		
Kingswood	1,730	+ 3.4	+ 0.1	1,676	+ 28.2	+ 0.6		
Leeds & District	2,200	+ 1.9	+ 4.9	2,057	+ 1.9	+ 11.6		
Manchester & District ..	3,045	+ 1.2	+ 3.3	3,105	+ 10.3	+ 0.9		
Birmingham & District ..	978	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	784	+ ..	+ 8.3		
Other parts of England and Wales	4,122	+ 0.7	+ 4.9	3,652	+ 2.6	+ 4.5		
ENGLAND & WALES ..	61,750	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	60,212	+ 0.6	+ 3.1		
SCOTLAND	3,459	+ 0.9	+ ..	3,423	+ 2.0	+ 0.9		
IRELAND	390	+ 5.3	+ 8.0	235	+ 4.0	+ 1.3		
UNITED KINGDOM ..	65,589	+ 0.5	+ 1.8	63,868	+ 0.4	+ 3.0		

At Leicester employment was moderate, and showed a decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. At Northampton and Kettering it continued fair; compared with a year ago there was an improvement at Northampton and a slight decline at Kettering; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire employment continued slack. At Bristol employment was reported as bad, but was slightly better than a year ago; at Leeds it continued moderate, but was much better than a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago.

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

Imports and Exports.

Imports (less re-exports)	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Leather .. doz. pairs	10,926	9,816	9,317	+ 1,110	+ 1,609
.. value £	41,916	37,369	37,828	+ 4,547	+ 4,088
Caoutchouc .. doz. pairs	13,642	8,714	5,046	+ 8,928	+ 8,498
.. value £	16,011	7,479	5,832	+ 8,532	+ 10,179
Other materials .. doz. pairs	10,311	6,066	5,901	+ 4,215	+ 4,410
.. value £	5,055	2,062	3,124	+ 2,993	+ 1,931
Exports (British & Irish)					
Leather .. doz. pairs	87,430	79,058	102,979	+ 8,372	+ 15,549
.. value £	253,139	225,341	263,870	+ 27,798	+ 10,731
Caoutchouc .. doz. pairs	14,875	11,901	20,960	+ 2,974	+ 6,115
.. value £	15,114	11,227	23,659	+ 3,807	+ 8,545
Other materials .. doz. pairs	11,252	9,835	13,876	+ 1,417	+ 2,624
.. value £	7,781	7,615	10,034	+ 166	+ 2,253

HAT TRADE.

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

EMPLOYMENT in the *Silk* hat trade continued moderate, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

In the *Felt* hat trade employment was moderate, slightly better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 2.2, compared with 2.6 a month ago, and 2.0 a year ago. Employment was reported as quiet at Denton, with much short time, and as moderate at Stockport; in Warwickshire it was good, with some overtime.

In the *Straw* hat trade at Luton and Dunstable employment was reported as slack.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
All kinds .. dozens	45,073	46,792	50,145	- 1,719	- 5,072
Exports:					
Felt	42,915	32,839	58,711	+ 10,276	+ 15,796
Straw	47,011	41,909	57,081	+ 5,102	+ 10,070
Other sorts	12,750	11,191	12,243	+ 1,559	+ 507
Total	102,676	85,739	128,035	+ 16,937	- 25,359

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 105 Returns—76 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during July showed the usual seasonal decline, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £11,691 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended July 22nd showed a decrease of 16.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

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

Leeds.—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 9,158 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended July 22nd, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. At Manchester it continued fair. At Glasgow employment was fairly good, but was affected by holidays. At Norwich it was moderate.

The **Imports** of apparel not waterproofed in July, 1911, were valued at £231,598, as compared with £288,752 in June, 1911, and £227,265 in July, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months at £604,819, £525,431, and £686,084 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 207 Returns—200 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed the usual seasonal decline, but was better than a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fair. Employment generally was fairly good in the shirt and collar trade; in the corset trade it continued good.

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,996 dressmakers in the week ended July 22nd, showed a decrease of 6.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 9.6 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. With court and private dressmakers employing 1,025 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd, there was a decrease of 9.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 11.3 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing, and millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,883 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended July 22nd, showed a decrease of 11.3 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair, but showed a further seasonal decline and was affected by holidays.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt, and blouse trades, firms employing 2,075 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd, showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 7.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair.

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Employment generally was fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland employing 6,549 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,481 in wages in the week ended July 22nd, showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 0.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Corset Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,729 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended July 22nd showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 435 Returns—128 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 288 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 20,438 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties	5,242	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ..	1,568	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Southern Counties	6,944	+ 0.6	+ 4.5
Scotland	5,823	+ 0.7	+ 6.4
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	19,577	+ 0.6	+ 4.1
Hand-made Paper	871	+ 0.1	+ 14
Total	20,438	+ 0.6	+ 4.0

In the Potteries employment continued good in all branches, and was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good, but some short time was reported; with clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow it was quiet, and short time was still being worked.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in July, 1911, were valued at £78,878, as compared with £77,341 in June, 1911, and £70,605 in July, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £216,304, £248,446, and £253,395 respectively.

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 144 Returns—131 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and showed an improvement on a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 13,338 workpeople in the week ended July 22nd, 1911, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 22nd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,301	- 2.6	+ 1.0	3,981	- 0.5	+ 3.0		
Midland and Eastern Counties	4,287	+ 3.3	- 1.6	4,726	+ 0.1	- 1.8		
Southern & South-Western Counties and Wales	3,133	- 1.3	+ 1.7	4,224	+ 4.9	+ 19.3		
Scotland	1,468	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	1,503	- 8.3	+ 3.1		
Other Districts	1,149	+ 5.7	+ 12.4	1,312	+ 6.6	+ 22.5		
Total	13,338	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	15,746	+ 0.8	+ 6.8		

In the Northern Counties and Yorkshire employment was fairly good generally, and better than a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was not so good on the whole as either a month ago or a year ago; in the Oldham district, however, it continued fair, but was slightly worse than a year ago. In the Midland Counties it was fair, and better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. In the Peterborough district it was good generally; in the Eastern Counties it was fairly good. In the Southern and South-Western Counties it was good, and much better than a year ago. In North Wales it was fair, and better than a month ago. Employment in Scotland showed a marked decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 248 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

FINE weather prevailed throughout July, and agricultural employment was consequently uninterrupted. Some day labourers, however, were short of work in the early part of the month, as the absence of rain checked the growth of the root crops and diminished the amount of hoeing to be done. The corn harvest began in several counties before the end of the month, and the crop stood up well, permitting the use of machinery wherever available. The supply of day labourers was usually sufficient for requirements.

Northern Counties.—The continuous dry weather somewhat hindered hoeing at the beginning of July owing to the backward state of the root crop, but there was a brisk demand for extra labour for haymaking. The supply of day labourers was, however, in general quite sufficient.

Midland Counties.—Haymaking commenced early; the crop, however, was rather light, and also in good condition, so that hand labour was reduced to a minimum. In several districts the corn harvest followed on before the end of the month. There was a fair demand for day labourers, which was, however, generally fully met by the supply. Some scarcity of men for permanent situa-

tions was reported in the Bucklow (Cheshire), Barrow (Leicestershire), and Pershore (Worcestershire) Rural Districts.

Eastern Counties.—Agricultural employment was regular throughout the month. Day labourers were generally in good demand for hoeing roots, haymaking, and the corn harvest. In some districts, however, the supply of such men was somewhat in excess of requirements.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Owing to the dry weather the growth of weeds was checked, and consequently the root crops did not require so much hoeing as usual. The hay crop being light and easily cut, there was no great demand for extra labour, the supply in most cases being quite sufficient. Some scarcity of day labourers was, however, reported from the Wantage (Berks.), Wells (Somerset), and West Penwith (Cornwall) Rural Districts. Men for permanent situations were in demand in the Chippenham and Devizes (Wilts.), Dursley (Glos.), and Liskeard (Cornwall) Rural Districts.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in July, 1911, showed a decrease in both quantity and value as compared with July, 1910.

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

	Quantity.		Value.	
	July, 1911.	July, 1910.	July, 1911.	July, 1910.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales..	1,023,511	1,089,892	533,414	573,950
Scotland	1,353,900	1,712,851	526,089	634,311
Ireland	51,651	88,271	18,506	27,181
Total	2,429,062	2,891,114	1,078,009	1,235,442
Shell Fish			31,810	29,064
Total Value			1,109,819	1,264,506

Employment at the principal ports during July continued fair. It was good with all classes at Grimsby, and on the whole better than a year ago. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers; it was about the same as a year ago. Employment at Lowestoft was fair with all classes, and better than a year ago. At Hull it was moderate with fishermen and fish curers and fair with fish dock labourers, and showed little change compared with a year ago. At Aberdeen employment continued good with all classes, and was about the same as a year ago. It was fair with fishermen at Peterhead, and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh it was fair, though not so good as a year ago. Employment at Macduff was moderate. Off the South-Western Coast of England fishing operations were but moderately successful.

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in July, 1911, were valued at £484,336, as compared with £302,276 in June, 1911, and £731,228 in July, 1910.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 135 Returns—115 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London during July was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At the other principal ports, where not affected by disputes, it continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago.

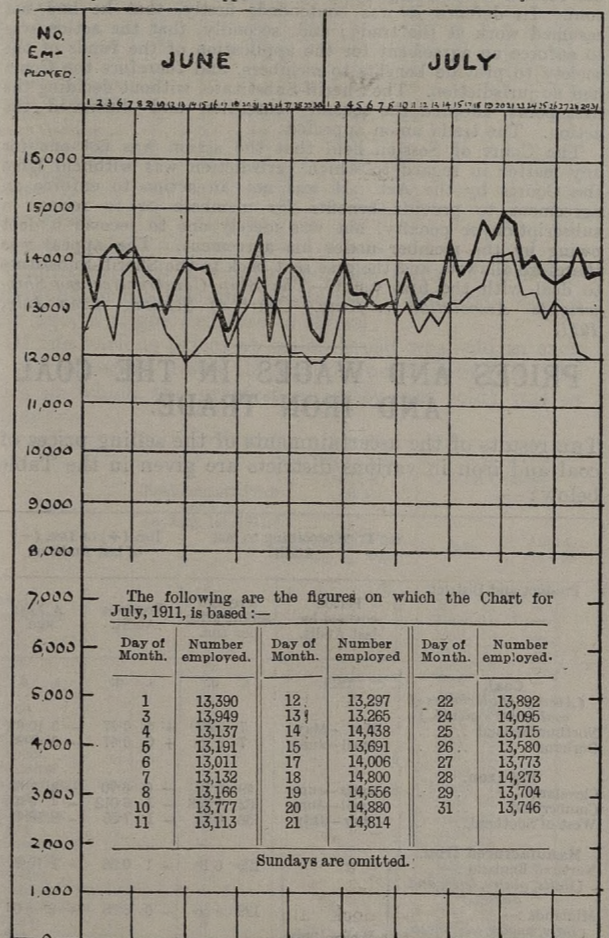
London.*—Employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the 5 weeks ended July 29th was 13,692, an increase of 0.7 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 5.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London.			At 107 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	In Docks.				
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended July 1st	4,540	2,457	6,997	6,253	13,250
" " " 8th	4,431	2,793	7,224	6,042	13,266
" " " 15th	4,978	2,404	7,382	6,215	13,597
" " " 22nd	5,394	2,873	8,267	6,224	14,491
" " " 29th	4,921	2,743	7,664	6,193	13,857
Average for 5 weeks ended July 29th, 1911	4,853	2,654	7,507	6,185	13,692
Average for June, 1911	4,772	2,605	7,377	6,218	13,595
" " " July, 1910	4,648	2,639	7,287	5,667	12,954

* Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 107 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of June and July, 1911. The corresponding curve for June and July, 1910, also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1911 and the thin curve to 1910.]



The following are the figures on which the Chart for July, 1911, is based:—

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1	13,390	12	13,297	22	13,892
3	13,949	13	13,265	24	14,095
4	13,137	14	14,438	25	13,715
5	13,191	15	13,691	26	13,580
6	13,011	17	14,006	27	13,773
7	13,132	18	14,900	28	14,273
8	13,166	19	14,556	29	13,704
10	13,777	20	14,880	31	13,746
11	13,113	21	14,814		

During July, 1911, the maximum number employed was on the 20th (14,880), and the minimum number on the 6th (13,011). During July, 1910, the maximum number employed was on the 22nd (14,151), and the minimum number on the 1st (11,899).

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,363 in July, 1911, as compared with 1,407 in the previous month, and 1,127 in July, 1910.

At Liverpool there was much interruption to employment during July on account of disputes.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was good with dock and quayside labourers, and moderate on the whole with trimmers and teamers. It was slack with dock labourers at Hartlepool, and moderate at Middlesbrough; at both ports it was worse than a month ago. At Hull employment was fair with dock labourers, and good with coal porters; it was good on the whole at Grimsby and Goole. Dock labourers were well employed at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Parkeston; at Harwich employment was moderate. Employment was dull generally at Plymouth; at Bristol it was good and better than a month ago. At the South Wales ports employment was much interrupted during the latter half of the month on account of disputes.

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

At Grangemouth and Leith employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago; there was also a decline at Dundee. At Glasgow employment continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago. At Greenock it was good. At Belfast employment was fair during the first part of July, but during the latter part was adversely affected by disputes.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JULY.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during July, 49,519 seamen,* of whom 3,947 (or 8.0 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. The figures for some of the principal ports are reduced on account of disputes of seamen and dock labourers. As compared with July, 1910, there was a net increase of 1,041. There were large increases at Liverpool and London, but at Cardiff and the Tyne ports there were considerable decreases.

During the seven months ended July, 1911, the total number of seamen shipped was 303,526, an increase of 18,915 on the total for the first seven months of 1910. There were marked increases at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, the Tyne ports, and Bristol. At Cardiff there was a large decrease.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	July,			Seven months ended July,		
	1910.	1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.	1910.	1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	4,259	2,790	- 1,469	16,556	19,269	+ 2,713
Sunderland	506	504	- 2	2,749	2,450	- 299
Middlesbrough	537	394	- 143	3,008	2,682	- 326
Hull	2,281	2,203	- 78	9,284	8,813	- 471
Grimsby	348	527	+ 179	887	879	- 8
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	1,283	1,491	+ 208	5,993	8,265	+ 2,272
Newport, Mon.	960	779	- 171	6,066	6,305	+ 239
Cardiff	5,185	2,590	- 2,595	30,691	27,040	- 3,651
Swansea	722	569	- 153	3,203	3,095	- 108
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	15,824	18,342	+ 2,518	102,833	111,392	+ 8,559
London	7,096	8,947	+ 1,851	46,782	52,074	+ 5,292
Southampton	3,932	4,438	+ 506	25,463	26,808	+ 1,345
SCOTLAND.						
Leith	683	703	+ 20	2,800	2,872	+ 72
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	471	523	+ 52	1,819	1,613	- 206
Glasgow	4,203	4,510	+ 307	25,256	28,380	+ 3,124
IRELAND.						
Dublin	47	37	- 10	373	359	- 14
Belfast	151	172	+ 21	848	1,230	+ 382
Total	49,478	49,519	+ 1,041	284,611	303,526	+18,915

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHO ARE DEPENDANTS? WIFE SEPARATED FROM HUSBAND: PRESUMPTION OF WIFE'S DEPENDENCY.

Where a workman is killed by accident in circumstances giving the right to compensation, his "dependants" are those entitled to the compensation. "Dependants" means such members of the workman's family as were wholly or in part dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death.

The wife of a workman left him in the year 1888, taking their children with her. From that time she never again lived with her husband, or saw him, or communicated with him, or received any support from him. She supported herself and the children, and started them in life. She never made any claim for support from her husband. In January, 1910, the husband met with a fatal accident in the course of his employment. Subsequently the widow claimed compensation under the Act. The employers contended that she was not a dependant of the deceased. The County Court judge held that there had been no abandonment of her rights by the widow, and that she was in law partially dependent upon his earnings, and he made an award in her favour. The employers appealed to the Court of Appeal.

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

The Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the County Court judge. The employers appealed further. The House of Lords held that there is no presumption of law that a wife is dependent on the earnings of her husband merely because he is under a legal obligation to maintain her. Here the widow lost nothing by her husband's death, and there was no probability that he would ever, voluntarily or under compulsion, have contributed to her support. Therefore, as a matter of fact, she was in no sense dependent on his earnings, and was not entitled to compensation. The appeal was therefore allowed. —*New Monckton Collieries, Ltd., v. Keeling.—House of Lords. 18th July, 1911.*

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF, AND IN THE COURSE OF, THE EMPLOYMENT: WORKMAN FOLLOWING EMPLOYMENT IN A DANGEROUS MANNER.

A workman injured by accident is only entitled to compensation when the accident is one arising out of and in the course of the employment.

A man was employed by colliery owners as a brakeman on their trains. One of his duties, when on a travelling train, was to get down at various places and change the points. On one occasion, while the train on which he was employed was making for the shed, the trucks being pushed by the engine, the train overtook another train going in the same direction, with the engine in front. The two trains then travelled as one, with an engine at each end, being buffer to buffer, but not coupled. As the trains were moving in this way the brakeman attempted to get from his own train into the brake-van at the rear of the leading train; and, while doing so, fell and was killed. His widow claimed compensation, and an award was made in her favour, which was upheld by the Court of Appeal. The employers appealed further.

The House of Lords held that on the evidence it seemed that the deceased man had acted as he had done, not for his own purposes, but to save time and facilitate the doing of his work. He was doing his employers' work, though in a most dangerous manner. He had not quitted his employment, as was argued, but was all the time doing his work, though in the wrong way. His dependants were therefore entitled to compensation. The appeal was dismissed. —*Richard Evans and Company, Ltd., v. Astley.—House of Lords. 21st July, 1911.*

WHAT IS AN "ACCIDENT"? INJURY BY ASSAULT.

A workman, injured in the course of his employment, is only entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, when his injury was caused by an "accident" arising out of the employment.

The workmen employed in certain yards struck for an increase in wages. Other workmen were imported to do the work of the strikers. The strikers in large numbers invaded the yards, overcame the police on duty, and seriously assaulted many of the imported workers. One of the latter, who was injured in the riot, claimed compensation in respect of his incapacity for work caused by his injuries. The employers resisted his claim on the ground that his injuries had not been caused by "accident" within the meaning of the Act. The Sheriff-Substitute, however, refused to adopt this contention, and made an award in the claimant's favour. The employers appealed.

The Court of Session held that the injury was the result of a criminal assault, and that injury caused by crime cannot be an "accident" within the meaning of the Act. The appeal was therefore allowed. —*Murray v. Denholm and Company.—Court of Session. 1st July, 1911.*

(2) Employers and Workmen Act.

BREACH OF CONTRACT: CLAIM BY EMPLOYER FOR DAMAGES: SET-OFF OF WAGES AGAINST DAMAGES.

By the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, jurisdiction is given to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction in certain cases to deal with any dispute between an employer and a workman arising out of their relation as such, and to adjust and set off the one against the other all such claims arising out of or incidental to such relation as the court may find to be subsisting, whether such claims are for wages, damages, or otherwise.

A miner in the employment of colliery owners absented himself from work in breach of his contract of employment. According to the practice of this colliery, wages were not paid until some time after they had been actually earned. The employers took proceedings against the man in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for damages for breach of contract, and claimed that the wages earned by, and due to, the workman should be ascertained and set off against any damages awarded by the court. At the date of the hearing certain wages had been earned, but the day of payment had not arrived. The workman made no claim for wages in the proceedings. The facts were not in dispute, but it was contended for the workman that, as he had made no claim for wages, the magistrate had no jurisdiction to adjust the cross claim or set off the one against the other. The magistrate, however, overruled this contention, awarded damages to the employer, and ordered the damages to be set off against the wages due, and the balance to be paid to the workman. He, however, stated a case for appeal.

On appeal the High Court held that the magistrate was right, and that the claim for damages and the claim for wages were "subsisting claims" within the meaning of the Act, although in fact no claim for wages was made in the proceedings. On appeal, the Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of the High Court. On further appeal the House of Lords upheld the Court of Appeal. —*Keates v. Lewis Merthyr Consolidated Collieries.—House of Lords. 17th July, 1911.*

(3) Trade Union Acts.

BENEFIT TO MEMBER: BONUS REPAYABLE: ACTION BY UNION TO RECOVER BONUS: JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

By the Trade Union Act, 1871, no Court may entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing, or recovering damages for the breach of, any of certain agreements. Among such agreements are any agreements for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a trade union, and any agreement for the application of funds of the trade union to provide benefits to members.

By the rules of a trade union certain benefits were given to members who received injuries in the course of their employment; and by one rule it was provided that where a lump sum by way of accident bonus was paid to an injured man in respect of such benefits, he should repay such sum to the trade union if at any time he resumed work at the trade.

A member who received injuries entitling him to benefits was paid an accident bonus of £100; and he signed an agreement to repay that sum to the trade union if at any time he resumed work at the trade. Subsequently he engaged in work which the society contended made him liable to repay the money, and on his refusal they brought an action against him to recover the sum. In defence it was contended, firstly, that he had not resumed work at the trade; and, secondly, that the action was to enforce an agreement for the application of the funds of the society to provide benefits to members, and therefore the Court had no jurisdiction. The Sheriff-Substitute, without deciding the first point, adopted the second contention and dismissed the action. The trade union appealed.

The Court of Session held that the action was not one for any matter in regard to which jurisdiction was withheld from the Courts by the Act. It was not an action to enforce an agreement to provide benefits for members or to recover a debt owing by the member under his agreement. The appeal was therefore allowed, and the case sent back to the Sheriff-Substitute to deal with the first point. —*The Ship Constructive and Shipwrights' Association v. King.—Court of Session. 22nd July, 1911.*

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

THE results of the ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Coal. (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.)	1911.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Northumberland ..	Mar.—May	7 0 07	+ 0 0 77	- 0 10 69
Durham ..	April—June	7 6 75	+ 0 0 47	- 0 4 98
Pig Iron.				
Cleveland ..	April—June	49 0 16	- 0 6 70	- 2 1 88
Cumberland ..	April—June	62 4 398	- 3 6 012	- 4 0 085
West of Scotland ..	May—July	52 4 65	- 1 7 35	- 2 10 45
Manufactured Iron. North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars, and angles.)				
Southampton ..		125 6 18	- 1 0 86	- 1 10 91
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)				
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	May—June	121 4 47	- 2 2 53	+ 0 2 80

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Northumberland coal, it was decided by the Northumberland Conciliation Board that the wages of underground workers and "banksmen" should be advanced by 1 1/4 per cent. and those of other surface workers by 1 per cent., making their wages 27 1/2 per cent. and 22 per cent. respectively above the standard of 1879.

The Conciliation Board for the Durham Coalfield decided that the wages of miners should be reduced by 2 1/2 per cent. from pays commencing August 7th and 14th.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by 1/2 per cent. in the Cleveland district, by 4 1/2 per cent. in West Cumberland, and by 2 1/2 per cent. in the West of Scotland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers were reduced by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by 2 1/2 per cent., whilst in the North of England and the Midlands wages remained unchanged as a result of the ascertainment of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on August 1st, 1911, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district:—

District.	Aug. 1st, 1911.			July 1st, 1911.			Aug. 2nd, 1910.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London:—									
N. & N.W. ..	5 1/2	5	5 1/4	5 1/2	5	5 1/4	6	5 1/2	5 7/8
E. & N.E. ..	5 1/2	5	5 3/8	5 1/2	5	5 3/8	6	5 1/2	5 6/8
S.E. ..	5 1/2	5	5 1/4	5 1/2	5	5 1/4	6	5 1/2	5 4/8
S.W. ..	6	4 1/2	5 3/8	6	5	5 3/8	6	5 1/2	5 8/8
W. & W.C. ..	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 5/8	6	5 1/2	5 5/8	6	5 1/2	5 9/8
N. Counties & Yorks. Lanes & Cheshire	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 6/8	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 6/8	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 7/8
Midlands ..	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 2/8	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 2/8	6	5	5 5/8
Eastern Counties ..	6	5	5 4/8	6	5	5 4/8	6 1/2	5	5 6/8
Southern Counties ..	6	4 1/2	5 3/8	6	4 1/2	5 3/8	6 1/2	5	5 9/8
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	4 1/2	5 6/8	6	4 1/2	5 6/8	6	5	5 7/8
Scotland ..	6 1/2	5	5 7/8	6 1/2	5	5 7/8	7	5 1/2	6 2/8
Great Britain ..	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 5/8	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 5/8	7	5 1/2	5 7/8

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unaltered. Compared with a year ago, a slight decrease is shown.

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on Aug. 1st, 1911.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Last Change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lb.
London ..	d. 5 & 5 1/2	d. ..	d. ..	May '11	- 1/8
Birmingham ..	5 1/2	..	..	June '11	- 1/8
Bolton ..	5 1/2	..	..	Nov. '10	- 1/8
Bristol ..	5 & 5 1/2	..	..	April '11	- 1/8
Cardiff ..	5 1/2	..	..	June '10	- 1/8
Derby ..	5	..	..	Dec. '10	- 1/8
Hull ..	5 1/2	..	..	June '10	- 1/8
Ipswich ..	5 1/2	..	..	June '10	- 1/8
Leeds ..	6 1/2	..	..	May '10	- 1/8
Leicester ..	5	..	..	May '10	- 1/8
Liverpool ..	5	..	..	Nov. '10	- 1/8
Manchester ..	5	..	..	June '10	- 1/8
Middlesbrough ..	5 & 5 1/2	..	..	March '11	- 1/8
Norwich ..	5	..	..	Nov. '09	- 1/8
Nottingham ..	5 1/2	..	..	June '10	- 1/8
Oldham ..	5 1/2	..	..	April '11	- 1/8
Plymouth ..	6	..	..	June '10	- 1/8
Portsmouth ..	6	..	..	Oct. '10	+ 1/8
Potteries ..	4 1/2	..	..	March '11	- 1/8
Southampton ..	4 1/2 & 5 1/2	..	..	June '11	- 1/8
Wolverhampton ..	5	..	..	June '10	- 1/8
Aberdeen ..	5	..	..	April '11	- 1/8
Dundee ..	5	..	..	April '11	- 1/8
Edinburgh ..	6	..	..	April '11	- 1/8
Glasgow ..	5 1/2	..	..	March '11	- 1/8
Belfast ..	5 1/2	..	..	March '11	- 1/8
Dublin ..	6	..	..	May '10	- 1/8

As compared with a month ago, no change in the price of bread occurred in any of the towns shown in the Table. As compared with a year ago, the price is lower at 15 of the towns, and higher in one (Portsmouth). In the remaining 11 towns no change is shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	British Wheat Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Imports (Average Declared Value.)		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).
		Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
July 1910 ..	Per cwt. s. d. 7 4	Per cwt. s. d. 7 11 1/2	Per cwt. s. d. 10 3 1/2	Per cwt. s. d. 11 2 1/2
July 1911 ..	7 6	7 8 1/2	10 1 1/2	10 3
July ..	7 6	7 7 1/2	10 0	10 2 1/2

The imports of wheat during September, 1910—July, 1911, amounted to 91,516,076 cwts., or 2,162,804 cwts.

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

less than in the corresponding months of 1909—1910. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1910—July, 1911, amounted to 9,237,198 cwts., or 1,039,677 cwts. less than in September, 1909—July, 1910.

IRISH LINEN TRADE INQUIRY.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to inquire into the conditions of employment in the making up of articles of linen, cotton, and similar fabrics, including the processes of embroidering and thread-drawing, and other similar industrial processes, in Belfast, Londonderry, and other places in the North of Ireland, with special reference to hygienic conditions of working, rates and method of payment, and earnings, and to report thereon.

The members of the Committee are: Sir Ernest F. G. Hatch, Bart. (Chairman); Mr. W. S. Cohen, formerly an officer of the Board of Trade, and Mrs. L. Deane Streetfield, formerly one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

Mr. J. J. Wills, of the Board of Trade, is the Secretary of the Committee, and any communications on the subject of the Inquiry should be addressed to him at the Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London.

NIGHT WORK OF BOYS IN FACTORIES.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to consider the question of the night employment of male young persons in factories and workshops; and to report whether any or all of the exemptions granted by or under Sections 54, 55 and 56 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, should be repealed.

The members of the Committee are: The Lord Ashton of Hyde (Chairman); Mr. Waldorf Astor, M.P.; Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, M.P.; Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P.; Mr. H. M. Robinson, H.M. Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories; Sir Shirley Murphy, F.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, County of London.

Mr. C. F. R. Johnston, one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, is the Secretary of the Committee, and any communications on the subject of the Inquiry should be addressed to him at the Home Office.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

THE total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 304,212 during the six months ended June, 1911, and of this total 232,000 were British subjects. The corresponding figure for January-June, 1910, was 301,134, of whom 192,926 were British subjects. During the first six months of 1911 the number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe was 161,860, of whom 94,485 were British subjects; the corresponding figures for the first half of 1910 were 139,269, of whom 79,081 were British subjects. The balance outward during the six months ended June, 1911, was 142,352, as compared with 161,915 in 1910, and an average of 118,992 in January-June of the five years 1906-1910. The corresponding figures for British subjects only were 137,515 and 113,845, and an average of 86,982. Of the balance outward of British subjects, 68 per cent. left for British North America in the period January-June, 1911, compared with 64 per cent. in 1910, and 65 per cent. in January-June, 1906-1910. The corresponding percentages who left for the United States were 23, 34, and 39 respectively.

	Six months ended June, 1911.		Six months ended June, 1910.		Average Jan.-June in years 1906-1910.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
Outward:						
Total ..	232,000	304,212	192,926	301,134	163,620	257,404
To British N. America ..	111,522	126,037	86,590	106,878	68,281	81,809
To United States ..	64,528	117,740	65,193	148,877	62,547	138,440
Inward:						
Total ..	94,485	161,860	79,081	139,269	76,638	138,412
From British N. America ..	17,994	25,958	13,542	18,903	11,715	17,424
From United States ..	32,897	87,132	26,766	76,371	28,791	79,313
Balance Outward:						
Total ..	137,515	142,352	113,845	161,915	86,982	118,992
To British N. America ..	93,528	100,079	73,048	87,975	56,566	64,385
To United States ..	31,629	30,608	38,427	72,506	33,756	59,127

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during July was 62,—58 cases of lead poisoning, 1 each of mercurial and arsenic poisoning, and 2 due to anthrax. Three deaths, all due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition to the foregoing, 27 cases of lead poisoning (including 4 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-July, 1911, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 396, as compared with 312 in the corresponding period of 1910. The number of deaths was 27 in 1911, compared with 25 in 1910. In addition, there were 140 cases of lead poisoning (31 of which were fatal) among house painters and plumbers during the first seven months of 1911, compared with 123 cases (21 of which were fatal) during the corresponding months of 1910.

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

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Seven months ended July,		Seven months ended July,	
	July, 1911.	1910.	July, 1911.	1910.
Lead Poisoning.				
Among Operatives engaged in—				
Smelting of Metals	5	24	20	3
Brass Works	1	4	5	1
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	1	5	2	—
Plumbing and Soldering .. .	10	26	12	1
Printing	3	24	15	1
File Cutting	2	13	5	1
Tinning of Metals	—	7	8	—
White Lead Works	3	18	15	1
Red Lead Works	1	7	3	1
China and Earthenware* .. .	11	59	49	2
Litho-Transfer Works	—	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	—	3	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling	3	14	6	1
Electrical Accumulator Works ..	2	11	16	—
Paint and Colour Works .. .	5	13	9	1
Coach and Car Painting .. .	4	50	41	3
Shipbuilding	1	11	9	3
Paint used in other Industries ..	4	25	28	2
Other Industries	3	46	26	4
Total in Factories & Workshops	58	360	269	19
House Painting & Plumbing ..	27	140	123	31
Other Forms of Poisoning.				
Mercurial Poisoning—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	2	1	—
Furriers and Felt Hat Works ..	—	2	3	—
Other Industries	1	4	2	—
Total	1	8	6	—
Arsenic Poisoning—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	4	5	—
Other Industries	1	1	—	—
Total	1	5	5	—
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	2	13	11	—
Anthrax.				
Wool	1	11	15	3
Handling of Horsehair	—	3	6	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ..	1	8	9	—
Other Industries	—	1	2	—
Total Anthrax	2	23	32	4
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	62	396	312	25
Grand Total	89	536	435	46

* Of the 11 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 7 were females.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JULY.

(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 July, 1911, was 243, an increase of 30 as compared with a month ago, and of 28 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for July during the five years, 1906-1910, was 212, the maximum year being 1907, with 227 deaths, and the minimum year 1908, with 201 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in July, 1911, was 115, as compared with 101 a month ago, and 106 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during July, 1911, was 85, as compared with 79 in June, 1911, and 77 in July, 1910. The corresponding figures for the railway service were 43, 32, and 32 respectively. The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in July, 1911, was 57, an increase of 17 as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 14 as compared with a year ago.

During the seven months ended July, 1911, the total number of workpeople (exclusive of seamen) reported as killed in the course of the employment was 1,642, as compared with 1,725 in 1910. The total number of seamen reported as killed during the same period was 698 in 1911 and 626 in 1910.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1911, on a	
	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—					
Brakesmen & Goods Guards .. .	3	3	4	—	—
Engine Drivers	1	—	2	+ 1	—
Firemen	1	1	1	—	—
Guards (Passenger)	1	—	1	—	—
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) .. .	9	4	4	+ 5	+ 5
Porters	4	9	4	—	—
Shunters	4	2	1	+ 2	+ 3
Miscellaneous	19	13	15	+ 6	+ 4
Contractors' Servants .. .	1	—	—	+ 1	+ 1
Total, Railway Service	43	32	32	+ 11	+ 11
Mines—					
Underground	99	76	87	+ 23	+ 12
Surface	11	15	13	—	+ 2
Total, Mines	110	91	100	+ 19	+ 10
Quarries over 20 feet deep ..	5	10	6	— 5	— 1
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile—					
Cotton	1	2	2	— 1	— 1
Wool and Worsted	5	1	3	+ 4	+ 2
Other Textiles	3	—	1	+ 3	+ 2
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals .. .	4	3	4	+ 1	—
Founding and Conversion of Metals	3	5	11	— 2	— 8
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	3	3	4	—	— 1
Ship and Boat Building .. .	11	13	6	— 2	+ 5
Wood	—	2	5	— 2	— 5
Chemicals	2	5	2	— 3	—
Laundries	2	—	—	+ 2	+ 2
Other Non-Textile Industries ..	30	27	20	+ 3	+ 10
Total, Factories and Workshops.	64	61	58	+ 3	+ 6
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays ..	10	11	8	— 1	+ 2
Warehouses	2	1	1	+ 1	+ 2
Buildings to which Act applies ..	9	6	11	+ 3	— 2
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	21	18	19	+ 3	+ 2
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894					
Total, excluding Seamen	243	213	215	+ 30	+ 28
Seamen—					
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing	7	6	20	+ 1	— 13
Steam	47	29	48	+ 18	— 1
On Fishing Vessels—					
Sailing	1	2	—	— 1	+ 1
Steam	2	3	3	— 1	— 1
Total, Seamen	57	40	71	+ 17	— 14
Total, including Seamen	300	253	286	+ 47	+ 44

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number and Magnitude.— Disputes involving seamen, firemen, dock labourers, and other transport workers at Hull, Manchester, Cardiff, and many other parts of the United Kingdom were in progress for varying periods during July, 1911, but in most cases settlements were effected within the month. The total number of disputes commenced during the month was 66, as compared with 36 in the previous month and 14 in July, 1910. In these new disputes 17,185 workpeople were directly, and 20,220 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 189,108 workpeople involved in trade disputes in July, 1911, as compared with 116,334 in the previous month, and 14,094 in July, 1910.

New Disputes in July, 1911.— In the following Table the new disputes in July are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	2	18	11	29
Coal Mining	11	4,926	9,331	14,257
Engineering	7	3,610	7,410	11,020
Shipbuilding	7	1,542	1,203	2,745
Other Metal	5	897	682	1,579
Textile	7	660	1,086	1,746
Clothing	2	476	153	629
Transport	4	1,651‡	272	1,923‡
Other Trades	17	2,922	87	3,009
Employees of Local Authorities ..	4	483	—	483
Total, July, 1911	66	17,185	20,220	37,405
Total, June, 1911	86	85,785	9,781	95,566
Total, July, 1910	14	6,576	609	7,185

Causes.— Of the 66 new disputes no less than 34, directly involving 10,098 workpeople, arose on demands for increased wages, and 9, directly involving 986 persons, arose on other wages questions. Of the remaining 23 disputes, 11, directly involving 2,304 persons, arose on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 7, directly involving 3,539 persons, on questions of Trade Union principles, and 5 on other matters.

Results.— During the month settlements were effected in the case of 47 new disputes, directly involving 11,098

persons, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 111,845 persons. Of these new and old disputes, 23, directly involving 6,220 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople, 12, directly involving 1,367 persons, were settled in favour of the employers, and 26, directly involving 115,356 persons, were compromised. In the case of 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.— The time lost in July by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 926,000 working days. In addition, 347,300 working days were lost during July owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in July of all disputes, new and old, was 1,273,300 working days, as compared with 1,214,100 in the previous month, and 161,900 in the corresponding month of 1910.

Summary for the First Seven Months of 1910 and 1911.— Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days for the six months, January-July, 1910 and 1911, respectively, were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.—July, 1910.			Jan.—July, 1911.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building	8	567	24,400	17	2,307	69,300
Coal Mining	94	181,715	3,115,300	86	70,185	3,039,700
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	6	964	48,800	4	866	7,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	39	5,731	35,600	76	34,451	296,800
Other Metal	10	3,587	38,500	23	3,113	52,300
Textile	40	17,406	211,100	54	40,240	607,400
Clothing	21	2,767	20,700	21	6,729	59,900
Transport	8	8,418	28,300	21	117,574	1,057,500
Other Trades	19	2,436	63,600	58	9,888	308,100
Total	245	223,591	3,587,300	360	285,053	5,498,000

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
Building—							
Builders' Labourers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c.	Nottingham ..	560	570	1911, 8 May	50	For an advance in wages of 4d. per hour.	Advance granted.
Coal Mining—							
Miners and Surface Workpeople ..	Rhondda ..	1,895	—	1 July	5	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non unionists joined the South Wales Miners' Federation.
Haulage Hands, Miners, &c. .. .	Manchester ..	257	2,131	20 July	7	For advances in wages to a standard rate.	Advances granted ranging from 1d. to 6d. per day.
Pit Lads, Miners, &c. .. .	Rotherham (near)	761	3,268	26 July	12	For advance in wages .. .	An advance granted.
Iron and Steel Manufacture—							
Iron and Steel Workers	Flint (near) ..	792	682	4 July	14	Against dismissal of a workman in alleged breach of contract.	Amicable settlement effected.
Engineering and Shipbuilding—							
Boilermakers, Machinists and Labourers	Lincoln and District	740	—	27 July	—	For an advance in wages of 2s. on day rates and 5 per cent. on piece work.	No settlement reported.
Heaters, Catchers, Riveters, Holders up, &c.	West Hartlepool	195	553	7 July	11	For advance of 1s. per day to heaters and 4d. per day to catchers.	Work resumed on old terms.
Textile—							
Lace Threaders, Twisthands, Menders, &c.	Derby ..	257	836	19 July	8	Demand of threaders for an advance in wages.	Work resumed on old terms.
Transport—							
Seamen, Firemen, Dock Labourers and other Transport Workers .. .	Ports of United Kingdom	110,000	—	15 June	various	For advances in wages and improvements in working conditions.	Settlements involving advances in wages and other concessions effected at most of the ports. See page 282.
Coal Porters	Port of London	1,000§	—	31 July	—	For advances in tonnage rates of payment and other alterations in working conditions.	
Deal Carriers and other Workpeople ..	Gloucester ..	461	272	17 July	4	For advances in wages .. .	Placeworkers granted about 10 per cent. advance and day workers 1s. per week.
Other Trades—							
Maritime and Brickwork Labourers ..	Potteries ..	500	—	6 July	9	For advance of 1d. per hour on time rates and 10 per cent. on piece rates.	Immediate advance of 4d. per hour granted, a further 4d. in six months time, with corresponding advances in piece rates.
Flour Mill Workers	York ..	401	—	10 July	9	For an advance in wages of 4d. per hour.	Advance of 4d. per hour granted to all low grade workers.
Chemical Manure Workers	Newcastle-on-Tyne	153	44	15 July	19	For advance in wages averaging 10 per cent.	Advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates granted, and 2s. per week on weekly rates.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.
 † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.
 ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
 § For July only.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes taking effect in July.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in July, 1911, was an increase of £2,085 per week, as compared with a decrease of £837 per week in June, 1911, and an increase of £1,630 per week in July, 1910. The number of workpeople affected was 106,407, of whom 83,758 received increases amounting to £2,412 per week, and 22,649 sustained decreases amounting to £327 per week. The total number affected in June, 1911, was 217,369, and in July, 1910, 69,311.

Three changes, affecting 3,200 workpeople, were settled by arbitration; four changes, affecting 46,140 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards. Of these changes, two were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Sixteen changes, affecting 20,333 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales, and the remaining changes, affecting 36,734 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and the workpeople, or their representatives. Of the latter, three cases, affecting 530 workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Changes in Wages, January—July.

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

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1911.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	
Building	Nottingham and District	1 July	Carpenters and joiners	720	..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (9d to 9 1/4d.).
		5 July	Builders' labourers	900	..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (6 1/4d. to 7d.).
		8 July	Bricklayers	800	..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (9 1/2d. to 10d.).
		1 July	Stonemasons	1,400	..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (3 1/2d. to 3d.).
		1 July	Joiners	2,200	..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (9d. to 9 1/4d.).
Coal Mining	Northumberland	3 & 10 July	Underground workers and "banksmen" (except deputies, mechanics, enginemen and firemen)	45,000	..	Increase of 1 1/2 per cent., making wages 27 1/2 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
		31 July and 7 Aug.	Deputies	1,100	..	Increase of 1d. per day (6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d.).
Other Mining	Cleveland ..	24 July	Ironstone Miners	9,000	..	Decrease of 1/2 per cent., leaving wages 27 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
		1 July	Limestone quarrymen	2,500	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1/2 per cent., leaving wages 21 1/4 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland	3 July	Blastfurnacemen	1,400	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4 1/2 per cent., leaving wages 27 1/4 per cent. above the standard of 1889.
		July	Blastfurnacemen	600	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1/2 per cent., making wages 21 1/4 per cent. above the standard.
Iron & Steel Manufacture	South Wales and Mon.	1 July	Blastfurnacemen	1,250	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1 1/4 per cent., making wages 15 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
		1 July	Steel millmen	1,184	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 1/2 per cent.
Engineering and Shipbuilding	Huddersfield and District	1st pay in July	Iron and steel workers and mechanics	5,000	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1 1/4 per cent., making wages 15 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
		1st pay in July	Iron puddlers	3,000	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.).
Silk Trade	Leek	July	Iron millmen	800	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2 1/2 per cent.
		July	Fitters, turners, smiths, &c.	1,250	..	Increase of 1s. per week.
Clothing Trades	Rushden, Higham Ferrers, and Wellingborough	1 July	Fitters, turners, smiths, &c.	10,000	..	Increase of 2 1/2 per cent. on piece rates and of 1s. per week on time rates to men rated at 42s. per week and under.
		July	Shipwrights .. ..	..	..	Increase of 2 1/2 per cent. on piece rates and of 1/4d. or 6d. per week on time rates. Rate after change 8 1/4d. per hour.
Clothing Trades	Maybole	1 July	Hard silk workers	1,800	..	Increase of 5 per cent.
		1 July	.. ..	..	..	..

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1911.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by	Particulars of Change.
Clothing Trades	Rushden, Higham Ferrers, and Wellingborough	1 July	Boot and shoe operatives	6,500	Decrease of 1 1/2 hours per week (54 to 52 1/2).
		July	.. ..	..	..
Clothing Trades	Maybole	1 July	Boot and shoe operatives	500	Decrease of 1 1/2 hours per week (54 to 52 1/2).
		1 July	Jewish tailors, machinists, and pressers	1,300	Decrease of 2 hours per week (59 to 57).

* Exclusive of Seamen, Railway Servants, and Agricultural Labourers.
 Note.—Full particulars will appear in the September GAZETTE of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in August:—
 Coal Mining.—Decrease of 2 1/2 per cent. in the wages of Miners in Durham.
 Pig Iron Manufacture.—Decrease of 2 1/2 per cent. in the wages of Blastfurnacemen in West Scotland.
 Transport Trades.—London.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JULY.

The total number who received employment-relief was 868, of whom 552 were in London and "Outer London," 104 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 212 in Scotland. The average duration of employment-relief was 16.7 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 45s. 0d. per head, or 2s. 8 1/4d. per day.

The net total number* of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of July (after deduction, where practicable, of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 7,510, of whom 1,342 were in "Outer London," 5,739 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 429 in Scotland.

The registers of the Leyton and Barrow-in-Furness Committees were closed during the month. The work provided by the East Ham Committee ceased on the 8th.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of July, 1911, was 21, as compared with 28 at the end of June, 1911, and 37 at the end of July, 1910. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of July, 1911, 4 were in "Outer London," 14 in other places in England and Wales, and 3 in Scotland.

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

Districts.	No. of applicants given Employment-relief.			Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief.		
	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.
London:—				Days.	Days.	Days.
County	361	477	370	7,247	7,361	7,337
Outer	191	392	228	2,254	3,641	2,637
Total, London ..	552	869	598	9,501	11,002	9,974
Northern Counties ..	—	—	114	—	—	564
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	—	25	159	—	321	2,158
Yorkshire	—	—	142	—	—	1,666
Midlands	63	113	57	192	396	1,067
Eastern Counties ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Counties ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wales and Monmouth ..	41	39	119	531	836	1,966
England and Wales ..	656	1,054	1,187	10,224	12,588	16,308
Scotland	212	268	324	4,287	6,100	6,170
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom ..	868	1,322	1,511	14,511	18,688	22,478

Districts.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.			Net No. of Applicants Remaining on Registers at end of		
	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.	July, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1910.
London:—						
County	£ 866	£ 917	£ 899	—	—	—
Outer	319	617	375	1,342	2,980	1,740
Total, London ..	1,185	1,534	1,274	1,342	2,980	1,740
Northern Counties ..	—	—	103	—	—	1,143
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	—	47	543	259	259	997
Yorkshire	—	—	345	2,881	3,949	3,992
Midlands	66	146	47	1,430	901	1,267
Eastern Counties ..	—	—	5	—	—	204
Southern Counties ..	—	—	—	317	345	—
Wales and Monmouth ..	139	108	448	852	857	1,345
England and Wales ..	1,390	1,840	2,760	7,061	9,291	10,688
Scotland	561	637	579	429	530	1,056
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom ..	1,952	2,477	3,339	7,510	9,821	11,746

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

According to the particulars furnished by the various Distress Committees, of the 7,510 applicants remaining on the register at the end of July, 1911, 4,643 were labourers, porters, &c.; 1,122 were connected with the building trades; 198 were carriers, &c.; 93 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

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

PAUPERISM IN JULY.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in July, 1911, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 196 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with June, 1911, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 470 (or 0.1 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 1,172 (or 0.7 per cent.), but the number of outdoor paupers increased by 1,642 (or 0.9 per cent.). In 15 districts there were increases, the most marked being 8 per 10,000 in Hull; in 14 districts there were slight decreases, ranging from 1 per 10,000 in Wigan, Manchester, Halifax and Huddersfield, Sheffield, Bristol and Belfast to 6 per 10,000 in Dublin. In the remaining 6 districts there was no change.

Compared with July, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 26. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 6,621 (or 3.8 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 37,214 (or 17.2 per cent.). Every district showed a decrease, the most marked being in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (60 per 10,000), Central London (49 per 10,000), North Staffordshire (47 per 10,000), East London and Wolverhampton (45 per 10,000), while 18 of the remaining 30 districts showed decreases ranging from 20 to 44 per 10,000.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of July, 1911.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropolis.						
Newcastle District ..	11,372	2,048	13,420	168	..	- 15
West District	15,681	7,186	22,867	223	+ 2	- 30
North District	6,006	1,376	7,382	423	- 5	- 49
Central District	14,465	4,846	19,311	283	- 3	- 45
East District	25,160	13,064	38,224	208	..	- 34
South District .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Metropolis ..	72,684	28,520	101,204	224	..	- 32
West Ham	4,855	10,089	14,944	213	+ 5	- 24
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ..	2,648	5,120	7,768	170	+ 1	- 24
Stockton & Tees District ..	1,394	3,768	5,162	218	- 2	- 44
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ..	4,351	5,014	9,365	119	+ 1	- 28
Wigan District	2,424	5,451	7,875	187	- 1	- 25
Manchester District ..	10,723	8,741	19,464	197	- 1	- 17
Liverpool District	12,765	10,427	23,192	214	..	- 22
Bradford District	2,039	1,818	3,857	105	+ 2	- 11
Halifax & Huddersfield ..	1,162	2,958	4,120	109	- 1	- 26
Leeds District	2,908	4,079	6,987	148	+ 1	- 25
Barnsley District	908	2,422	3,330	118	- 1	- 20
Sheffield District	3,207	3,024	6,231	132	- 1	- 17
Hill District	1,351	5,435	6,786	248	+ 6	- 8
North Staffordshire ..	2,224	5,656	7,880	202	+ 2	- 47
Nottingham District ..	2,288	4,526	6,814	155	+ 3	- 29
Leicester District	1,544	3,391	4,935	218	+ 1	- 29
Wolverhampton District ..	3,725	9,316	13,041	195	..	- 45
Birmingham District ..	4,976	4,126	9,102	158	+ 1	- 18
Bristol District	2,937	4,626	7,563	199	- 1	- 44
Cardiff & Swansea	2,391	7,071	9,462	228	- 3	- 29
Total, "Other Districts" ..	66,525	96,969	163,494	175	..	- 26
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District	5,405	17,693	23,098	246	+ 2	- 10
Paisley & Greenock District ..	755	2,570	3,325	181	+ 2	- 14
Edinburgh & Leith District ..	1,596	5,418	7,014	175	- 2	- 12
Dundee and Dunfermline ..	999	2,622	3,621	183	+ 1	- 8
Aberdeen	613	2,784	3,397	209	+ 1	- 22
Coatbridge & Airdrie ..	419	1,896	2,315	234	- 2	- 1
Total for the above } Scottish Districts ..	9,787	32,983	42,770	215	..	- 12
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	5,916	4,916	10,832	264	- 6	- 32
Belfast District	3,163	1,109	4,272	96	- 1	- 60
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District ..	3,566	4,142	7,708	318	- 4	- 60
Galway District	305	224	529	155	..	- 44
Total for the above } Irish Districts	12,950	10,391	23,341	206	- 3	- 28
Total for above 35 Districts in July, 1911	166,801	178,952	345,753	196	+ 1	- 26

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN JULY.

THE following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended July 28th. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 224*. The period covered is 24 working days.

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

GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of applications received during the period was 147,332 (men 91,466, women 31,595, boys 14,446, and girls 9,825), a daily average of 6,139, compared with 5,558 in June. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 222,499 (men 143,808, women 45,786, boys 19,483, and girls 13,422). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 8,964 in July, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at July 28th was 73,650 (men 50,628, women 13,782, boys 5,192, and girls 4,048), as compared with 75,167 (men 52,342, women 14,191, boys 5,037, and girls 3,597) at June 30th.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 51,497 (men 28,140, women 12,389, boys 7,226, and girls 3,742), a daily average of 2,146, compared with 2,116 in June.

The July figures include 3,320 fruit and pea pickers placed by the Exchanges. Of this number a temporary office opened at Blairgowrie in connection with the Dundee Exchange placed 2,184 fruit pickers. The Perth Exchange also placed 521 pickers at Dunning and Auchterarder, of whom about 350 were obtained through the Glasgow Exchanges.

Of the vacancies filled during July, 8,399 (men 4,912, women 2,659, boys 477, girls 351) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during July include 6,360 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered. Of the total number of such transferences 2,479 were in London, being 22.8 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 78.8 per cent. (men 80.2, women 76.9, boys 76.0, girls 80.4), as compared with 78.5 per cent. during June.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Building, 16.8 (labourers 3.0, others 13.8); General Labourers, 16.3; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 16.2; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16.0. Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 43.6; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 13.8; Textiles, 9.1; and Dress, 5.3.

Of the men's vacancies filled during July, the largest percentages occur in General Labourers, 18.5; Building, 17.5 (labourers 3.0, others 14.5); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 15.0; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 12.2. Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 29.5; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 24.4; Textiles, 11.5; Fruit, etc., Pickers, 9.8; and Dress, 5.4.

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

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 1,446 (men 1,273, women 173). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 8,090 (men 7,698, women 392).

BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at the end of July was 75,293, compared with 77,238 a month previously.

At 105 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more, the number of applications remaining on the register at the end of the month was 52,987, as compared with 56,074 a month ago, and 72,846 a year ago, and the number of vacancies filled during the month was 37,127, as compared with 44,395 a month ago, and 33,761 a year ago, the daily averages being 1,547, 1,585, and 1,407 respectively. The fall in the daily average of vacancies filled, as compared with a month ago, is largely attributable to local holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

* In addition to the 217 Exchanges included in the returns for June, the following 7 Exchanges were opened during July, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—*Harlesden*, 56, High Street; *Hereford*, 7, Commercial Street; *Liverpool* (sub-office), 220, Rimrose Road, Bootle; *Maidstone*, 20, Broadway; *Redditch*, 3, Alcester Road; *Shrewsbury*, 67, Mardol; *Sparkhill*, 408, Stratford Road.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of August, making a total of 237 Exchanges:—*Aberdare*, Old Post Office, Market Street; *Athlone*, Mardyke Street, Upper Irishtown; *Burnley*, corner of Elm Street and Clegg Street; *Colne*, 11 and 13, Exchange Street; *Farnworth*, 151, Market Street; *Hebden Bridge*, Market Street; *Nelson*, 71, Manchester Road; *Pendlebury*, 555, Bolton Road; *Rawtenstall*, 18, Haslingden Road; *Sutton* (Surrey), 242, High Street; *Tadmorden*, 46 and 48, Rochdale Road; *Tonypandy*, 5, Llwynypia Road; *Wrexham*, Congregational Hall, Lord Street.

ADULTS—DISTRICT TABLE.*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended July 28th, 1911. (General Register.)

Districts. (The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.							
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Received during Period.†			On Live Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Temporary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London (27)	14,297	3,880	18,277	24,572	9,969	34,541	14,376	3,805	18,181	5,437	3,950	9,387	1,287	6,260	4,393	3,154	7,547
South-Eastern (9) ..	275	108	383	476	278	754	288	72	360	123	214	337	16	185	84	117	201
Brighton	480	114	594	696	132	827	483	68	551	310	40	350	16	197	287	33	320
Reading	1,123	183	1,312	2,124	440	2,564	1,286	191	1,487	688	219	907	25	673	544	154	698
Other Exchanges (7) ..																	
Total	1,884	405	2,289	3,295	850	4,145	2,067	331	2,398	1,121	473	1,594	164	1,055	915	304	1,219
South-Western (12) ..	696	227	923	962	359	1,321	640	201	741	231	139	370	37	266	182	121	303
Bristol (2)	369	54	414	542	102	644	309	45	354	217	29	246	12	182	166	28	194
Plymouth	671	36	707	786	76	862	671	32	703	196	11	207	85	114	190	9	199
Portsmouth	334	33	367	365	63	428	336	58	374	350	17	367	10	340	333	17	350
Southampton (2) ..	1,600	260	1,860	2,185	497	2,682	1,340	280	1,620	984	225	1,209	63	879	793	149	942
Other Exchanges (6) ..																	
Total	3,661	610	4,271	5,443	1,099	6,542	3,366	576	3,972	1,978	421	2,399	207	1,781	1,664	324	1,988
East Midlands & Eastern Counties (17) ..	368	93	461	694	130	824	393	67	460	311	57	368	46	248	261	33	294
Derby	174	66	240	414	139	553	151	52	203	174	79	253	47	209	158	68	226
Leicester	545	95	640	866	294	1,160	598	100	698	229	144	373	48	256	182	122	304
Northampton	457	159	616	785	196	705	292	70	362	188	126	314	31	199	140	90	230
Norwich	457	159	616	785	196	705	292	70	362	188	126	314	31	199	140	90	230
Nottingham	658	176	834	1,080	490	1,570	451	156	607	466	195	661	107	357	354	110	464
Other Exchanges (11) ..	1,042	415	1,457	1,806	693	2,499	986	336	1,331	765	385	1,150	62	697	555	204	769
Total	3,571	1,084	4,655	6,154	2,255	8,409	3,497	961	4,458	2,402	1,203	3,605	331	2,330	1,855	806	2,661
West Midlands (31) ..	1,772	297	2,069	3,291	967	4,258	1,951	343	2,294	852	413	1,265	38	890	614	314	928
Birmingham (5) .. .	326	42	368	543	87	630	242	44	286	236	52	288	23	230	50	253	286
Coventry	150	16	166	268	38	306	135	12	147	80	6	86	6	60	56	4	60
Dudley	478	70	548	996	272	1,268	510	90	600	305	197	502	12	308	219	101	320
Stoke (5)	197	88	285	398	153	551	166	62	222	191	94	285	—	242	153	89	242
Walsall	270	37	307	255	122	377	222	43	265	72	32	104	—	78	58	21	79
West Bromwich	496	62	558	686	158	744	456	199	947	199	47	246	—	141	133	30	163
Wolverhampton	1,968	417	2,385	3,287	896	4,183	2,156	422	2,577	1,265	408	1,673	159	1,177	986	341	1,326
Other Exchanges (18) ..																	
Total	5,687	1,027	6,684	9,624	2,690	12,314	5,857	1,097	6,954	3,200	1,249	4,449	255	3,126	2,431	950	3,381
Yorkshire Division (27) ..	318	36	354	569	86	655	253	38	291	256	59	315	61	178	197	42	239
Bradford	127	76	203	333	187	520	125	49	174	119	185	304	38	158	93	101	194
Grimsby	168	35	203	377	92	469	200	50	250	156	37	193	13	168	145	36	181
Hull	238	37	275	694	123	817	239	54	293	307	44	351	18	295	275	38	313
Leeds (2)	778	153	931	1,307	153	1,460	362	74	426	120	87	207	31	122	104	49	153
Rotherham	120	42	162	271	206	477	107	16	123	359	220	579	33	474	304	203	507
Sheffield (2)	617	145	762	1,128	434	1,562	571	221	792	461	114	575	114	173	225	109	334
York	303	57	360	585	101	686	273	44	317	305	54	359	33	299	295	37	332
Other Exchanges (16) ..	1,249	440	1,689	2,673	723	3,396	1,152	339	1,491	1,378	421	1,799	141	1,248	1,077	312	1,389
Total	4,224	1,093	5,317	8,619	2,483	11,102	3,933	1,029	4,962	3,700	1,332	5,032	643	3,405	3,044	1,004	4,048
Lancashire & Cheshire (47) ..	239	103	342	361	185	546	204	61	265	146	87	233	27	177	129	75	204
Ashton	79	16	95	243	70	313	80	40	120	182	38	220	1	184	168	17	185
Barrow	371	163	534	636	347	983	398	152	548	214	195	409	154	198	177	175	352
Blackburn	171	86	257	356	224	580	150	89	239	139	170	309	29	222	110	141	251
Bolton	254	91	345	650	271	921	334	121	455	206	104	310	36	230	179	87	266
Burnley	156	51	207	301	146	446	131	53	184	246	91	337	38	194	161	71	232
Liverpool and Bootle (5) ..	1,330	523	1,853	2,518	1,216	3,734	1,244	592	1,836	758	546	1,304	336	804	649	491	1,140
Manchester (2)	1,082	210	1,292	1,973	887	2,860	989	229	1,218	533	367	900	45	771	504	312	816
Oldham	228	132	360	385	220	605	197	158	355	104	170	274	41	161	84	118	202
Preston	332	95	427	457	227	679	277	98	375	152	107	259	15	194	128	81	209
Rochdale	281	94	375	547	256												

JUVENILES—DISTRICT TABLE.

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended July 28th, 1911.

Districts. <i>(The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)</i>	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.								
	On Live Register at beginning of Period.			Received during Period.†			On Live Register at end of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
London (27)	1,160	753	1,913	4,585	2,844	7,429	1,212	886	2,098	3,117	1,274	4,391	2,260	1,057	3,317			
South-Eastern (9)—																		
Brighton	16	15	31	71	32	103	14	9	23	78	29	107	45	13	58			
Reading	27	12	39	100	41	141	34	11	45	80	30	110	72	27	99			
Other Exchanges (7)	84	42	126	171	70	241	68	32	100	92	33	125	70	29	99			
Total	127	69	196	342	143	485	116	52	168	250	92	342	187	69	256			
South-Western (12)—																		
Bristol (2)	131	91	222	265	60	355	137	106	242	146	57	203	132	48	180			
Plymouth	17	14	31	83	40	123	25	19	44	52	17	69	16	6	22			
Portsmouth	27	3	30	54	12	66	23	5	28	19	19	38	15	15	30			
Southampton (2)	10	6	16	34	17	51	14	14	28	15	3	18	15	3	18			
Other Exchanges (6)	107	50	157	180	72	252	94	52	146	162	42	204	111	28	139			
Total	292	164	456	616	231	847	299	195	494	394	119	513	326	95	421			
East Midlands and Eastern Counties (17)—																		
Derby	54	24	78	134	68	202	54	26	80	91	59	150	73	47	120			
Ipswich	20	21	41	61	49	110	24	19	43	40	36	76	22	28	50			
Leicester	25	8	33	163	36	199	41	12	53	140	32	172	108	20	128			
Northampton	10	13	23	84	50	134	22	15	37	79	45	124	34	24	58			
Norwich	22	30	52	167	78	245	27	29	56	138	52	190	104	39	143			
Nottingham	73	46	119	245	126	371	171	78	249	151	136	287	110	62	172			
Other Exchanges (11)	102	181	283	242	328	570	76	187	263	173	157	330	119	97	216			
Total	312	323	635	1,099	852	1,951	317	366	683	797	455	1,252	582	319	901			
West Midlands (31)—																		
Birmingham (5)	183	65	248	534	332	866	200	110	310	329	211	540	229	190	419			
Covertry	28	11	39	59	31	90	21	9	30	25	26	51	21	23	44			
Dudley	29	9	38	50	36	86	13	12	25	16	3	19	18	7	25			
Stoke (3)	39	20	59	133	86	219	49	37	86	45	28	73	30	10	40			
Walsall	23	16	39	106	63	169	30	22	52	63	48	111	46	46	92			
West Bromwich	40	17	57	65	103	171	49	33	82	27	13	40	29	15	44			
Wolverhampton	36	65	101	132	84	216	38	79	117	112	15	127	68	9	77			
Other Exchanges (18)	206	171	377	533	415	948	207	196	402	357	200	557	283	161	444			
Total	584	374	958	1,612	1,153	2,765	607	497	1,104	974	549	1,523	724	461	1,185			
Yorkshire Division (27)—																		
Bradford	4	2	6	43	6	49	13	—	13	47	13	60	26	8	34			
Grimsby	35	24	59	138	72	210	41	—	70	80	48	128	66	35	101			
Halifax	7	1	8	30	11	41	8	2	10	36	17	53	20	16	36			
Huddersfield	40	47	87	130	142	272	46	71	117	45	81	126	38	50	88			
Hull	83	60	143	248	183	431	41	24	65	196	132	328	162	114	276			
Leeds (2)	42	17	59	104	37	141	23	16	39	86	4	90	88	4	92			
Rotherham	83	72	155	248	187	435	80	61	141	274	204	478	165	185	349			
Sheffield (2)	70	8	78	120	68	188	91	8	99	53	59	112	36	55	91			
York	158	131	289	374	308	682	146	154	300	284	163	447	209	120	329			
Other Exchanges (16)																		
Total	546	367	913	1,514	1,037	2,551	511	369	880	1,003	625	1,628	789	482	1,271			
Lancashire and Cheshire (47)—																		
Ashton	8	8	16	63	26	89	15	8	23	40	17	57	25	9	34			
Barrow	4	10	14	43	38	81	21	26	47	30	24	54	20	11	31			
Birkenhead (2)	45	17	62	75	94	169	33	43	76	57	23	80	27	16	43			
Blackburn	4	2	6	36	8	44	6	1	7	35	11	46	9	28				
Bolton	13	6	19	56	31	87	13	8	21	31	27	58	22	16	38			
Burnley	9	2	11	12	3	15	1	2	3	24	3	27	5	7				
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	120	156	276	540	482	1,022	180	255	435	247	105	352	206	95	301			
Manchester (2)	76	26	102	292	149	441	50	27	77	238	110	348	212	77	289			
Oldham	11	4	15	47	21	68	13	9	22	12	15	27	9	18				
Preston	13	5	18	50	35	85	14	3	17	47	40	87	30	29	59			
Rochdale	14	6	20	44	28	73	10	26	36	24	19	43	20	19	39			
Salford and Eccles (2)	25	30	55	143	94	237	32	39	71	93	31	124	44	34	78			
Stockport	13	2	15	46	22	68	10	3	13	27	16	43	27	15	42			
Warrington	18	56	74	73	123	196	27	73	100	32	22	54	22	18	40			
Wigan	48	32	80	50	41	91	40	51	91	19	17	36	19	16	35			
Other Exchanges (25)	194	130	324	449	306	755	193	163	356	330	199	529	228	129	357			
Total	615	492	1,107	2,019	1,371	3,390	701	1,371	2,082	1,679	949	2,628	1,414	900	1,449			
Northern Division (14)—																		
Carlisle	20	22	42	68	61	129	36	15	51	33	38	71	31	38	69			
Middlesbrough	32	44	76	72	61	133	35	30	65	17	11	28	17	11	28			
Newcastle	34	37	71	88	365	453	16	70	86	76	172	248	72	165	237			
South Shields (2)	22	46	68	81	92	173	37	34	71	27	13	40	27	13	40			
Sunderland	16	25	41	95	35	130	38	11	49	42	6	48	32	9	41			
West Hartlepool (2)	48	80	128	62	53	115	48	43	91	10	20	30	41	20	61			
Other Exchanges (6)	136	187	323	258	398	656	109	189	298	153	124	277	103	122	225			
Total	307	441	748	1,065	1,789	3,119	392	711	1,104	398	384	782	323	378	701			
Wales (11)—																		
Cardiff (3)	91	53	144	179	91	270	63	24	87	68	27	95	64	26	90			
Merthyr Tydfil	—	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	2			
Newport	27	26	53	72	66	138	16	34	50	42	18	60	38	20	58			
Swansea	18	16	34	58	41	99	16	12	28	19	12	31	17	17	34			
Other Exchanges (5)	43	17	60	55	56	111	27	22	49	47	14	61	15	8	23			
Total	179	113	292	365	256	621	123	94	217	199	78	277	134	71	205			
Scotland (2)—																		
Aberdeen	169	46	215	121	80	201	135	30	165	102	49	151	101	34	135			
Dundee	41	34	75	77	69	146	5	3	8	11	3	14	11	3	14			
Edinburgh and Leith (3)	134	64	198	234	96	330	176	81	257	98	42	140	72	21	93			
Glasgow, Govan, Partick (5)																		

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JULY, 1911.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) DURING July 716 fresh applications (396 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 650 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 191 persons, of whom 116 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 191 situations found for applicants, 127 were of a more or less permanent character, while 64 were temporary only. The demand for cooks and parlourmaids was greatly in excess of the supply; the supply of ladies' maids and children's nurses was in excess of the demand.

Bureau	Applications by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
					Permanently.		Temporarily.	
	July, 1911.	July, 1910.	July, 1911.	July, 1910.	July, 1911.	July, 1910.	July, 1911.	July, 1910.
Summary by Bureaux.								
Central Bureau—5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	151	78	101	96	29	21	13	9
Y.W.C.A.—25, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq. (2) ..	309	321	341	260	38	44	29	14
Dublin—30, Molesworth Street..	36	20	16	16	6	6	3	7
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	180	192	128	163	41	56	12	16
Total of 10 Bureaux ..	716	672	650	579	127	140	64	52
Summary by Occupations.								
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	60	36	40	21	11	10	4	1
Shop Assistants ..	11	8	6	3	..	2	..	..
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	24	32	42	23	9	10	7	8
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	77	57	36	45	8	7	11	16
Apprentices and Learners	9	7	19	12	9	7	..	..
Domestic Servants ..	398	405	440	411	76	76	40	26
Miscellaneous	139	127	67	64	14	28	2	1
Total of 10 Bureaux ..	716	672	650	579	127	140	64	52

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 35 persons in London and 39 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 239 persons in London and 90 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Factory Acts: Limewashing: Special Exception.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, contains provisions for keeping factories in a cleanly state and a sanitary condition; and, amongst other things, provides for the periodical limewashing and washing of the inside walls. The Home Secretary, however, has power to grant by Special Order to any class of factories a special exception to the provisions as to limewashing or washing, where he is of opinion that such provisions are not required in the interests of cleanliness. In pursuance of this power, the Home Secretary has made an Order,* dated July 1st, 1911, granting to all factories and parts of factories which have been painted with at least two coats of a washable water paint as defined in the Order, and which are repainted with at least one coat of such paint once in every three years, a special exception that the provisions of the Act with respect to limewashing shall not apply. Such paint must be washed at least once in every fourteen months. A certificate must be obtained from the maker of the paint that the paint complies with the definition, and must be entered in or attached to the General Register. Nothing in the Order is to affect the obligation of keeping the factory in a cleanly state, and if it is not so kept an inspector may require the occupier to limewash, wash, or paint as necessary.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1911. No. 616. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during July, 1911.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.†
Harwich ..	E. F. Syrett, Cairnmore, Dovercourt.	27, West St., Harwich, Wednesday, 10-11 a.m.
Malmesbury ..	R. M. Moore, Gloucester House ..	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Market Rasen ..	G. H. Barton, The Grange ..	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
New Cummoek ..	R. H. Gemmill, New Cummoek, Ayrshire ..	Surgery, weekdays, 9.30-10 a.m.
South Shields ..	F. W. Sinclair, 57, Windsor Terrace ..	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Wick ..	C. G. Rae, 7, Sinclair Terrace ..	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

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

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for July, 1911, and for the seven months ended July, 1911.

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

—	July, 1911.			Seven months ended July, 1911.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1910.	1909.		1910.	1909.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£1,000,222,240	+ 2,240	+ 207	£1,000,142,185	+ 4,438	+ 777
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	15,078	- 2,120	- 433	145,157	- 582	+ 20,405
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	13,530	+ 1,558	+ 1,031	96,383	+ 6,434	+ 12,063
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	216	+ 12	- 57	1,471	+ 25	+ 7
Total value of Imports	51,064	+ 1,690	+ 748	385,196	+ 1,439	+ 33,252

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

—	July, 1911.			Seven months ended July, 1911.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1910.	1909.		1910.	1909.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£1,000,223,6	- 302	+ 46	£1,000,14,343	+ 943	+ 2,343
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured‡	3,944	- 474	- 546	30,274	- 338	+ 1,566
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured§	27,700	- 3,076	- 487	208,888	+ 14,062	+ 40,957
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	728	+ 71	+ 107	4,801	+ 635	+ 988
Total value of Exports of British Produce	34,608	- 3,781	- 880	258,276	+ 15,302	+ 45,854

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £8,179,000 during July, 1911, a decrease of £43,000 as compared with June, 1911, and an increase of £804,000 as compared with July, 1910. During the seven months ended July, 1911, they amounted to £63,066,000, a decrease of £468,000 as compared with 1910, and an increase of £9,143,000 as compared with 1909.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended July 29th, 1911, amounted to £4,272,580, an increase of £7,196 (or 0.2 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

During the thirty weeks ended July 29th, 1911, the receipts amounted to £33,278,638, an increase of £896,969 (or 2.8 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

—	4 weeks ended July 29th, 1911.		30 weeks ended July 29th, 1911.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.
English Lines:—	£	£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs ..	1,342,517	- 13,700	10,557,965	+ 303,156
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury ..	704,852	+ 2,384	5,370,011	+ 151,922
Lancs. and Yorks. and N. Eastern ..	774,875	- 7,120	6,108,551	+ 198,404
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western ..	680,000	+ 2,900	5,116,100	+ 129,700
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C. ..	163,612	+ 2,478	1,177,591	+ 26,140
Scottish Lines:—				
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian ..	485,158	+ 22,085	3,999,541	+ 55,590
Irish Lines:—				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern ..	121,566	- 1,841	948,879	+ 32,057
Total	4,272,580	+ 7,196	33,278,638	+ 896,969

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

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES.

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JULY.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (4).—England and Wales.—4, viz.: National Asylum Workers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 174, Egerton Rd., Whalley Range, Manchester; Constitutional Labour Union of Great Britain, 15, Violet St., Ashton-in-Makerfield, Newton-le-Willows; International Watch and Clockmakers' Union, 26, Aldgate Avenue, Aldgate, E.; Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Trade Protection Association, St. Bride Foundation, Bride Lane, Fleet St., E.C. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—17, viz.: Agricultural Distributive (3): West Cumberland Agricultural Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 143, Queen St., Whitehaven; Crickhowell and Dist. Farmers' Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Penstar, Bridge St., Crickhowell, Breconshire; Winterbourne Zelstone and Dist. Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Hill Top Farm, Winterbourne Zelstone, Blandford. Working Men's Clubs (7): Tindale Crescent Working Men's Club and Inst., Ltd., Club House, Tindale Crescent, Bishop Auckland; Hammersmith Gladstone Club, Ltd., 117, Goldhawk Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.; East Hull Independent Labour Party Club, Ltd., 209, Holderness Rd., Hull; Wellington (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) Social Club and Inst. (converted from Company, Ltd.), 86, Wellington St., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dudley and Weetslade W.M. Social Club, Ltd., Club House, Dudley, Northumberland; Felling Gate Social Club and Inst., Ltd., Clayton House, Felling Gate, Felling, Durham; Ashington and Hirst Central Social Club, Ltd., 2, Grand St. Hirst, Northumberland. Tenants' Societies (1): Haslemere Tenants, Ltd., The Rectory, Haslemere, Surrey. Small Holdings (4): Hillfields and District Gdns, Ltd., 14, Coombe St., Coventry; West Worcestershire Allotments and Small Holdings Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Doggerbank House, Malvern; Bozeat Small Holdings and Allotments Soc., Ltd., Secretary's house, Mr. G. Lubbock, London Rd., Bozeat, Wellingborough; Chadwell Heath and Dist. Small Holdings Soc., Ltd., Thatched Cottage, Little Heath, Chadwell Heath, Essex. Land Societies (1): Norwich City Hall Land Soc., Ltd., 19, St. Peter's St., Norwich. Miscellaneous (1): Long Sutton and Dist. Co-Partnership Housing Society, Ltd., 4, Tavistock Sq., W.C. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—10, viz.: Co-operative Distributive (1): Drumaness Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Drumaness, co. Down; Agricultural Productive (3): Colmanswell Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Colmanswell, Charleville, co. Limerick; Smithborough Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Smithborough, co. Monaghan; Clodia Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Greenane, Borrisoleigh, co. Tipperary. Agricultural Distributive (6): Kilmuckridge Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Kilmuckridge, co. Wexford; Glynn Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Glynn, co. Wexford; Barntown Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Barntown, co. Wexford; Ballycullane Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ballycullane, co. Wexford; Cushinstown, co. Wexford; Monamolin Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Monamolin, co. Wexford.

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Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—26, viz.: Newport Pagnell Unionist W.M. Club, Newport Pagnell; Kilkhampton W.M. Inst., Kilkhampton, Bude; Yarmouth (I.O.W.) and District Conservative and Unionist Club, Yarmouth; Crawshawbooth Progressive Workmen's Club, Crawshawbooth, Manchester; Royal Ancient Order of Buffaloes W.M. Club and Inst., Blackpool; Ellesmere W.M. Club and Inst., Burnley; Original Bowling W.M. Club and Inst., Blackpool; Rugeley Progressive W.M. Club and Inst., Rugeley; Baddesley Ensor Liberal W.M. Club and Inst., Baddesley Ensor, Atherstone; Shafton Coronation W.M. Club and Inst., Shafton Green, Barnsley; Cheadle Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Stockport; Reddish Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Stockport; Hazel Grove Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Stockport; Pemberton Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Wigan; Chobham Agricultural Co-operative Credit Soc., Woking; Exeter and District Friendly Soc., Exeter; United Brothers Birmingham Benefit Soc., Bethnal Green, N.E.; Great Eastern Progressive Benefit Soc., Whitechapel, E.; St. Peter's Church, Islington, Sick and Benefit Soc., Islington, N.; Home of Welcome Sick Benefit Soc., Islington, N.; Enfield Lock Juvenile Oddfellows Friendly Soc., Ponders End; Knowle Juvenile Oddfellows Friendly Soc., Knowle, Birmingham; Rose Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; Erdington Sick and Dividend Friendly Soc., Erdington, Birmingham; Travellers' Rest Friendly Soc., Horsforth, Leeds; Bradford Commercial Travellers' Association, Bradford. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—2, viz.: Ulster Temperance Tontine Friendly Soc., Whitehouse, co. Antrim; Queens-town Medical Aid and Friendly Soc., Queenstown, co. Cork.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Class of Society.	Notices received in July of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding up.	
Trade Unions ..	1	1	..
Industrial and Provident Societies	..	2	..
Friendly Societies ..	..	16	10
Building " Branches ..	..	18	..
Building " ..	1	8	..

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JULY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Mines and Quarries, 1910. District Reports. Manchester and Ireland District (No. 5). [Cd. 5676, IV.: pp. 42: price 4½d.] Midland and Southern District (No. 8). [Cd. 5676, VII.: pp. 78: price 8d.]

Imperial Conference, 1911. Précis of Proceedings. [Cd. 5741: pp. 85: price 8½d.] Minutes of Proceedings. [Cd. 5745: pp. 441: price 3s. 6d.] Papers laid before the Conference. [Cd. 5746-1: pp. 302: price 3s. 1d.]

National Insurance Bill. Part I. National Health Insurance. Replies to Letters addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Cd. 5753: pp. 21: price 2½d.]

Annual Local Taxation Returns (England and Wales), 1908-9. Part IV. London County Council and other Metropolitan Bodies. [H.C. 163: pp. lii. + 65: price 11½d.] Part VII. Various bodies, including Distress Committees. [H.C. 163-1: pp. xxviii. + 147: price 1s. 5d.]

Prices in Scotland. Report of Departmental Committee. Report. [Cd. 5763: pp. 12: price 1½d.] Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and Index. [Cd. 5764: pp. 89: price 9d.]

Statistical Tables of the Dublin Metropolitan Police for the Year 1910. [Cd. 5759: pp. vii. + 33: price 4½d.]

Report to the Board of Trade upon the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in Syria, by Ernest Weakley. [Cd. 5707: pp. 215, with map: price 2s.]

Royal Commission on Coast Erosion and Afforestation. Minutes of Evidence and Appendices accompanying the Third and Final Report. [Cd. 5709: pp. vi. + 421: price 6s. 10d.]

First, Second and Third Reports from the Committee of Public Accounts, 1911. [H.C. 65, 110, 57: pp. xxix. + 221: price 2s.]

Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906. Report on the Working of, for the year ended March 31st, 1910. [Cd. 5724: pp. 31: price 2d.]

Development Commission. First Report of Proceedings for the Period May 12th, 1910, to March 31st, 1911. [H.C. 199: pp. 60: price 3d.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

New Zealand.—Awards, Recommendations, Agreements, &c., under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XI., 1910. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. xcvi. + 786.] Vol. XII., 1911. Parts II. and III.

Western Australia.—Statistical Register, 1909. Part VI. Industrial Establishments (exclusive of Mines). [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer.]

INTERNATIONAL.

Bulletin of the International Labour Office. Nos. 11-12, 1910, and 1-2, 1911. (French Edition.) [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie.] Nos. 4-5, 1911. (German Edition.) [Jena: Gustav Fischer.]

Norwegian Section of the International Association for Labour Legislation. Report on Continuous Industries. By Thomas Schlytter. Prepared for the Lugano Conference, 1910. [pp. 10 + table.]

Enquiry relating to Hygienic Conditions in the Printing Industry in Italy. Luigi Carozzi. Publications of the Italian Section of the International Association for the Protection of Workpeople. No. 2 (new series). [Florence: Tipografica Luigi Niccolai: pp. 36.]

Doctors and Labour Inspection. International Permanent Committee for the Study of Occupational Diseases, 1911. [Cusano (Milan): Tipografia A. Colombo e Figli: pp. 176.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.—Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1910. Thirty-third Number. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 772.]

Illinois. Coal Report, 1910. Twenty-ninth Annual Coal Report of the Illinois Bureau of Statistics. [Springfield (Ill.): Illinois State Journal Co., State Printers: pp. 537.]

Missouri. Thirty-second Annual Report of Bureau of Labour Statistics for the year ended November 5th, 1910. [Jefferson City: Hugh Stephens Printing Co.: pp. 704.]

Rhode Island. Forty-second Annual Report of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, 1910. [Howard, R.I.: Sockanoset School for Boys: pp. 168.]

France.—Journal of the French Labour Department. June, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in May; friendly societies in 1908; homework in the underwear trades. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: price 2d.]

Municipal Statistics of Paris. No. 2, 1911. The rise in food prices, 1908-1910; report on enquiry relating to large families in Paris, July, 1910. Municipal Statistical Department. (Paris.)

Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department, July, 1911. Employment in June; trade union unemployment in second quarter of 1911; factory inspection in 1910; Baden housing statistics; free legal advice agencies in 1910. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]

Statistical Year Book of Baden, 1910, and 1911. (One volume.) Trade unions and employers' associations, labour registries, labour disputes, savings banks, workpeople's insurance; wages; prices. Statistical Office of Baden. [Carlsruhe: Macklot'sche Druckerei: pp. xx. + 443.]

Statistical Journal of Alsace-Lorraine, May, 1911. Meat consumption in 1910; agricultural education; municipal labour registries in May. [Statistical Office of Alsace-Lorraine. [Strasbourg: Kommissionsverlag der Heinrichschen Buchhandlung (Freihen & Weber).]

Co-operation in Germany in 1909. Prussian Central Co-operative Bank, 1911. [Berlin: pp. iv. + 132 + 44.]

Unemployment Assistance in Empire, State and Commune. Memorandum prepared by the General Commission of Social-Democratic Trade Unions in Germany, 1911. [Berlin: Verlag der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands (C. Legien): pp. 112.]

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

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4711. Trade of the Consular District of St. Louis, 1910. Cost of living, immigration, wages of male and female workers, etc. [Cd. 5465—104: pp. 28: price 5d.]

—No. 4720. *Trade of the Consular District of Naples, 1910.* Municipal aid to housing schemes for the working classes, emigration traffic, etc. [Cd. 5465—115: pp. 27: price 2d.]

—No. 4725. *Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Düsseldorf (Westphalian and the Rhenish Provinces), 1910.* State of the labour market, proceedings of public labour registries in Germany in 1909 and 1910; wages of coal miners, 1905-1909; meat prices in Düsseldorf, etc. [Cd. 5465—118: pp. 63: price 3d.]

—No. 4732. *Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Galveston, 1910.* Wages and hours of labour in Texas and Galveston, wholesale prices of commodities, &c. [Cd. 5465—125: pp. 33: price 2½d.]

—No. 4735. *Trade and Commerce of Pomerania, 1910.* Agricultural Co-operative Trading Society at Stettin, shipbuilders' and seamen's strikes at Stettin, old age pensions, employers' liability, &c. [Cd. 5465—126: pp. 52: price 3d.]

—No. 4737. *Trade and Commerce of Sicily, 1910.* Agricultural credit societies in Sicily, &c. [Cd. 5465—130: pp. 59: price 4½d.]

—No. 4691. *Trade, Commerce and Agriculture of the Consular District of Lyons, 1910.* The silk industry of Lyons and St. Etienne, labour legislation, strikes, housing, &c. [Cd. 4565—84: pp. 76: price 7d.]

—No. 4694. *Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Boston, 1910.* Cost of living, labour legislation, pensions for municipal employees, immigration and emigration, &c. [Cd. 5465—87: pp. 43: price 4d.]

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LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1911.

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TWO HAUL-UP SLIPWAYS FOR TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS, PEMBROKE, R. T. Relf & Son, 12, Portland Sq., Plymouth.

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STEREO TELESCOPES.—Ross, Ltd., Clapham Common, S.W.

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