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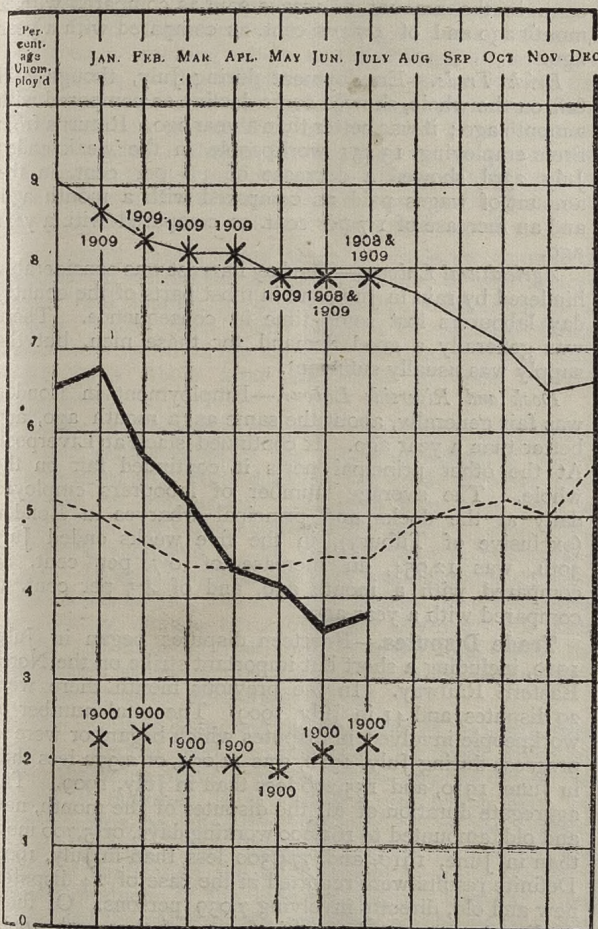
PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve=1910. — Thin Curve=1909.
----- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1900-1909.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. For July, 1910, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 698,888 members in the following trades:—

Building	55,957	Paper, Printing & Book-binding	59,984
Coal Mining	146,831	Woodworking and Furnishing	33,553
Engineering	167,678	Miscellaneous	18,590
Shipbuilding	56,477		
Other Metal Trades	41,586		
Textiles	118,232		
		Total	698,888

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.

[In addition to the 2,844 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,436 were received from employers relating to 1,159,357 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 7,280 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in July was, on the whole, much about the same as in June. There was a seasonal decline in the clothing and furnishing trades and a seasonal improvement in the printing trades. In some industries employment was temporarily affected by holiday suspensions and also by the dispute on the North Eastern Railway.

As compared with a year ago, all the principal industries except coal mining and cotton manufacture showed an improvement.

In the 416 Trade Unions with a net membership of 698,888 making returns, 26,664 (or 3·8 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of July, 1910, compared with 3·7 per cent. at the end of June, 1910, and 7·9 per cent. at the end of July, 1909.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry continued fair during July; it was not quite so good as a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment continued good and showed little change as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment during July was fair and better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 23,200 workpeople, showed 311 furnaces in blast at the end of July, 1910, as compared with 312* in June, 1910, and 285 in July, 1909.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works showed a slight decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago. The volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), during the week ended July 23rd, 1910, at the works from which Returns were received, showed a decrease of 0·3 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 10·7 per cent. on a year ago.

Timplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good, but was not quite so good as a month ago. It was better than a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns, 480 timplate and steel sheet mills were working at the end of July, as compared with 491 a month ago and 446 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment was fair, rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 167,678 reported 4·5 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4·4 per cent. a month ago, and 12·1 per cent. a year ago.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment during July showed

* Revised figure.

little change on the whole compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago. Branches of Trade Unions with 56,477 members reported 8.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 7.6 a month ago, and 23.9 per cent. a year ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment during July in both the spinning and weaving branches was bad, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago. A great deal of short time was worked in the spinning branch and there was much slackness in the weaving branch. Returns from firms employing 111,694 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 7.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago and of 10.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Woolen Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 26,436 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was still good, and better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 45,473 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade.—Employment continued good and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 50,026 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment continued good and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 17,700 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 1.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment was moderate and showed a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,725 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 1.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment continued good and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 19,356 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 8.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,876 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd, 1910, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 6.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed the usual seasonal decline, and was about the same as a year ago. In the provinces it was fair. In the ready-made branch it was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

Hat Trade.—Employment in the Silk hat trade was moderate and about the same as a year ago. In the Felt hat trade it was fair, and rather better than a month ago and a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment continued moderate, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 60,337 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago, and of 6.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment was fair; it was rather worse than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,138 members reported 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 4.4 per cent. a month ago, and 4.6 per cent. a year ago.

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

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment remained fair on the whole, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 51,201 reported 4.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4.8 per cent. in June, and 5.0 per cent. a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 5.4, 5.2, and 7.8.

Building Trades.—Employment was moderate; rather better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed among trade union carpenters and plumbers at the end of July was 6.4, as compared with 6.8 in June, and 10.4 a year ago.

Woodworking and Furnishing.—Employment continued moderate on the whole and was better than a year ago. With coachbuilders it continued good and with coopers fair. Trade Unions with a membership of 33,553 reported 4.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4.1 per cent. a month ago, and 7.1 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment continued moderate on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,931 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 10.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Porcelain, China and Earthenware Industry.—Employment continued fair and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 22,038 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago and of 4.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Brick Trade.—Employment during July, though still fair on the whole, showed some decline as compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 13,751 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Agricultural Labour.—The hay harvest was considerably hindered by rain in July, and in most parts of the country day labourers lost some time in consequence. There was generally a good demand for these men, but the supply was usually sufficient.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment in London was fair generally, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago. It continued slack at Liverpool. At the other principal ports it continued fair on the whole. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury), in the five weeks ended July 30th, was 12,954, an increase of 0.7 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 4.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—Fourteen disputes began in July, 1910, including a short but important strike on the North Eastern Railway. In the previous month there were 29 disputes, and 41 in July, 1909. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began, or were in progress during July, 1910, was 14,094, or 2,372 less than in June, 1910, and 155,296 less than in July, 1909. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 161,900 working days, or 5,700 more than in June, 1910, and 774,300 less than in July, 1909. Definite results were reported in the case of 14 disputes, new and old, directly involving 7,039 persons. Of these 14 disputes, 5 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 5 in favour of the employers, and 4 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in July affected 69,300 workpeople, of whom 68,500 received increases and 800 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 38,000 coal miners in Northumberland, 10,700 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Weardale, 6,900 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham and Cumberland, and 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouth. The net effect of all the changes is computed at an increase of about £1,600 per week.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION IN 1907.

THE fourth of a series of Tables* summarising for the more important trades of the country the preliminary results of the Returns received under the Census of Production Act, 1906, has recently been issued by the Board of Trade. The Tables now presented contain preliminary figures relating to the industries named in the first column of the Table given below.

The period covered by the Returns is generally the year 1907, but where the financial year of a firm is not the calendar year, the firm has been permitted to furnish particulars for a period of 12 months, ending not earlier than June 30th, 1907, nor later than June 30th, 1908.

The "gross output" shown in the Table is the gross output of each trade, *i.e.*, where goods pass through the hands of several manufacturers at different stages, their quantity and value has been registered at each stage. The value of this gross output is, therefore, greater as a whole than the value of the goods ready for export or consumption manufactured by each trade considered as a unit.

The figures entered in the Table against each class of industry show the output of its products in the year, whether sold or not, deducting any amount worked up in the same factory into goods of a kind separately classified. To a large extent, however, the products of the trades included in this Report have been returned in their finished form. On the other hand some firms have made two Returns for two separate establishments (such as a smelting works and a rolling mill), and have treated the goods transferred from one works to the other as sales and purchases. This particular form of duplication of output is not believed to be frequent in the trades included in this Report; but all such duplication as well as that arising from goods being sold by one firm and worked up by another, can be eliminated by deduction of the total cost of materials used.

In many cases where there is no large amount of duplication within the trade, the product of one factory being sold mainly to consumers or factories in other trades, it has been found possible to estimate within fairly narrow limits the value of the output of the trade taken as a whole after allowance for such internal duplication.

Where a firm makes goods for sale the value entered is the net selling value of the goods, including, of course, the value of any work done on the goods by other firms working on commission. Where a firm does work on commission the value entered is the amount received for the work, exclusive of the value of the material worked upon. In so far as such work on commission is done for other firms making Returns, the figures for gross output necessarily include twice over the payments for such work, and in order, therefore, to avoid duplication the Schedules issued required a statement of the amount paid to other firms for all work given out.

The result of deducting the total cost of materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out from the value of the gross output for any one industry or group of factories, is to give a figure which may, for convenience, be called the "net output" of the industry or the group. This figure expresses completely and without duplication the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry or group taken as a unit exceeded the value of the materials purchased from outside, *i.e.*, it represents the value added to the raw materials in the course of manufacture. This sum constitutes for any industry the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, royalties, rates, taxes, depreciation, advertisement and sales expenses, and all other similar charges as well as profits have to be defrayed.

The following short statement shows for the United Kingdom as a whole the gross output, the cost of materials used, the amount paid for work given out to other firms, the "net output" as above defined, the number employed, and the net output per person

employed for the industries covered by the present Report:—

	Gross Output, Selling Value or Value of Work Done.	Materials Used. Cost.	Work Given Out. Amount paid to Other Firms.	Net Output. Excess of Column (1) over Columns (2) and (3).	Persons Employed (except Outworkers.) Total.	Net Output per Person Employed (excluding Outworkers.)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Iron Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and Iron Quarries	1,970,000	244,000	—	1,726,000	11,008	157
Mines other than Coal and Iron	1,633,000	432,000	—	1,201,000	17,935	67
Copper and Brass Factories & Workshops (Smelting, Rolling & Casting)	17,040,000	14,059,000	29,000	2,952,000	20,827	142
Brass Factories and Workshops (Finished Goods)	6,315,000	3,138,000	28,000	3,149,000	36,541	86
Lead, Tin, Zinc, and other Metal (except Iron, Copper, Brass, Gold and Silver) Factories and Workshops	9,002,000	7,862,000	10,000	1,130,000	8,194	138
Gold and Silver Refining Factories	51,173,000	50,754,000	15,000	404,000	2,188	185
Wrought Iron and Steel Tube Factories and Workshops	6,440,000	4,386,000	—	2,054,000	20,129	102
Wire Factories and Workshops	6,519,000	4,362,000	47,000	2,110,000	17,908	118
Cutlery Factories and Workshops	1,928,000	722,000	134,000	1,072,000	14,674	73
Tool and Implement Factories and Workshops	3,665,000	1,554,000	74,000	2,037,000	23,455	87
Anchor, Chain, Nail, Bolt, Rivet, and Screw Factories and Workshops	5,634,000	3,264,000	51,000	2,319,000	27,906	83
Lock and Safe Factories and Workshops	961,000	342,000	9,000	610,000	7,418	82
Galvanizing, Sheet, Hardware, Hollow ware, Tinned and Japanned Goods, and Bedstead Factories and Workshops	15,191,000	8,956,000	72,000	6,163,000	69,700	88
Blacksmithing Factories and Workshops	2,269,000	899,000	—	1,370,000	19,848	69
Small Arms Factories and Workshops	671,000	162,000	24,000	485,000	4,450	109
Railway Carriage and Wagon Building Factories	9,609,000	6,027,000	14,000	3,568,000	28,193	127
Scientific Instruments, Apparatus, Appliances, and Accessories Factories and Workshops	2,526,000	993,000	26,000	1,507,000	14,122	107
Explosives, Ammunition, and Fireworks Factories and Workshops	4,184,000	2,631,000	—	1,553,000	13,446	116
Manufactured Fuel Factories	1,205,000	938,000	—	267,000	1,537	174
Total	147,935,000	111,725,000	533,000	35,677,000	359,479	—
Railways (Construction, Repair, and Maintenance of Permanent Way, Plant, Rolling Stock, &c.)	34,703,000	17,600,000	—	17,103,000	241,526	71
Royal Ordnance Factories	3,359,810	1,908,151	—	1,451,659	14,533	100

The output for private factories and workshops is calculated on a profit basis, while that for Railways and for Royal Ordnance Factories is calculated on the cost of production. The figures for private factories and workshops and for the establishments belonging to Railway Companies and to the War Office are, therefore, not strictly comparable as regards Gross Output and Net Output.

In addition to the number of persons employed as shown above, 1,805 outworkers are returned as borne on the books of the employing firms, *viz.*, 1,397 in the anchor, chain, nail, &c., trades, 278 in the lock and safe trades, and 130 in the scientific instrument, &c., trades. As it is possible that the total of 1,805 does not represent as many individual persons, and as most outworkers are not in constant employment, they have not been taken into account in calculating the net output per person employed, but in comparing the figures given above an allowance should be made for them.

* Cd. 5254. Census of Production, 1907, Preliminary Tables, Part IV. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 8d.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1909.

In the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for April the statistics of membership, funds, &c., of Trade Unions in the United Kingdom issued by the Board of Trade were brought up to the end of 1908. In the present article the figures of membership are continued for 1909. Particulars of the income, expenditure, and funds of 100 principal Trade Unions will be dealt with in a later issue.

At the end of 1909 the number of registered and unregistered Trade Unions known by the Department to be in existence was 1,153*, with a total membership of 2,347,461†. Of this total, mining and quarrying account for over 30 per cent., the textile trades for 16 per cent., and the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades for 15 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 1909.	Membership at end of 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Membership compared with 1908.
Building	72	163,027	- 8.2
Mining and Quarrying	82	721,041	+ 0.4
Metal, Engineering & Shipbuilding	207	357,112	- 2.4
Textile	271	364,832	+ 0.7
Boot and Shoe	13	34,764	- 0.9
Other Clothing	34	31,674	+ 3.7
Railway Service	7	112,130	- 5.5
Other Transport (Land and Water)	54	98,482	- 6.5
Printing and Allied Trades	38	70,999	- 2.7
Woodworking and Furnishing	96	39,075	- 6.2
Shop Assistants	4	53,302	+ 7.5
Other Trades	183	96,617	- 4.8
General Labour	13	110,956	+ 0.4
Employees of Public Authorities	79	93,450	+ 4.2
Total	1,153	2,347,461	- 1.4

The total membership shows a decrease of 1.4 per cent. compared with 1908 and of 2.7 per cent. compared with 1907. It shows, however, an increase of 10.9 per cent. as compared with 1906, and a much higher increase as compared with any previous year. The membership of the building trades unions shows a decline for the ninth year in succession, and is the lowest recorded since 1892 (159,144). In the mining and textile groups, on the other hand, the membership at the end of 1909 was the highest on record. The membership of Trade Unions in each of the main groups of trades for each of the ten years 1900-1909 was as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Building	253,452	249,007	245,181	238,181	225,189
Mining and Quarrying	524,174	530,994	532,115	529,056	501,790
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	342,079	338,468	337,064	337,133	334,837
Textile	246,936	245,406	248,818	246,266	249,077
Clothing	67,183	63,660	64,094	61,713	58,598
Transport	174,269	172,128	161,327	161,501	162,266
Printing	57,228	58,274	59,062	60,138	62,428
Other Occupations	292,389	309,297	308,191	299,828	304,396
Total	1,957,710	1,969,324	1,955,852	1,933,816	1,898,581
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Building	205,210	196,532	193,230	177,628	163,027
Mining and Quarrying	496,851	571,374	703,555	717,998	721,041
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	340,439	361,695	377,052	366,032	357,112
Textile	268,872	305,601	357,421	362,456	364,832
Clothing	60,419	59,831	68,833	65,637	66,438
Transport	169,247	193,155	241,113	224,053	210,612
Printing	62,368	64,451	68,221	72,970	70,999
Other Occupations	320,453	364,972	403,186	392,949	393,400
Total	1,923,868	2,117,611	2,412,611	2,379,723	2,347,461

The total membership is inclusive of females, who numbered 207,518 in 1909, as compared with 205,609 in the previous year and 124,053 in 1900. 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 1909 was 113, with a membership of 3,166,489, an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with

* Exclusive (as usual) of a few unimportant Unions from which complete returns have not been received.

† Inclusive of 21,112 members in the colonies and foreign countries.

1908. 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 1909 was respectively 698,950 (a decrease of 0.9 per cent. compared with 1908), 603,134 (an increase of 2.2 per cent.), and 307,320 (a decrease of 0.8 per cent.).

At the end of 1909 the number of Trades Councils in existence was 258. Their affiliated membership was 985,275, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. compared with the previous year.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES IN 1909.

The following particulars relating to Workmen's Wholesale and Retail Co-operative Societies in 1909 are based upon returns made to the Co-operative Union, and upon information supplied direct to the Labour Department by certain of the societies concerned.

(1) Retail Distributive Societies.

The returns show that 1,430 retail societies were at work in the United Kingdom in 1909. Their total membership amounted to 2,469,396, an increase of 2.7 per cent. over 1908: their share capital to £30,814,878, an increase of 2.6 per cent.; loan capital to £4,780,693, an increase of 4.9 per cent.; reserve and insurance funds to £1,976,564, an increase of 0.3 per cent. The sales for the year amounted to £70,423,359, an increase over 1908 of 0.9 per cent., and the profit to £10,851,739, an increase of 0.7 per cent. The 1,430 societies employed in distribution 63,256 persons to whom wages amounting to a total of £3,547,138 were paid during the year.

The following Table shows the sales of these societies in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland respectively for each of the years 1899-1909, together with the totals for the United Kingdom, and the increase and percentage increase in the year 1909 over the year 1899:—

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.*
1899	£ 35,414,557	£ 9,570,933	£ 61,956	£ 45,047,446
1900	39,326,406	10,054,410	72,751	50,053,567
1901	41,543,850	11,126,869	90,452	52,761,171
1902	43,493,094	11,711,028	110,140	55,319,262
1903	45,083,506	12,289,746	139,635	57,512,887
1904	46,209,821	12,951,886	150,178	59,311,885
1905	47,568,418	13,333,135	185,438	61,086,991
1906	49,336,474	13,816,029	201,269	63,353,772
1907	53,161,794	14,716,111	231,481	68,109,376
1908	54,779,388	14,742,691	263,709	69,785,788
1909	55,741,168	14,401,249	280,942	70,423,359
Increase in 1909 over 1899	20,326,611	4,830,316	218,986	25,375,913
Percentage Increase	57.4	50.5	353.5	56.3

The following Table shows the dividend on purchases paid to members in the year 1909 by 1,324 retail societies. The average dividend was 2s. 5½d. per £1 of purchases, compared with 2s. 6d. for 1908. Non-members usually received dividends at one-half the above rates.

Amount of Dividend per £1 of Purchases.	No. of Societies.	Membership of Societies.	Percentage of Total Membership.
6d. and under	30	11,723	0.5
Over 6d. and up to 1s.	98	61,610	2.5
" 1s.	145	178,235	7.3
" 1s. 6d.	227	448,458	18.4
" 2s.	198	473,851	19.5
" 2s. 6d.	202	755,065	31.0
" 3s.	184	280,479	11.5
" 3s. 6d.	109	144,971	6.0
" 4s.	41	91,371	3.3
Totals	1,324	2,435,763	100.0

(2) Wholesale Distributive Societies.

The English and Scottish wholesale societies are federations of 1,439 societies, mainly retail distributive but including also a few productive societies, with an aggregate membership of 2,326,135, and at the end of 1909 had a total share capital of £2,068,315, an increase over 1908 of 4.7 per cent.; loan and deposit capital of

£5,644,613*, an increase of 4.7 per cent.; and reserve and insurance funds amounting to £1,800,311, an increase over 1908 of 6.9 per cent. Their total distributive sales amounted in 1909 to £33,133,074, an increase over 1908 of 2.2 per cent.; and the profit of their distributive departments amounted to £666,326, an increase of 7.8 per cent. The two societies employed 6,525 persons in distribution, to whom they paid wages during 1909 to the amount of £543,896.

The following Table shows the sales of the two societies separately for each of the years 1899 to 1909, together with the totals for both societies and the increase and percentage increase in the year 1909 over the year 1899.

	English Society.	Scottish Society.	Total.
1899	£ 14,212,375	£ 5,014,189	£ 19,226,564
1900	16,043,889	5,463,631	21,507,520
1901	17,642,082	5,700,743	23,342,825
1902	18,397,559	6,059,119	24,456,678
1903	19,333,142	6,395,488	25,728,630
1904	19,809,166	6,801,272	26,610,438
1905	20,785,469	6,939,738	27,725,207
1906	22,510,035	7,140,183	29,650,218
1907	24,786,568	7,603,460	32,390,028
1908	24,902,842	7,531,126	32,433,968
1909	25,675,938	7,457,136	33,133,074
Increase in 1909 over 1899	11,463,563	2,442,947	13,906,510
Percentage Increase	80.7	48.7	72.3

Dividend to members on purchases was paid by the English Society at the rate of 4d. per £1 of purchases, and by the Scottish Society at the rate of 8d. per £1. Non-members received dividends upon their purchases to the extent of one-half the above rates.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Coalminers, Ayrshire.

In connection with a dispute as to rates of wages, a stoppage of work involving about 650 workpeople began on February 15th at collieries in the Kilwinning and Galston districts, Ayrshire. Negotiations between the parties having failed to result in a settlement of the dispute, Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., of the Board of Trade, invited representatives of the Ayrshire Coal Owners' Association and of the Scottish Miners' Federation to meet him for the purpose of discussing the position and, if possible, of arriving at a method of settling the dispute. This invitation was accepted and a conference was held under Mr. Askwith's chairmanship at Glasgow on May 12th. At this conference a proposal framed by the Chairman to refer the dispute to the decision of a committee of three (one appointed by the Coal Owners, one by the Miners, and one by the Board of Trade) was provisionally adopted. This proposal was subsequently ratified on behalf of the parties and a Committee was appointed consisting of the Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., chairman, appointed by the Board of Trade, Mr. David Ritchie, appointed by the Coal Owners, and Mr. James Brown, appointed by the Miners. The Committee sat at Ayr on July 12th and the three following days, and issued a unanimous decision under which certain increases were made in the rates per ton of coal payable to the miners and in the rates of wages of the underground datal men. The committee also decided that no alteration should be made in the rates at present paid for machine-got coal.

Carters and Rolleymen, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

On May 23rd, 1910, the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, acting on behalf of certain of their members employed as carters and rolleymen, applied to the Newcastle and Gateshead Master Carters' Association for increases in the rates of pay and for a reduction in the hours of labour of these workpeople. As the result of negotiations between the parties, in which the Lord Mayor of Newcastle acted as mediator, it was agreed that the claims of the men should be referred to arbitration and that, in the meantime, a Conciliation Board should be formed. On July 22nd the parties applied for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration, and on July 27th, the Board of Trade appointed a Court consisting of

* Of this £3,472,324 was used in productive operations, which will be dealt with in a later issue.

Mr. W. B. Yates, Chairman, Mr. T. Ratcliffe Ellis, from the employers' panel, and Mr. John Burnett, from the labour panel.

Painters, Leigh.

Disputes having arisen between the Leigh and District Master Builders' Association and the Operative Painters, the parties, on August 5th, applied jointly to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the matters in dispute. The Board of Trade, on August 8th, appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson to act as arbitrator.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Anstey.

Differences having arisen as to the adjustment, amendment, and interpretation of certain parts of the piecework or quantities statement for the lasting department of the shoe trade of Anstey, dated 20th December, 1909, the points at issue were, at the request of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Anstey, referred to Ald. T. Smith, J.P. of Leicester, acting as umpire. Mr. Smith issued his decision on July 18th in the form of an amending "statement."

TRADE BOARDS.

Regulations, dated July 22, 1910, made by the Board of Trade, under Section 12 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 22), as to the Constitution of District Trade Committees.*

The Trade Boards Act provides that a Trade Board may establish district trade committees in accordance with regulations made for the purpose by the Board of Trade and acting for such area as the Trade Board may determine.

The Board of Trade have now made the following Regulations with regard to such committees.

1. Any District Trade Committee established by a Trade Board formed under the Trade Boards Act shall consist of:—

- Members of the Trade Board representing employers and workers in equal proportions.
- Such one or more Appointed Members of Trade Boards as may be directed to act on the Committee by the Board of Trade.
- Representatives of local employers and workers in equal proportions.

2. When a Trade Board desire to establish a District Trade Committee they shall furnish to the Board of Trade a statement showing the areas for which the District Trade Committee is to be established, and the Board of Trade shall, after giving an opportunity to the Trade Board to be heard, determine the number of representative members of the Trade Board to be nominated as members of the District Trade Committee by the members of the Trade Board representing employers and workers respectively, and the number and method of selection of members of the District Trade Committee other than those nominated by members of the Trade Board, due regard being paid to the proper representation of home-workers.

3. The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of a District Trade Committee shall be such of the members of the Committee as may be nominated by the Chairman of the Trade Board.

4. Members of the Trade Board representing employers or workers shall be chosen to act upon a District Trade Committee by the representatives of employers or workers, as the case may be, on the Trade Board. A casual vacancy shall be filled in the same manner.

5. The Board of Trade may, if they think it necessary in order to secure proper representation of any classes of employers or workers, after giving an opportunity to the District Trade Committee to be heard, nominate additional representative members on the District Trade Committee, and such representative members may be nominated either for the whole term of office of the District Trade Committee or for any part thereof, but the number of such additional members acting at any one time shall not exceed one-third of the total number of representative members of the District Trade Committee constituted in the first instance.

6. The term of office of a District Trade Committee shall end with the term of office of the Trade Board.

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

8. Any representative of employers or workers who fails without reasonable cause to attend one-half of the total number of meetings in one year shall vacate his seat on the District Trade Committee.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910. No. 769. Price 1d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

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

10. Every District Trade Committee shall as soon as possible appoint a standing sub-committee for the purpose prescribed in Section 12 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1909.

11. In order to constitute a meeting of a District Trade Committee, at least one-third of the whole number of the members must be present.

12. Such of the appointed Members of Trade Boards shall act on each District Trade Committee or sub-committee as may be directed by the Board of Trade, provided that the number of Appointed Members acting on the same District Trade Committee or sub-committee at the same time shall be less than half the total number of members representing employers and members representing workers.

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

SYDNEY BUXTON.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1910.

Regulations, dated July 25, 1910, made by the Board of Trade, establishing a Trade Board, under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 22) for the Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade in Great Britain engaged in making Garments to be worn by Male Persons.

The Board of Trade have made the following Regulations:—

1. A Trade Board shall be established for those branches of the Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade in Great Britain which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons.

2. The Board shall consist of not less than 29 and not more than 37 persons, namely, three or five appointed members, and members representing employers and workers, respectively, in equal proportions. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be such of the members as may be nominated by the Board of Trade.

3. Ten members, representing employers in the above branches of trade who are occupiers of factories within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Acts and are not habitually engaged in sub-contracting, shall be chosen by the Board of Trade as follows:—

2 members after considering names supplied by such employers in ...	Scotland.
2 Do. do. ...	The Counties of Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire.
1 Do. do. ...	The Counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Flint, Denbigh, Carnarvon, Anglesea, Merioneth and Montgomery.
1 member after considering names supplied by such employers in ...	The Counties of Derby, Stafford, Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Oxford, Northampton,* Rutland, Leicester, and Nottingham.
1 Do. do. ...	The Counties of Lincoln, Huntingdon,† Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, (outside the Metropolitan Police boundary).
2 Do. do. ...	London and the Counties of Essex (within the Metropolitan Police boundary), Middlesex, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Surrey, Kent and Sussex.
1 Do. do. ...	The Counties of Berkshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Wiltshire, Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecknock, Radnor, Cardigan, Carmarthen and Pembroke.

A casual vacancy among members representing such employers shall be filled in the same manner.

Three members representing employers in the above trade (other than those employers who are occupiers of factories within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Acts and are not habitually engaged in sub-contracting) shall be chosen by the Board of Trade after considering names supplied by such employers. A casual vacancy among members representing such employers shall be filled in the same manner.

* Excluding the City of Peterborough.
† Including the City of Peterborough.

4. Thirteen members representing the workers shall be chosen by the Board of Trade after considering names supplied by workers in the above trade, due regard being paid to the proper representation of home workers. A casual vacancy among members representing workers shall be filled in the same manner.

5. The Board of Trade may, after giving an opportunity to the Trade Board to be heard, extend the functions of the Trade Board by bringing within their scope any other branch of tailoring covered by paragraph (1) of the schedule to the Trade Boards Act. The Board of Trade shall give three months' notice of their intention to bring any such branch of work within the scope of the Trade Board by advertisement in the *London Gazette* and *Edinburgh Gazette* and so far as practicable in trade papers.

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

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

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

9. Every member of the Board shall have one vote. Provided that the Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy-Chairman, may if he think it desirable, and shall at the request of more than half of the members representing employers or workers, take a vote of the representative members by sides, and in such a case the vote of the majority of members of either side present and voting shall be the vote of that side. In such a division the Appointed Members shall not vote, but in the event of the division resulting in a disagreement the question shall be decided by a majority vote of the Appointed Members.

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

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

Dated this 25th day of July, 1910.

Sydney Buxton.

Paper Box Trade Board.

The first meeting of the Paper Box Trade Board for Great Britain was held on August 11th and 12th at the Office of Trade Boards, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN CONNECTION WITH BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

THE Board of Trade, under the powers conferred on them by Section 2 (5) of the Labour Exchanges Act have appointed Advisory Trade Committees for Labour Exchanges in the London and in the West Midlands areas.

The following are the members of the LONDON TRADE COMMITTEE:—Sir Alfred Edmund Bateman, K.C.M.G. (Chairman). *Representing Employers*: Messrs. C. Bartholomew, J. Causton, C. Corelli, J. Collie Foster, J. P. Halket, F. Capel Hanbury, J. J. Keliher, W. Lawrence, Stanley Machin, Sidney Pascall, G. Pocock, W. W. Ratcliff, F. G. Rice, W. Shepherd, and T. A. Wheatley; *Representing Workmen*: Messrs. J. Batchelor, J. Black, C. W. Bowerman, M.P., B. Cooper, M. Daly, H. W. Howes, Miss M. R. Macarthur, Miss J. A. Main, Messrs. S. March, J. O'Grady, M.P., T. O'Grady, S. Stennett, J. E. Williams, Sidney J. Wright, and another yet to be appointed.

The first meeting of the Committee was held at the Board of Trade on July 28th, when Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board, took the chair and welcomed the Committee. Sir Alfred Bateman was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee selected four of their members to serve on the Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment in connection with the Labour Exchanges in London.

The Trade Committee for the WEST MIDLANDS AREA is

composed as follows:—*Representing Employers*: Messrs. T. H. Ash, J.P., J. H. Barker, F. W. Cook, J.P., J. Wilcox Edge, J.P., S. Gibson, Ed. Hickman, J.P., S. Johnstone, G. Macpherson, J.P., J. S. Napier, T. J. Seaman, G. Shipway, J.P., H. Smith, and another yet to be appointed; *Representing Workmen*: Messrs. S. Albiston, W. J. Aucott, J.P., J. Chater, W. J. Davis, J.P., H. Emery, T. Jones, J.P., J. Kesterton, J. Lovatt, H. Simpson, A. Stanley, M.P., J. Taylor, J. Thickett, and F. Tuttell. The Committee held its first meeting at Birmingham on August 11th.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT in connection with the Labour Exchanges in London has been appointed in accordance with the Special Rules with regard to the registration of juvenile applicants. The following are the members of the Committee:—The Hon. R. D. Denman, M.P. (Chairman). *Nominated by the L.C.C.*: Miss N. Adler, Miss M. Frere and Messrs. F. R. Anderson, R. Bray, G. Dew, and C. Jackson; *Nominated by Advisory Trade Committee*: Messrs. G. Bartholomew and T. A. Wheatley representing employers, and Miss M. Macarthur and Mr. S. J. Wright representing workpeople; *Nominated by the Trade Board*: Mrs. A. Dunn Gardner, Miss M. E. King, and Mr. G. E. Reiss. Three other members have still to be appointed.

Mr. Sydney Buxton took the chair at a preliminary meeting held at the Board of Trade on Wednesday, August 3rd.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.

THE Local Government Board has recently published a Report* by Dr. Newsholme, the Medical Officer to the Board, on Infant and Child Mortality. The objects aimed at in the preparation of the report were "(1) to determine on the basis of our national statistics, whether reduction of infant mortality implies any untoward influence on the health of survivors to later years; (2) to indicate the communities which are characterised by a continuing high rate of infant mortality, and (3) to assess, so far as is possible, the relative value of the different factors of excessive infant mortality." The Report is divided into three parts. Part I. discusses the relationship of infant mortality to mortality at higher ages; Part II. deals with the incidence of infant mortality in different parts of England and Wales; and Part III. with the causes. The statistics dealt with in the report relate principally to the year 1908, and it appears that in 1908 one out of every three deaths at all ages occurred among children under five years of age, one out of five among infants (*i.e.*, children under 12 months old), and one out of nine deaths at all ages among infants under three months old.

Mortality in the first five years of life is very unequally distributed, the death-rate at these ages in some counties being twice as high as in others. The death rate in England and Wales among children under 12 months old was 120.4 per 1,000 births in 1908, and ranged from 154.3 per 1,000 births in Glamorganshire to 73.0 in Oxfordshire. Taking extreme instances, the infant death-rate is twice as high, and the death-rate for the next four years of life is 2½ times as high, in Glamorgan, Durham, Northumberland, and Monmouth as in Oxford, Hereford, Berkshire, and Wiltshire.

Among the administrative counties, Durham, Norfolk, and Northumberland had during 1908 the highest death-rates within seven days of birth, and Hereford, Berkshire, Kent, and Surrey the lowest death-rates. Taking the whole of the first month of life together, Durham, Northumberland, and Carmarthen occupied the worst position, the above rural counties along with Oxford the best position.

In the aggregate of the first three months of life, Northumberland, Durham, Carmarthen, and Glamorgan were worst, while Oxford and Hereford were best. During the second three months of life Glamorgan, Durham, Monmouth, Stafford, and Northumberland were worse, while Gloucester and Dorset were best. In the second half of infancy, Glamorgan, Durham, Monmouth, and Carnarvon were worst, while Hereford, Oxford and

* Cd. 5263. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1s. 6d.

Wiltshire were best. The differences in these extreme instances roughly mean that for equal numbers born, nearly twice as many deaths occur in the first three months of infancy, and three times, or more than three times, as many deaths in the next nine months of infancy in the counties having the most unfavourable, as in the counties having the most favourable, death rates.

A heavy infant mortality implies a heavier death rate up to five years of age; and right up to adult life the districts suffering from a heavy child mortality have higher death rates than the districts whose infant mortality is low. Dr. Newsholme gives evidence that there is no essential casual relation between a high birth rate and a high rate of infant mortality and infers from a careful study of the death rate in England and Wales during the last fifty years at each of the first five years of life that it is doubtful whether any appreciably greater selection or "weeding out" is exercised by a heavier than by a lighter infant mortality. Any such effect, if it exists, is concealed behind the overwhelming influence exerted by the evil environment to which children are exposed in districts of high infant mortality. It is strictly correct, therefore, to say that a high infant mortality implies a high prevalence of the conditions which determine national inferiority, and in this respect the Report points out that the counties of Glamorgan, Durham, Northumberland, and Monmouth, and to a somewhat smaller extent the counties of Carmarthen, Staffordshire, Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire are—happily to a decreasing extent—centres of national weakness.

Excessive mortality in infancy implies excessive mortality in later life. This is shown in the statistics of the different counties and sub-divisions of counties in the year 1908 for the ages 0-1 and 1-5. It is also shown for each of the first five years of life in the experience of England and Wales over a long series of years. Counties having excessive infant death rates also on the whole have excessive death rates throughout the first twenty years of life, and counties having low infant death rates have low death rates throughout the first twenty years of life, though the superiority is not so great at the later as at the earlier ages.

Infant mortality is always highest in crowded centres of population and in those counties where, under urban conditions of life, filthy privies are permitted, where scavenging is neglected, and where streets and yards are to a great extent not "made up" or paved. Thus local sanitary authorities are largely responsible for the continuance of excessive infant mortality, and, until they fulfil satisfactorily their elementary tasks, effects in the direction of domestic hygiene can only be partially successful. The chief conditions that will produce a low infantile mortality are efficient domestic and municipal sanitation, good housing, and intelligent and painstaking "mothering."

The Report emphasises the importance of more detailed investigation of all deaths occurring in infancy, as a guide to administrative action, and recommends that in each district an effort should be made to ascertain the number of still-births, and to investigate where practicable the circumstances connected with these and with the deaths of infants in the first month of life.

Inquiries under the Notification of Births Act will throw light on the character of the attendance available for women during child-birth, and on the availability of additional help when required. So far no exact information is obtainable as to the probable relation between the conditions under which child-birth occurs and the number of deaths in the first week of life, but the evidence already available points to the conclusion that infant mortality can be lowered by giving adequate training and help to midwives. This especially applies to the saving of infant life at and soon after birth. It has also to be remembered that the midwife's influence with the mother, whom she has helped in her need, is very great; and it is her advice as to the management and particularly as to the feeding of the infant which is most likely to be followed.

The Report also states that experience is already showing the value of the work being done by Health Visitors who, under present conditions, form an almost indispensable aid in influencing mothers in the management of their infants, and recommends the adoption of the Notification of Births Act as a necessary preliminary to the prompt giving of such aid.

The efficient administration of the Midwives Act, the adoption of the Notification of Births Act and of additional arrangements for giving instruction in infant hygiene are stated to be needed urgently in the counties in which infant mortality is excessive.

COTTON SPINNING TRADE WAGES AGREEMENT.

On July 15th, at a conference of representatives of the employers and operatives in the cotton spinning industry of Lancashire, called to consider the employers' claim for a reduction in wages of 5 per cent., the following terms of settlement were recommended for adoption:—

That the demand for a 5 per cent. reduction be withdrawn on the following conditions:—

- (1) That the words "One year" in Clause 4 of the Brooklands Agreement be amended to "Two years."
- (2) That no demand either for an advance or a reduction in present wages be made for a period of five years from this date.
- (3) That Clause 2 hereof shall not prevent the formation of Lists where such Lists do not exist, or the adjustment of existing Lists.

These proposals having been approved by the constituents of the parties to the conference were formally signed on August 8th. The amended Clause 4 of the Brooklands Agreement now reads as follows:—

That subject to the last preceding Clause, and with a view to prevent the Cotton Spinning Trade from being in an unsettled state too frequently from causes such as the present dispute, to the disadvantage of all parties concerned, no advance or reduction of such wages as aforesaid shall in future be sought for by the Employers or the Employed until after the expiration of at least two years from the date of the previous advance or reduction, as the case may be, nor shall any such advance or reduction when agreed upon be more or less than 5 per cent. upon the then current standard wages being paid.

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.

N.B.—Full information as to the Regulations of the Canadian Government respecting the admission of immigrants can be obtained on application to the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers, female servants, and to a less extent for mechanics, (chiefly those in the building trades), and strong railway labourers; but all immigrants must fulfil the regulations with regard to admission. It is late in the season for mechanics to go to Canada. The coal mining strike at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, is still unsettled. During July a strike of conductors and trainmen occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, but a settlement has taken place.

Emigrants are warned against going to the newly-reported goldfields in the North of British Columbia, unless they are skilled prospectors, or have ample means of their own.

Commonwealth of Australia.

New South Wales—The demand for farmers, farm hands, and female domestic servants is large, and to these classes assisted passages are granted upon selection. For mechanics there is at present no special demand.

Victoria.—There is a good demand for farm labourers, generally useful men, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, and female servants, a fair demand for general labourers, and a poor demand for gold and coal miners. Victoria is now inaugurating a new Immigration Scheme, by which farms of 10 to 200 acres may be purchased by farm

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

labourers and farmers, and 80 per cent. of their passage money be advanced; application must be made to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London.

South Australia—There is a good demand for farmers and farm hands, and it is reported that there is a scarcity of first-class men of the following classes—masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, blacksmiths, and good pick and shovel men.

Queensland.—There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers and dairy hands, but not much for mechanics. Female domestic servants for general work are wanted in most parts, and if selected may obtain free passages. Approved agriculturists can obtain assisted passages.

Western Australia.—Farmers, farm labourers and female domestic workers are wanted, and cheap passages are granted to suitable persons of these classes. There is little demand for mechanics.

New Zealand.

Reduced passages to New Zealand are offered to agriculturists with a little money, landing between September and January, and to female domestic servants who will have £2 on landing at any time. There is an excellent opening for farm hands who understand dairying, for small farmers with a little capital, and for general female servants. The supply of mechanics and general labourers is for the most part sufficient.

South Africa.

The improvement in the Labour Market in South Africa is hardly sufficient to justify men going there to seek for employment unless they are prepared to keep themselves for several weeks after arrival. There is no special shortage of labour. There is some demand for female servants, but these should apply first to the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, S.W.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 257 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

FRANCE.

Employment in June.*—Employment in the building and allied trades was good. In the metal trades it was satisfactory on the whole, especially at Paris. There was a slight decrease in the amount of unemployment among tin-box makers (for fish preserving) along the coast of Brittany. In the textile trades short time continued to be worked for at least one day per week in many cotton centres, but in other textile branches employment continued satisfactory. Employment continued good for power-loom silk weavers. The tailoring and dressmaking trades continued fully employed, especially at Paris. Having regard to the season of the year the printing trades were satisfactorily employed, notwithstanding a further slight decline. The proportion of unemployed among coopers was still high. Employment among pottery workers at Limoges was far from satisfactory. Vineyard workers in the South of France were well employed in preserving the vines against diseases due to the excessive rain. Owing to the same cause woodcutters (who at this time of year are usually engaged in field labour) experienced considerable unemployment. Employment among market gardeners around Paris was satisfactory.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in June were received by the French Labour Department from 1,015 trade unions, with an

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

aggregate membership of 266,164. Excluding returns from the miners' unions of the Pas-de-Calais department, 4.7 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 5.4 per cent. in the previous month, and 6.4 per cent. in June, 1909.†

Coal Mining in June.*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during June was 5.90, as compared with 5.97 in the previous month, and 5.89 in June, 1909. Taking surface and underground workers together, 79.50 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 20.41 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 79.50 and 19.81, and in June, 1909, 68.33 and 31.47.

Labour Disputes in June.*—One hundred and sixty-four disputes (162 strikes and 2 lock-outs) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in June, as compared with 146 in the preceding month and 71 in June, 1909. In 159 of the new disputes 18,973 workpeople took part, as compared with 12,338 who took part in 138 of the May disputes, and 6,632 who took part in 61 of the disputes of June, 1909. The trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were the building (46), textile (35), metal (19), transport (16) and woodworking (14). Of 192 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 37 ended in favour of the workpeople and 58 in favour of the employers, while 97 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in June.*—Eleven instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in June. In 7 cases committees of conciliation were formed, and succeeded in settling 4 of the disputes. One of the 4 remaining cases was settled by arbitration after conciliation procedure had failed; in 2 the employers declined the proposed mediation; in the fourth a collective agreement was formally signed before the Justice of the Peace.

Creation of National Department of Compulsory Old-Age and Infirmary Insurance.—In the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for April some account was given of the law of April 5th, 1910, instituting compulsory old-age and infirmity insurance in France. A further step has now been taken by the issue of a decree, dated July 16th, 1910,§ which creates a National Old-Age Pension Office, under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift.

GERMANY.

Employment in June.—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department) for July, the state of the labour market in June showed little change on the whole from the previous month. In the Building Trades, however, the termination of the lock-out was followed by a considerable increase in activity.

Coal Mining.—In the Ruhr and Saar districts there was a slight decline in employment; in Upper Silesia, however, an improvement was reported. Employment declined in the lignite industry.

Metal and Engineering Trades.—In these trades employment was not so good as in May.

The Textile Trades showed little change as compared with May. There was scarcity of employment for cotton spinners in all parts of Germany. In the weaving of cotton coloured stuffs some improvement was reported from South-West and Central Germany, while in Saxony and Thuringia employment was good among weavers of cotton clothing stuffs. In woollen cloth manufacture some improvement was reported from Grünberg and Görlitz. At Aachen the Cloth Manufacturers' Association reported a decline, which is attributed chiefly to the high price of raw materials and the less prosperous condition of the export trade.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in these trades declined somewhat.

* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department.)
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on page 257. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."

‡ Revised figure.
§ Journal Officiel de la République Française, July 18th, 1910

Employment in Second Quarter of 1910.*.—The Reichs-Arbeitsblatt states that returns relating to unemployment during the second quarter of 1910 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of 1,479,155. From certain branches of the unions reporting, however, no returns were available; omitting these the membership covered was 1,473,897, of whom 28,877 (or 2.0 per cent.) were stated to be unemployed on July 2nd, as compared with 29,332 (also 2.0 per cent.) on May 28th, and 26,757 (or 1.8 per cent.) on April 30th. The corresponding percentage for the end of the second quarter of 1909 was 2.8.

The following Table shows for all unions reporting, and for each of the twelve principal unions for which figures are available, the membership at the end of the second quarter of 1910, the percentage of members returned as out of work on a certain day near the end of each month of the quarter, and the corresponding percentage for the end of the second quarter of 1909:—

Name of Union.	Member-ship at end of Second Quarter.†	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of			
		June, 1910.†	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	June, 1909.
All Unions making Returns ...	1,473,897	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.8
Principal Unions:—					
Miners	118,843	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ...	404,574	1.6	1.7	1.8	3.8
Engineers & Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker) ...	38,457	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.9
Metal Workers (Christian) ...	26,629	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.5
Textile Workers (Christian) ...	31,973	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.5
Boot and Shoe Makers ...	35,712	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.3
Transport Workers ...	104,919	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.3
Printers	57,734	5.0	4.0	2.8	6.1
Bookbinders	25,708	2.8	3.1	2.7	4.0
Woodworkers	154,199	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.3
Brewery Workers	34,765	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5
Factory Workers (trades not specified)	157,426	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2

A measure of the volume of unemployment among members of trade unions making returns to the German Labour Department is afforded by a calculation of the proportion of possible working days lost through lack of employment. According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt 1,812,815 days were lost in the second quarter of 1910, or 1.7 per cent. of the total number of possible working days. The corresponding percentages for the preceding quarter and for the second quarter of 1909 were 1.7 and 1.9 respectively. Days lost through working short time are not included in these figures.

Dispute in German Shipbuilding Industry.—Despatches from H.M. Ambassador at Berlin and H.M. Acting Consul-General at Hamburg, dated August 4th and 8th, report concerning a strike of workpeople in German shipyards. The dispute began on August 4th, the demands of the strikers including a reduction in the length of the working day from 10 to 9 hours (8 on Saturdays), and an increase in the rate of pay for overtime. At first the dispute was confined to Hamburg, where between 7,000 and 8,000 men ceased work, but it soon spread to other yards. On August 5th, 10,000 men were reported to be on strike in Hamburg alone.

[Newspaper reports state that, in reply to the above strike, a partial lock-out was declared by the employers in German shipbuilding yards on August 11th. At Stettin, Lübeck, Flensburg and Rostock 60 per cent. of the men were locked out. On the 14th all the private shipbuilding yards in Germany (except the "West Prussian" at Dantzig and Elbing) were reported to be practically idle, the number of workpeople affected being nearly 35,000.]

HOLLAND.‡

Employment in June.—Employment in the building trades was fairly good, but declined somewhat as compared with the previous month. In iron and steel works

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on page 257. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."

† The precise date to which the figures relate is July 2nd.

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

it was regular but only fair. In the engineering trades it was favourable; in shipbuilding it varied, though there was little unemployment on the whole. In the diamond trades the situation continued favourable, the proportion of trade unionists out of work at the end of the month being below 1.5 per cent. According to the majority of the reports employment in the textile trades was good. In the printing trades it continued good, though there was some seasonal unemployment and slackness in certain towns.

Labour Disputes in June.—The number of disputes reported as having begun in June was 14, in 13 of which about 300 workpeople were directly concerned. During the month 17 disputes came to an end (including 11 of the new ones). Of these, two terminated in favour of the workpeople and two in favour of the employers, while 11 were compromised; in the two remaining cases the result was not known.

BELGIUM.*

Employment in June.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.5 per cent. of the 40,113 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of June, compared with 2.1 per cent. in May, and 2.6 per cent. in June, 1909. †

Labour Disputes in June.—Six disputes (5 strikes and one lock-out), affecting 365 workpeople (all directly) were reported to have commenced in June. Six other disputes, which had commenced before June, and in which 1,024 persons were involved (736 directly and 288 indirectly), were also in progress during a part or the whole of the month. Of 7 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 3, affecting 93 persons, ended in favour of the workpeople, and one, affecting 11 persons, in favour of the employers, while 2, affecting 713 persons, were compromised. The 2 remaining disputes were related, a strike of gilders leading to a lock-out in the Brussels district, and the latter being ended by a compromise.

SWITZERLAND.

Canton of Geneva: Women and "Tribunaux de Prud'hommes."—Under article 4 of the Geneva constitutional law of October 29th, 1882, employers, employees and workpeople of the male sex only were qualified as electors and as members of the courts established in that canton for the settlement of disputes between workpeople and their employers and known as "tribunaux de prud'hommes." This has been amended by a new law † which provides that employers, employees and workpeople of either sex are eligible if they are of Swiss nationality, are over 20 years of age and reside in the canton of Geneva.

The new law was submitted to the referendum in February last and has now received the sanction of the Federal authorities in a decree dated June 20th, 1910. §

NORWAY.

Strike in the Building Trades at Christiania.—A despatch from H.M. Minister at Christiania, dated July 7th, reports a strike affecting 15,000 bricklayers and masons, plumbers, carpenters, painters and others engaged in the building trades of that town, which began on May 4th and terminated on June 22nd. The points in dispute upon which an agreement has been arrived at are (1) wages offered by the employers prior to the strike, (2) the principle of a guaranteed hourly wage for piece-work, and (3) freedom of foremen to belong to a trade union.

The new rates of wages are as follows:—bricklayers and masons 8½d. per hour, and 8½d. in 1911; carpenters 6½d. per hour, to be increased to 7½d. in 1911, and 8d. in 1913; painters 7½d., with 7½d. in 1911, and 8d. in 1913; plumbers a minimum rate of 5½d. or 6d. per hour, according as they have worked 5 or 7 years, and, in addition, an increase of ¼d. per hour where they earn 7d.

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

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on page 257. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."

‡ *Feuille Fédérale Suisse*, April 27th, 1910.

§ *Ibid*; July 6th, 1910.

or under, and ½d. per hour where over 7d.; labourers 5½d., 6½d. or 7d. per hour according to the class of work upon which they are engaged.

The new agreement is to continue in force for five years.

UNITED STATES.

Employment in New York State: End of First Quarter of 1910.—In the *Bulletin* of the Department of Labour of the State of New York for June are published statistics of unemployment among members of trade unions* in New York State on March 31st last. The figures are based on returns covering all unions in the State which reported, and have a wider basis, therefore, than the figures relating to representative unions only which were published on p.159 of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for May last.

On March 31st out of a total of 389,501 members as to whom returns were furnished, 62,851, or 16.1 per cent. were reported idle, as compared with 10.3 per cent. out of a total of 359,787 at the end of September, 1909 (the last date for which similar returns for all Unions were made), and 21.1 per cent. out of a total of 353,035 at the end of March, 1909.

The following Table shows the percentage reported unemployed in certain groups of trades at the end of March owing to causes other than labour disputes and disability, the corresponding figures for September and March, 1909, being added for the purpose of comparison:—

Group of Trades.	Member-ship reporting at end of Mar., 1910.	Unemployed Percentage reported through causes other than disputes or disability at end of		
		Mar., 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Mar., 1909.
Building, Stoneworking, &c. ...	116,875	22.1	12.4	34.9
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	30,573	4.0	6.3	15.9
Clothing ...	63,616	13.9	14.6	11.8
Transport ...	63,039	13.9	3.4	18.5
Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ...	25,631	5.0	3.7	6.5
Woodworking and Furniture ...	8,821	13.2	8.8	15.9
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ...	25,878	8.8	7.8	10.0
Hotels and Restaurants ...	5,362	6.5	5.7	9.4
Stationary Enginemen ...	11,915	1.9	1.9	6.1
Public Employment ...	14,547	1.8	3.0	8.1
Other ...	23,244	3.0	10.0	9.7
Total ...	389,501	13.4	8.6	19.7

Employment in Massachusetts: End of Second Quarter of 1910.—The Massachusetts Labour Bureau has kindly furnished early information as to the statistics of unemployment on June 30th, 1910, among members of trade unions in the State. These are based on returns to the Bureau from 841 unions with 121,849 members. The statistics relating to the end of the preceding quarter were based on returns from 837 unions with 117,082 members, and those for June, 1909, on returns from 780 unions with 105,949 members.

The particulars for each of the three dates referred to are summarised in the following table:—

Cause of Unemployment.	Members of Trade Unions returned as Unemployed.					
	Number.			Percentage*		
	June 30th, 1910.	Mar. 31st, 1910.	June 30th, 1909.	June 30th, 1910.	Mar. 31st, 1910.	June 30th, 1909.
Lack of Work or Material...	6,570	6,186	4,913	5.39	5.28	4.64
Unfavourable Weather ...	67	113	25	0.05	0.10	0.02
Temporary Shut Downs for Repairs, Vacations, Stock-taking, &c.	327	221	259	0.27	0.19	0.25
Total ...	6,964	6,520	5,197	5.71	5.57	4.91
Strikes or Lock-outs ...	118	96	344	0.10	0.08	0.32
Disability ...	1,436	1,646	1,195	1.18	1.41	1.13
Grand Total ...	8,518	8,262	6,736	6.99	7.06	6.36

Thus the percentage unemployed, excluding persons out of work owing to strikes or lock-outs or disability was 5.71 on June 30th, as compared with 5.57 on March 31st, and 4.91 a year ago, while taking account of all causes the percentages at these dates were 6.99, 7.06, and 6.36 respectively.

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on p. 257. See also note under "Labour Abroad."

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN JULY.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 502 Returns—445 from Employers, 43 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry continued fair during July; it was not quite so good as a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,344 pits employing 661,295 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked during the four weeks ended July 23rd, 1910, was 4.97, as compared with 5.10 in the previous month, and 5.22 a year ago. All three periods were affected by holidays, and some time was lost in Northumberland and Durham during July, 1910, on account of the North Eastern Railway dispute.

Of the 661,295 workpeople covered by the Returns 389,071 (58.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended July 23rd, 1910, while 250,940 (37.9 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Mon. (5.78), and the lowest in Gloucester and Somerset (4.22).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week by the pits during the four weeks ended July 23rd, 1910, together with the figures for similar periods in June, 1910, and July, 1909. Collieries at which there were disputes causing loss of employment are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in July, 1910.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
		July 23rd, 1910.†	June 25th, 1910.†	July 24th, 1909.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	46,042	4.90	5.06	5.16	- 0.16	- 0.26
Durham ...	125,614	5.19	5.19	5.41	...	- 0.22
Cumberland ...	5,861	5.25	5.04	5.58	+ 0.21	- 0.33
South Yorkshire ...	73,489	5.17	5.18	5.34	- 0.01	- 0.17
West Yorkshire ...	25,290	4.46	4.73	4.79	- 0.27	- 0.33
Lancashire and Cheshire	58,165	4.37	4.63	4.72	- 0.26	- 0.35
Derbyshire ...	42,646	4.40	4.49	4.99	- 0.09	- 0.59
Nottingham and Leicester	33,239	4.24	4.38	4.82	- 0.14	- 0.58
Staffordshire ...	27,819	4.54	4.42	4.79	+ 0.12	- 0.25
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	8,155	4.70	4.67	4.93	+ 0.03	- 0.20
Gloucester and Somerset	7,912	4.22	4.16	4.68	+ 0.06	- 0.46
North Wales ...	9,668	5.07	5.31	5.18	- 0.24	- 0.11
South Wales and Mon. ...	141,137	5.78	5.83	5.87	- 0.05	- 0.09
ENGLAND AND WALES	605,037	5.03	5.11	5.27	- 0.08	- 0.24
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland ...	25,366	4.37	5.04	4.72	- 0.67	- 0.35
The Lothians ...	4,400	4.27	5.16	5.11	- 0.89	- 0.84
Fife ...	25,905	4.24	4.71	4.55	- 0.47	- 0.31
SCOTLAND	55,671	4.30	4.89	4.67	- 0.59	- 0.37
IRELAND ...	587	5.12	5.32	4.95	- 0.20	+ 0.17
United Kingdom ...	661,295	4.97	5.10	5.22	- 0.13	- 0.25

Compared with a month ago (after making allowance for holidays) employment showed but little change. There was a decline in Yorkshire and North Wales. In Cumberland and Staffordshire there was some improvement.

Compared with a year ago there was some decline in all districts except Ireland. This decline was most marked (making due allowance for holidays) in the Northern Counties, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Warwick, Worcester and Salop, and Gloucester and Somerset.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked per week, according

* 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 periods were affected by holidays.

to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged:—

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in July, 1910.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
		July 23rd, 1910.†	June 25th, 1910.†	July 24th, 1909.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ...	8,064	Days. 5.40	Days. 5.60	Days. 5.39	Days. - 0.20	Days. + 0.01
Coking ...	35,635	5.15	5.29	5.28	- 0.14	- 0.13
Gas ...	44,055	5.08	5.00	5.35	+ 0.08	- 0.27
House ...	79,949	4.33	4.28	4.84	+ 0.05	- 0.51
Steam ...	264,021	5.29	5.41	5.41	- 0.12	- 0.12
Mixed ...	229,571	4.77	4.97	5.11	- 0.20	- 0.34
All Descriptions ...	661,295	4.97	5.10	5.22	- 0.13	- 0.25

Compared with a month ago there was some improvement at pits producing gas and house coal. Compared with a year ago there was a decline at pits producing all classes of coal except anthracite, the decline being greatest at pits producing house coal.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in July, 1910, amounted to 5,647,253 tons, or 491,557 tons less than in June, 1910, and 213,069 tons less than in July, 1909.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 75 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from a Trade Union, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, but in Cleveland was affected by the North Eastern Railway dispute; after making allowance for this interruption and for holidays, there was not much change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In shale mines it continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago.

Employment showed little change on the previous month in tin mines. It was fairly good in lead mines, and continued fair on the whole in quarries.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the four weeks ended July 23rd the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.53, as compared with 5.88 a month ago, and 5.73 a year ago. Holidays in July, 1910, amounted to 0.20 of a day per week, as compared with 0.18 of a day in July, 1909.

Districts.	Work-people employed in July, 1910.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
		July 23rd, 1910.*	June 25th, 1910.	July 24th, 1909.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland ...	8,088	Days. 5.33	Days. 5.96	Days. 5.74	Days. - 0.63	Days. - 0.41
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,694	5.95	5.95	5.92	...	+ 0.03
Scotland ...	1,040	4.83	5.79	4.86	- 0.96	- 0.03
Other Districts ...	2,336	5.66	5.55	5.66	+ 0.11	...
All Districts ...	16,158	5.53	5.88	5.73	- 0.35	- 0.20

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 50.1 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended July 23rd, as compared with 91.6 per cent. a month ago, and 91.3 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,160 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended July 23rd, as compared with 3,192 in June, 1910, and 3,207 in July, 1909. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended July 23rd was 5.45, as compared with 5.61 a month ago and 5.44 a year ago. The averages for July, 1910 and 1909, were affected by holidays, which amounted to 0.33 and 0.39 of a day per week respectively.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall showed little change on the whole, compared with the previous month: in a few mines there was some decline, but in others, noticeably in the Calstock district, there was an improvement on a month ago.

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

† The figures in this column are reduced on account of holidays.

Lead Mining.—Employment was good in Weardale and fairly good in North Wales.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment continued to improve in North Wales, and was much better than a year ago. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall). At Ballachulish (Argyll) it was slack and about the same as a year ago.

Granite.—Employment was good in Aberdeenshire. It continued good in Leicestershire, and fair on the whole in Cornwall; at Princetown (Devon) it was reported bad.

Limestone.—Employment continued fairly good in the Cleveland and South Durham district. In Cumberland it was bad and worse than a month ago. It was dull in the Plymouth district, but slightly better than a month ago.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in the Cleve Hill road-material quarries and in chert quarries at Bakewell. It was also good, and better than a month ago, in freestone quarries in the Newcastle and Gateshead districts. It was moderate at Sheffield and Barnsley, fair at Rotherham, and good at Normanton. In Forfarshire employment was still bad.

Sett-making.—Employment continued fair in Scotland, and good in Leicestershire, North Wales, and the Cleve Hill district.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

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

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of July, 1910, was 311, as compared with 312* in June, 1910, and 285 in July, 1909. One furnace was relit during the month (in Cumberland) and 2 were blown out (one in Cumberland and one in Ayrshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works covered by the Returns was 23,200; an increase of 7.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland ...	83	83	77	...	+ 6
Cumberland & Lancs.	32	32	28	...	+ 4
S. and S.W. Yorks...	13	13	12	...	+ 1
Derby & Nottingham	34	34	31	...	+ 3
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	26	26	26	...	...
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	34	...	...
S. Wales & Monmouth	12	12*	8	...	+ 4
Other districts ...	6	6	5	...	+ 1
England & Wales ...	240	240*	221	...	+19
Scotland ...	71	72*	64	- 1	+ 7
Total ...	311	312*	285	- 1	+26

The **Imports** of iron ore in July, 1910, amounted to 624,773 tons, or 34,319 tons less than in June, 1910, and 62,933 tons more than in July, 1909.

The **Exports** of pig iron from the United Kingdom in July, 1910, amounted to 110,962 tons, or 590 tons more than in June, 1910, and 14,042 tons more than in July, 1909.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

EMPLOYMENT continued very good, although not quite so good as a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns, 421 tinplate

* Revised figures.

mills were working at the end of July, as compared with 425 a month ago and 396 a year ago. The numbers of sheet mills working at the same dates were 59, 66 and 50 respectively. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 24,000 workpeople. The supply of and demand for labour continued about equal.

The following Table shows the number of works open, and the number of mills in operation, at the end of July, 1910, together with the increase or decrease, as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	75	...	...	421	- 4	+ 25
Steel Sheet Works	9	...	+ 1	59	- 7	+ 9
Total ...	84	...	+ 1	480	- 11	+ 34

Exports.—The Table below shows the exports of tinplates and tinned sheets, and of black plates for tinning, for the months stated:—

	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<i>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</i>					
To United States ...	8,097	6,425	6,457	+ 1,672	+ 1,640
British East Indies ...	2,975	3,734	5,412	- 759	- 2,437
Germany ...	3,185	3,951	3,823	- 766	- 638
France ...	1,360	1,169	1,621	+ 191	- 261
Netherlands ...	3,243	2,079	3,756	+ 1,164	- 513
China and Japan ...	3,495	2,475	2,791	+ 1,020	+ 794
Australia ...	2,091	1,724	1,334	+ 367	+ 757
Canada ...	2,097	2,589	2,426	+ 408	+ 571
Other Countries ...	16,059	12,197	16,394	+ 3,862	- 335
Total ...	43,502	36,343	43,924	+ 7,159	- 422
<i>Black Plates for Tinning.</i>					
Total ...	4,944	3,764	5,721	+ 1,180	- 777

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 203 Returns—188 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 4 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago. The volume of employment during the week ended July 23rd, 1910 (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 10.7 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 503,000.

As compared with a month ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Staffordshire, and a decrease in other Midland Counties, whilst in the other districts there was not much change. In the departments there was a slight improvement in iron and steel rolling mills and a decline at puddling forges and iron and steel foundries. The number of shifts worked was 5.49, as compared with 5.52 in June, and showed little change in any of the districts, while there was an improvement at iron and steel rolling mills, and iron forges, and a decline at puddling forges, steel forges, open hearth melting furnaces, and crucible furnaces.

As compared with a year ago, the largest increases in the number of workpeople employed were in Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, Wales and Monmouth, and in Scotland, and affected all departments of the steel trade. The average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 0.13 of a shift. This improvement affected every district, except Leeds, Bradford, &c., and all the principal departments. The greatest improvement was at iron and steel rolling mills.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople employed.			Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
IRON:						
Puddling Forges ...	9,152	- 55	- 10	4.79	- 0.15	+ 0.08
Rolling Mills ...	3,901	+ 36	+ 209	4.96	+ 0.14	+ 0.38
Forging ...	391	+ 21	- 9	5.00	+ 0.11	- 0.46
Founding ...	1,762	- 81	+ 99	5.66	+ 0.03	- 0.10
Other Departments ...	593	+ 12	- 83	5.69	- 0.07	- 0.14
Mechanics, Labourers ...	1,853	- 38	+ 118	5.44	+ 0.07	- 0.14
Total, Iron ...	17,682	- 105	+ 324	5.02	- 0.04	+ 0.09
STEEL:						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	8,595	- 29	+ 1,119	5.79	- 0.05	+ 0.02
Crucible Furnaces ...	553	+ 11	+ 21	5.41	- 0.15	+ 0.31
Bessemer Converters ...	1,691	+ 51	+ 53	5.12	+ 0.09	+ 0.30
Rolling Mills ...	14,971	+ 104	+ 1,157	5.48	+ 0.03	+ 0.45
Forging and Pressing ...	2,828	+ 48	+ 90	5.39	- 0.18	+ 0.09
Founding ...	7,715	- 55	+ 933	5.80	- 0.07	...
Other Departments ...	7,790	+ 75	+ 786	5.65	- 0.17	...
Mechanics, Labourers ...	7,983	+ 15	+ 487	5.95	+ 0.01	+ 0.06
Total, Steel ...	52,126	+ 320	+ 4,646	5.66	- 0.04	+ 0.17
IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):						
Rolling Mills ...	10,924	+ 71	+ 1,087	5.17	+ 0.03	+ 0.12
Forging and Pressing ...	739	+ 16	+ 59	5.29	+ 0.03	+ 0.18
Founding ...	672	- 9	+ 43	5.93	...	+ 0.03
Other Departments ...	3,292	- 6	+ 203	5.88	+ 0.03	+ 0.03
Mechanics, Labourers ...	5,964	- 68	+ 331	5.76	- 0.01	+ 0.01
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ...	21,591	+ 4	+ 1,783	5.47	+ 0.02	+ 0.07
Grand Total ...	91,369	+ 219	+ 6,753	5.49	- 0.03	+ 0.13
Districts.						
Northumberland & Durham	11,016	+ 69	+ 1,935	5.54	+ 0.04	+ 0.30
Cleveland ...	8,315	- 39	+ 462	5.62	+ 0.01	+ 0.04
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	16,874	+ 68	+ 1,089	5.67	...	+ 0.16
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,034	- 11	- 185	5.32	- 0.06	- 0.05
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.	7,162	+ 126	+ 271	5.17	- 0.11	+ 0.02
Staffordshire ...	9,893	+ 289	+ 529	5.48	+ 0.05	+ 0.23
Other Midland Counties ...	4,604	- 272	- 176	5.36	- 0.02	+ 0.20
Wales and Monmouth ...	11,497	+ 15	+ 1,241	5.61	+ 0.05	+ 0.21
Total, England and Wales ...	73,395	+ 245	+ 5,166	5.52	...	+ 0.16
Scotland ...	17,974	- 26	+ 1,587	5.36	- 0.17	+ 0.02
Total ...	91,369	+ 219	+ 6,753	5.49	- 0.03	+ 0.13

The **Imports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during July, 1910, amounted to 94,492 tons, or 11,872 tons less than in June, 1910, and 23,427 tons less than in July, 1909.

The **Exports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates for tinning) during July, 1910, amounted to 256,379 tons, or 42,322 tons more than in June, 1910, and 21,147 tons more than in July, 1909.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

EMPLOYMENT during July showed little change on the whole compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago. Branches of Trade Unions with 56,477 members reported 8.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 7.6 per cent. a month ago and 23.9 per cent. a year ago.

As compared with a month ago, there was a decline at the Bristol Channel ports, and on the Mersey and the East Coast of Scotland; at the other centres there was not, on the whole, much change.

As compared with a year ago, there was a marked improvement in most of the principal districts.

District.	No. of Members* at end of July, 1910.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
		July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Tyne and Blyth ...	9,197	9.3	10.5	28.1	- 1.2	- 18.8
Wear ...	4,659	13.2	12.2	44.1	- 1.0	- 30.9
Tees and Hartlepool ...	4,845	8.8	9.3	35.7	- 0.5	- 29.9
Humber ...	2,685	4.7	3.5	21.3	+ 1.2	- 16.6
Thames and Medway ...	4,331	7.1	7.4	9.3	- 0.3	- 2.2
South Coast ...	5,111	2.8	1.7	6.6	+ 1.1	- 3.8
Bristol Channel Ports ...	2,691	21.7	15.8	19.9	+ 5.9	+ 1.8
Mersey ...	4,090	11.3	5.2	17.3	+ 6.1	- 6.0
Clyde ...	11,081	6.3	4.8	22.0	+ 1.5	- 15.7
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ...	1,819	20.6	17.2	42.9	+ 3.4	- 22.3
Belfast ...	3,222	1.5	2.6	26.7	- 1.1	- 25.2
Other Districts ...	2,746	5.1	5.3	17.1	- 0.2	- 12.0
United Kingdom ...	56,477	8.5	7.6	23.0	+ 0.9	- 15.4

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

Employment on the Tyne and Wear showed a slight improvement in July, and was much better than a year ago. Shipwrights were fairly well employed on both rivers, with the exception of men on repair work on the Wear, with whom employment remained slack. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued fairly good with shipwrights, and showed an improvement with iron shipbuilders; it was generally much better than a year ago.

Employment continued fair on the Humber, and showed a marked improvement compared with a year ago.

In the Thames and Medway district employment on the whole was moderate, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago; with shipwrights at the Royal Dockyards it continued good. On the South Coast it was good with shipwrights, and fair with iron shipbuilders. Compared with a month ago there was a slight decline, but compared with a year ago there was an improvement. Employment was bad at the Bristol Channel Ports, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago.

On the Mersey employment showed a decline on the previous month, but was better than a year ago: employment was fairly good on new work, but showed a decline on repairs. Employment continued good at Barrow.

On the Clyde employment was on the whole fairly good, and much better than a year ago. Employment was still bad on the East Coast of Scotland, though showing a marked improvement on a year ago. It continued good with shipwrights at Aberdeen.

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

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,026 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 962 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 57 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during July was fair, rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 167,678 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of July was 4.5, as compared with 4.4 a month ago and 12.1 a year ago. Compared with a month ago an increase in the percentage unemployed is shown in Scotland and in the South Wales and Bristol district, and a decrease on the North-East Coast and in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district. The percentages are affected, however, by holidays in Scotland and by disputes in the South Wales and Bristol district. Compared with a year ago a substantial decrease in the percentage unemployed is shown in every district, especially in Scotland and on the North-East Coast, where in July, 1909, the percentages were very high.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of July, 1910.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
		July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		North-East Coast	14,957	6.0	7.4	19.6	- 1.4	- 13.6
Manchester and Liverpool	18,502	5.1	4.8	10.4	+ 0.3	- 5.3
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	12,696	7.3	8.1	14.0	- 0.8	- 6.7
West Riding Towns ...	12,319	5.7	5.9	13.1	- 0.2	- 7.4
Hull and Lincolnshire District	3,871	2.4	2.4	11.5	...	- 9.1
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District ...	6,904	2.6	2.2	6.6	+ 0.4	- 4.0
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,205	4.1	3.2	9.3	+ 0.9	- 5.2
London and Neighbouring District	11,249	2.5	2.5	5.8	...	- 3.3
South-Coast ...	4,431	1.5	1.6	8.1	- 0.1	- 6.6
South Wales and Bristol District	6,725	5.5	3.1	9.1	+ 2.4	- 3.6
Glasgow and District ...	15,453	6.4	4.3	21.0	+ 2.1	- 14.6
East of Scotland ...	3,651	6.6	6.3	25.6	+ 0.3	- 19.0
Belfast and Dublin ...	3,694	3.9	3.7	16.5	+ 0.2	- 12.6
Other Districts ...	5,391	3.5	3.1	10.4	+ 0.4	- 6.9
United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	167,678	4.5	4.4	12		

In the Manchester and Liverpool district employment was moderate on the whole. At Barrow it continued good. At Crewe it remained slack, with short time. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district the general percentage unemployed remained very high, and short time was frequently in operation. Employment was fair, however, at Preston, Bury, and Rochdale.

Employment was still slack on the whole at Leeds. It was fair generally at Sheffield, with a considerable amount of overtime. It was fair at Bradford and Halifax, and good in the Hull and Lincolnshire district, with much overtime in Lincolnshire.

In the Midland and Eastern Counties, in London, on the South Coast, and in the Royal Dockyards employment continued fairly good generally. In the motor industry in the Midlands much overtime was worked. At cycle works, however, a decline was reported, and at railway works employment was slack.

In the South Wales and Bristol district, employment was fair with patternmakers and ironfounders, but with engineers it showed a decline, attributed to unsettlement among seamen and dock labourers.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good, with overtime, though some of the ironfounders were still on short time. The increase in the percentage unemployed as compared with a month ago is probably due to holidays. In the East of Scotland employment remained fair generally, and good with patternmakers.

At Belfast employment continued good.

The **Imports** of machinery in July, 1910, amounted to £336,887, or £47,050 less than in June, 1910, and £9,898 less than in July, 1909.

The **Exports** of machinery in July, 1910, amounted to £2,671,804, or £207,023 more than in June, 1910, and £35,926 more than in July, 1909.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 98 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 66 from Trade Unions, and 29 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions, with a total membership of 22,691, reported 2.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 2.8 per cent. a month ago, and 4.6 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—With brassworkers there was an improvement on a month ago, and employment was much better than a year ago. Bedstead makers reported employment as moderate.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—In the Darlaston district employment was moderate; at Blackheath (Staffs) and Halesowen it continued fair in the spike, rivet and rough bolt trades. At Birmingham employment was fair with nut, bolt, rivet, screw and cut nail makers, fairly good with shoe rivet and wire nail makers.

Wire.—Employment was good generally.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—Employment was good with hollow-ware makers at Wolverhampton, and fair with stampers and piercers. With lock and latch makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment was bad and short time continued to be worked.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was quiet at Rotherham, and slightly worse than a month ago. With range and stove fitters at Falkirk it continued good.

Cutlery, Tools, &c.—At Sheffield employment was good with edge tool grinders, razor grinders, sheep shear workers, and spoon and fork filers; fair with table blade forgers, grinders and hafters, saw makers, file forgers and cutters, and razor forgers, and moderate with pen and pocket blade forgers and pen and pocket-knife cutlers. At Birmingham it continued fairly good with edge tool makers. At Redditch it was good on the whole with needle makers, but continued quiet in the fishhook trade; at Coventry it was also quiet with watch makers.

Tubes.—In South Staffordshire employment was fair. At Birmingham it was fairly good in the brass and copper tube trades.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment was fair with cable chain makers and strikers and block chain makers. At Cradley Heath and

on the Wear it was moderate with anchor-smiths. At Dudley it was fair in the anvil and vice trade. At Sheffield it continued bad with railway spring makers and vicemen.

Sheet Metal Workers.—With braziers and sheet metal workers employment was fair at Manchester, good in London, and quiet at Bolton. With tinplate makers-up it was good at Wolverhampton, fair at Nottingham and Oldham, quiet at Worcester, and slack at Edinburgh and Leith. With sheet metal workers it was good at Aberdeen and Dundee, dull at Edinburgh and Leith. In the ironplate trade it was fairly good in the Lye district, and quiet at Birmingham.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—In London, employment was better with goldsmiths and jewellers; it continued good with silversmiths and electro-plate operatives. At Sheffield it continued fair with silversmiths. At Birmingham employment was fair with jewellers, and better than a month ago; it was moderate with silversmiths and electro-platers and good with Britannia metal workers.

Farriers.—Employment was quiet generally, and worse than a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:—					
Cutlery	16,660	13,597	10,975	+ 3,063	+ 5,685
Hardware	83,270	81,576	85,029	+ 1,694	- 1,759
Exports:—					
Cutlery	75,854	62,278	64,875	+ 13,576	+ 10,979
Hardware	212,652	198,578	196,252	+ 14,074	+ 16,400
Implements and Tools...	206,805	192,698	180,239	+ 14,107	+ 26,566

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 429 Returns—360 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 64 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during July in both the *spinning* and *weaving* branches was bad, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago. A great deal of short time was worked in the *spinning* branch, and there was much slackness in the *weaving* branch. Returns from firms employing 111,694 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd, showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.						
Preparing	12,902	- 2.7	- 5.4	9,784	- 10.3	- 12.5
Spinning	22,434	- 2.5	- 6.0	18,027	- 10.5	- 13.1
Weaving	51,500	- 0.9	- 1.5	42,399	- 4.6	- 9.8
Other	8,578	- 1.0	- 0.8	9,824	- 4.5	- 5.1
Not specified	16,280	- 1.5	- 4.3	14,601	- 8.8	- 11.5
Total	111,694	- 1.7	- 3.3	94,635	- 7.0	- 10.5
Districts.						
Ashton District	7,469	- 0.2	- 3.4	6,041	- 14.2	- 14.3
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	6,080	- 3.1	- 4.9	4,320	- 23.2	- 21.6
Oldham District	12,190	- 2.2	- 6.0	10,881	- 13.1	- 4.3
Bolton and Leigh	11,532	- 4.7	- 7.9	9,882	- 15.5	- 12.6
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	9,538	- 2.0	- 2.2	8,217	- 4.3	- 6.9
Manchester	8,058	- 1.3	- 1.7	4,867	- 3.1	- 12.7
Preston and Chorley	13,122	- 3.7	- 5.8	9,477	- 10.7	- 24.6
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	14,847	+ 0.1	- 1.7	13,407	- 2.5	- 10.8
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	15,194	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	16,404	- 5.3	- 3.3
Other Lancashire Towns..	3,985	- 0.1	- 4.6	3,171	+ 2.9	- 6.0
Yorkshire Towns	5,318	- 0.4	+ 2.0	4,808	+ 1.2	+ 0.7
Other Districts	4,361	- 1.5	+ 1.8	3,200	+ 5.7	- 7.9
Total	111,694	- 1.7	- 3.3	94,635	- 7.0	- 10.5

As compared with a month ago, the preparing and spinning departments showed a decline in the number employed of 2.7 per cent. and 2.5 per cent

respectively, and in the amount of wages paid of 10.3 per cent. and 10.5 per cent. respectively. In the weaving department there was but little change in the number employed, but a decrease of 4.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago the preparing and spinning branches showed decreases of 5.4 and 6.0 per cent. respectively in the number employed, and of 12.5 and 13.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

There was a decline in the number employed as compared with a month ago in most of the principal districts. In the Blackburn and Burnley districts there was, however, a slight decrease. The amount of wages paid decreased 23.2 per cent. in the Stockport district, 14.2 per cent. in the Ashton district, and 13.1 per cent. in the Oldham district; there were also decreases in six other districts. As compared with a year ago there were decreases in the number employed of 7.9 per cent. in the Bolton district, 6.0 per cent. in the Oldham district and 5.8 per cent. in the Preston district. The amount of wages paid also showed considerable decreases in most of the districts, in the Preston district the decrease was nearly 25 per cent. and in the Stockport district over 20 per cent.

Raw Cotton.

American Cotton.—During the month of July, 1910, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 7.99d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8.16d. and the lowest, 7.86d. per lb. The average price for June, 1910, was 8.04d. per lb., and for July, 1909, 6.63d. per lb. For the period from August 1st to 10th, the average price of "middling American" was 8.23d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on August 5th, 1910, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 329,420 bales, as compared with 871,950 bales on August 6th, 1909.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during July, 1910, averaged 11.33d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 11.81d., and the lowest 11d. per lb. The average price for June, 1910, was 12.75d. per lb., and for July, 1909, 8.83d. per lb. For the period from August 1st to 10th, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 11.96d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
American	Bales. 151,795	Bales. 213,521	Bales. 191,971	Bales. - 61,726	Bales. - 40,176
Brazilian	2,542	1,460	4,588	+ 1,082	- 2,046
East Indian	6,952	7,672	3,067	- 720	+ 3,885
Egyptian	10,056	8,027	24,750	+ 2,029	- 14,694
Miscellaneous	3,101	4,328	5,015	- 1,227	- 1,914
Total	174,446	235,008	229,391	- 60,562	- 54,945

Exports.

The Table below shows the quantity of exported cotton yarn and cotton piece goods for the months stated:—

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton Yarn and Twist—					
Grey	1,000 lbs. 12,992	1,000 lbs. 12,385	1,000 lbs. 16,540	+ 607	- 3,548
Bleached and Dyed	3,002	2,755	3,245	+ 247	- 243
Total	15,994	15,140	19,785	+ 854	- 3,791
Cotton—					
Thread for Sewing	2,012	1,784	2,577	+ 228	- 565
Cotton Piece Goods—					
Grey or Unbleached	1,000 yds. 181,915	1,000 yds. 168,180	1,000 yds. 207,483	+ 13,735	- 25,568
Bleached	143,124	131,947	154,111	+ 11,177	- 10,987
Printed	118,670	105,681	109,073	+ 12,989	+ 9,597
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	119,043	102,636	104,539	+ 16,407	+ 14,504
Total	562,752	508,444	575,206	+ 54,308	- 12,454

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 362 Returns—336 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 19 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT continued good and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 26,436 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Huddersfield district employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago, both overtime and night work being reported. In the Leeds and in the Dewsbury and Batley districts employment was good and better than a year ago. At Galashiels, Hawick and Selkirk employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.						
Wool Sorting	663	+ 1.2	+ 4.4	£ 721	+ 2.9	+ 7.0
Spinning	5,583	+ 0.4	+ 8.0	5,475	+ 1.1	+ 13.9
Weaving	10,881	- 0.2	+ 4.4	9,776	- 1.3	+ 8.2
Other Departments	7,341	+ 0.8	+ 5.0	7,730	- 0.5	+ 5.2
Unspecified	1,968	+ 0.2	+ 6.1	1,995	+ 3.3	+ 21.0
Total	26,436	+ 0.3	+ 5.4	25,667	- 0.1	+ 9.7
Districts.						
Huddersfield District	4,171	+ 1.3	+ 6.0	4,673	+ 2.5	+ 14.6
Leeds District	3,107	- 1.1	+ 7.2	2,823	- 2.9	+ 11.1
Dewsbury & Batley District	4,392	+ 0.9	+ 6.2	4,653	+ 0.5	+ 14.0
Other Parts of West Riding	2,253	+ 1.1	+ 3.3	2,355	- 1.4	+ 4.7
Total, West Riding	13,923	+ 0.6	+ 5.9	14,504	+ 0.2	+ 12.0
Scotland	6,439	+ 0.0	+ 6.9	6,139	+ 0.0	+ 9.9
Other Districts	6,074	- 0.2	+ 2.9	5,024	- 1.0	+ 3.3
Total Woollen	26,436	+ 0.3	+ 5.4	25,667	- 0.1	+ 9.7

Worsted Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 45,473 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.						
Wool Sorting & Combing	5,527	- 5.2	+ 7.6	£ 5,878	- 4.0	+ 13.5
Spinning	24,038	- 0.2	+ 3.1	13,630	- 0.3	+ 6.2
Weaving	9,026	- 1.5	+ 5.3	7,965	- 1.9	+ 6.4
Other Departments	5,027	+ 0.4	+ 4.9	5,197	- 1.4	+ 7.1
Not specified	1,855	- 0.2	+ 6.4	1,462	- 0.3	+ 7.8
Total	45,473	- 1.0	+ 4.4	34,132	- 1.5	+ 7.6
Districts.						
Bradford District	23,436	- 1.8	+ 6.4	17,920	- 2.6	+ 10.7
Keighley District	5,906	+ 0.1	+ 6.0	4,854	+ 1.2	+ 8.0
Halifax District	5,236	- 0.6	+ 1.9	3,503	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Huddersfield District	4,047	- 0.3	+ 3.0	3,492	- 2.3	+ 3.5
Other Parts of West Riding	2,845	- 0.2	+ 1.6	1,794	+ 1.7	+ 6.8
Total West Riding	41,470	- 1.1	+ 4.5	31,563	- 1.5	+ 7.9
Other Districts	4,003	- 0.2	+ 3.0	2,569	- 1.4	+ 4.1
Total Worsted	45,473	- 1.0	+ 4.4	34,132	- 1.5	+ 7.6

Employment with woolcombers in the Bradford district showed a decline, but was still good, and better than a year ago; in the other branches of the trade it was good, but there was some decline in the weaving branch. In the Keighley district employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the Halifax and

Huddersfield districts there was a slight decline compared with a month ago, but overtime was reported in the latter district. In the Bradford, Keighley and Halifax districts a deficiency of labour was reported.

Prices of Raw Material.

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

	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.
Average Prices:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Lincoln Hogs ...	98	92	10
40's Crossbred tops ...	14	14	12
60's Super Botany tops ...	28	29	27
Course of Prices:			
Lincoln Hogs ...	98, 92	10, 9	10
40's Crossbred tops ...	14, 13, 14	14, 14	12, 12
60's Super Botany tops ...	28, 28, 28	29, 28	27, 27

Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the quantities of raw wool imported and exported, and of British and Irish Exports of woollen and worsted yarns, and piece goods for the months stated:—

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).					
Imports ... 1,000 lbs.	36,068	44,071	29,039	- 8,003	+ 7,029
British Exports ...	2,001	2,018	5,496	- 17	- 3,495
Re-Exports of Imported Wool ... 1,000 lbs.	12,518	22,691	19,368	- 10,173	- 6,850
Yarn:					
Woollen ...	361	362	267	- 1	+ 94
Worsted ...	5,764	5,512	5,006	+ 252	+ 758
Alpaca and Mohair ...	1,555	1,359	1,566	+ 196	- 11
Total, Yarn ...	7,680	7,233	6,839	+ 447	+ 841
Piece Goods:					
Woollen ... 1,000 yds.	10,560	7,994	9,325	+ 2,566	+ 1,235
Worsted ...	9,289	7,937	9,192	+ 1,352	+ 97
Total Piece Goods ...	19,849	15,931	18,517	+ 3,918	+ 1,332

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 117 Returns—107 from Employers and Employers' Association 7 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 50,026 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	6,335	- 0.4	+ 1.0	3,543	- 0.8	+ 3.1
Spinning ...	12,077	- 0.8	+ 0.8	7,073	- 0.5	+ 4.0
Weaving ...	17,646	- 0.5	+ 3.6	10,912	...	+ 3.9
Other ...	7,825	- 0.5	+ 5.8	6,236	- 0.5	+ 3.2
Not specified ...	6,143	- 0.5	- 1.2	3,518	+ 1.4	- 1.2
Total ...	50,026	- 0.6	+ 2.3	31,282	- 0.2	+ 3.5
Districts.						
Belfast ...	19,285	- 0.7	+ 1.9	12,041	- 0.5	+ 4.9
Other Places in Ireland ...	15,413	- 0.7	+ 1.9	9,256	- 1.4	+ 1.4
Total, Ireland ...	34,698	- 0.7	+ 1.9	21,297	- 0.9	+ 3.3
Fifeshire ...	7,133	- 0.1	+ 6.3	4,747	+ 2.1	+ 4.8
Other Places in Scotland ...	6,245	- 0.1	+ 0.1	3,955	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Total, Scotland ...	13,378	- 0.1	+ 3.3	8,732	+ 1.3	+ 3.5
England ...	1,950	- 0.8	+ 3.2	1,253	+ 2.0	+ 5.9
United Kingdom ...	50,026	- 0.6	+ 2.3	31,282	- 0.2	+ 3.5

Employment continued good in the Belfast district, and was better than a year ago. In Fifeshire it was fair, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago. It continued fairly good, on the whole, in England.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) ... tons	3,303	4,246	8,754	- 943	- 4,851
Exports:					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs	14,849	16,230	13,465	- 1,381	+ 1,384
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds	169,574	168,995	190,222	+ 579	- 20,648

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 35 Returns—31 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

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

Returns from firms employing 17,700 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 17,700 workpeople reported on, 15,156 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	4,092	- 0.3	+ 0.3	2,787	- 0.6	- 1.6
Spinning ...	4,780	- 0.6	- 1.5	3,053	- 0.3	- 1.8
Weaving ...	6,107	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	4,732	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Other ...	1,832	+ 0.3	- 0.2	1,975	+ 2.1	+ 0.9
Not specified ...	889	+ 0.7	+ 18.9	687	+ 0.1	+ 23.3
Total ...	17,700	- 0.2	+ 1.6	13,254	+ 0.3	+ 1.0

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Jute ... tons	3,793	9,295	4,755	- 5,502	- 962
Exports:					
Jute Yarn ... 100 lbs	62,842	60,246	53,130	+ 2,596	+ 9,712
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	155,814	148,592	188,807	+ 7,222	- 32,993

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 63 Returns—52 from Employers, 7 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,876 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd, 1910, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in both the number employed, and in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing ...	1,121	- 1.0	+ 7.6	491	- 0.6	+ 11.9
Spinning ...	2,651	- 0.2	+ 4.7	2,025	- 1.8	+ 5.3
Weaving ...	3,886	+ 1.0	+ 5.0	2,685	+ 2.4	+ 5.2
Other ...	1,218	- 1.0	+ 4.0	948	- 1.4	+ 7.8
Total ...	8,876	+ 0.1	+ 5.5	6,136	+ 0.1	+ 6.3
Districts.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,211	+ 0.1	+ 3.5	2,488	- 2.0	+ 4.1
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	998	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	786	+ 1.7	+ 10.5
Eastern Counties ...	2,763	+ 0.1	+ 12.0	1,671	...	+ 12.2
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	1,904	+ 2.6	+ 3.0	1,191	+ 4.2	+ 0.8
Total ...	8,876	+ 0.1	+ 5.5	6,136	+ 0.1	+ 6.3

At Macclesfield employment was fair with throwsters and spinners, bad with hand-loom weavers and moderate with power-loom weavers. At Leek employment was fair with throwsters and spinners, though some short time was reported; with trimming weavers it was good. At Congleton employment was fair generally. In the Bradford district employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Eastern Counties employment was fairly good on the whole and much better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Raw Silk ... lbs	60,735	82,267	49,185	- 21,532	+ 11,550
Thrown Silk ... lbs	32,601	44,045	39,476	+ 11,444	- 6,875
Spun Silk Yarn ... lbs	30,132	42,002	24,004	+ 8,150	+ 26,128
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	5,669,568	6,464,450	5,965,205	- 794,882	- 293,637
Exports:					
Thrown Silk ... lbs	4,434	5,191	2,104	- 757	+ 2,330
Spun Silk Yarn ... lbs	133,392	106,998	101,548	+ 26,394	+ 31,844
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	411,499	336,512	403,851	+ 74,987	+ 7,648

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 82 Returns—73 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate and showed a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,725 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed, but a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Lavers ...	1,608	- 2.0	+ 4.0	1,829	- 7.1	- 8.9
Curtain ...	2,951	- 0.1	+ 2.6	2,753	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Plain Net ...	2,323	+ 0.3	+ 5.4	1,861	- 2.4	+ 0.9
Others ...	843	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	574	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Total ...	7,725	- 0.4	+ 3.5	7,022	- 2.5	- 1.3
Districts.						
Nottingham City ...	1,534	- 1.9	+ 2.8	1,364	- 3.4	- 0.2
Long Eaton and other outlying districts	1,286	- 1.2	+ 3.0	1,445	- 5.8	+ 0.2
Other English districts ...	2,730	+ 0.4	+ 5.3	2,215	- 6.3	- 2.1
Scotland ...	2,175	...	+ 2.2	1,998	+ 5.6	- 2.2
Total ...	7,725	- 0.4	+ 3.5	7,022	- 2.5	- 1.3

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers section, and a good deal of short time was reported; in the curtain and plain net sections it was fairly good generally. In the Long Eaton district employment continued bad, worse than a month ago, but slightly better than a year ago. In the West of England there was very little change in the plain net branch as compared with a month ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch was fair, better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago.

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

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Cotton Lace ...	£ 187,626	£ 199,866	£ 221,414	- 12,240	- 33,788
Silk Lace ...	16,612	11,845	21,901	+ 4,767	- 5,289
Exports:					
Cotton Lace ...	£ 384,449	£ 354,577	£ 462,466	+ 29,872	- 78,017
Silk Lace ...	10,295	10,928	9,961	- 633	+ 334

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 108 Returns—98 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 19,356 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 7.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was good, and better than a year ago; at Loughborough it was moderate; at Hinckley it was good on shirts and pants and seamless hose. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment was good, and better than a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester ...	9,563	+ 0.3	+ 5.6	7,911	+ 2.2	+ 6.5
Leicester Country District...	2,341	+ 0.2	+ 8.0	1,990	+ 1.2	+ 13.5
Notts and Derbyshire ...	4,538	- 0.2	+ 6.4	3,501	+ 2.6	+ 8.1
Scotland ...	2,270	- 1.0	+ 13.7	1,598	+ 1.3	+ 9.3
Other Districts ...	644	+ 0.3	+ 11.8	485	+ 4.1	+ 21.8
Total, United Kingdom	19,356	+ 0.0	+ 7.1	15,435	+ 2.1	+ 8.4

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hosiery, Woollen ...	£ 49,285	£ 42,236	£ 42,316	+ 7,049	+ 6,969
" Cotton ...	168,257	126,502	147,996	+ 41,755	+ 20,351
Exports:					
Hosiery, Woollen ...	£ 158,123	£ 123,058	£ 141,148	+ 34,165	+ 16,975
" Cotton ...	62,834	50,869	46,225	+ 11,965	+ 16,609

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

good. At Nottingham employment with dyers was slack, short time being general, with bleachers at Basford it was quiet, with hosiery trimmers it was fair at Basford and Bulwell; on the whole employment in Nottinghamshire was worse than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago.

Calenderers, &c.—In Glasgow employment was good, and better than a year ago. In Dundee it was fair with bleachfield workers and calender workers.

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 117 Returns—91 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 23 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during July showed the usual seasonal decline, and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £11,564 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 13.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 0.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment continued good, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

Leeds.—Employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,055 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported employment as fairly good, with the exception of stock workers, who have been on short time.

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment was good; in Glasgow it was good, but was affected by holidays during the latter part of July; at Manchester it was fairly good; at Norwich it was moderate. Employment generally was better than a year ago.

The **Imports** of apparel, not waterproofed, in July, 1910, were valued at £227,265, as compared with £288,817, in June, 1910, and £248,372 in July, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at £686,084, £505,246, and £549,950 respectively.

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 10 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, and 8 from Trade Unions.)

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

In the *Felt* hat trade employment was fair, and rather better than a month ago and a year ago, although the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July showed a slight increase, being 2.0, compared with 1.6 both a month ago and a year ago. Employment was reported as quiet on men's felts at Denton, and good on ladies' felts at Denton and at Stockport. In Warwickshire it was good, with some overtime.

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

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
All kinds ... dozens	50,145	62,362	25,898	- 12,217	+ 24,247
Exports:					
Hats, Felt	58,711	39,878	51,278	+ 18,833	+ 7,433
" Straw	57,081	53,515	64,075	+ 3,566	- 7,594
" Other sorts	12,243	11,099	11,745	+ 1,144	+ 498
Total	128,035	104,492	127,698	+ 23,543	+ 337

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 502 Returns—441 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 60,337 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.6 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 6.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment showed a further decline, but was better than a year ago; much short time was reported. At Northampton and Kettering employment was fair, and better than a year ago; with army boot-makers in Northamptonshire it continued good. At Bristol employment was better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood employment showed an improvement. At Leeds employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland it continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
London	2,650	- 1.2	+ 2.2	2,805	- 2.6	+ 6.7
Leicester	12,523	- 2.6	+ 2.7	12,477	- 4.7	+ 9.4
Leicester Country District	2,993	- 0.8	- 1.9	2,742	+ 4.9	+ 0.5
Northampton	8,483	+ 0.7	+ 6.1	8,363	+ 2.0	+ 7.2
Northampton Country District	8,499	+ 0.8	+ 5.9	8,305	+ 1.9	+ 8.2
Kettering	4,098	+ 0.3	+ 3.3	4,139	+ 4.6	+ 3.3
Stafford & District	2,866	- 0.1	+ 5.7	2,748	- 0.5	+ 17.4
Norwich & District	3,331	- 1.1	+ 7.2	2,846	- 2.2	+ 4.8
Bristol & District	1,475	+ 8.7	+ 0.5	1,189	+ 2.9	- 2.4
Kingswood	1,684	- 0.1	+ 2.9	1,592	+ 4.7	+ 5.2
Leeds & District	2,346	- 1.0	- 0.2	2,066	- 2.9	- 2.5
Manchester & District	2,948	+ 1.1	+ 7.2	3,106	+ 16.5	+ 9.9
Birmingham & District	787	- 0.9	+ 0.6	600	- 3.5	- 2.9
Other parts of England and Wales	1,916	- 0.8	+ 3.2	1,625	+ 0.9	+ 5.4
ENGLAND & WALES	56,599	- 0.3	+ 3.9	54,603	+ 0.6	+ 6.8
SCOTLAND	3,404	- 1.1	- 0.4	3,303	+ 0.9	+ 0.7
IRELAND	334	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	241	- 3.6	- 5.5
UNITED KINGDOM	60,337	- 0.4	+ 3.6	58,147	+ 0.6	+ 6.3

Imports and Exports.—The following Table shows the quantities and values of the boots and shoes imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less Re-exports)					
Quantity ... doz. pairs	17,390	35,059	28,648	- 17,669	- 11,258
Value £	42,062	74,197	70,937	- 32,135	- 27,975
Exports (British & Irish)					
Quantity ... doz. pairs	137,845	100,937	109,411	+ 36,908	+ 28,434
Value £	297,563	232,584	243,742	+ 64,979	+ 53,821

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 33 Returns—21 from Trade Unions and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair; it was rather worse than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,138 members reported 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4.4 per cent. a month ago, and 4.6 per cent. a year ago.

Skinner, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers.—With skinner employment was fair and better than a month ago at Birmingham, but bad in London, and worse than a month ago; at Leeds it was good. With curriers it was fair generally, but quiet at Walsall and bad at Edinburgh. With leather workers generally employment was fair at Manchester, Bolton, Bury and Wigan.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—With saddle and harness makers employment was bad in London; with brown saddlers, however, it was fair. At Walsall it continued

good with saddlers and was fair with harness makers. With saddlers it was fair at Dublin, and quiet at Glasgow.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—With portmanteau and trunk makers employment continued fair in London; at Manchester it was bad and worse than a month ago. With fancy leather workers it continued fair generally; it was also fair with fancy leather and morocco finishers, but slightly worse than a month ago.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of saddlery and harness:—

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides raw, and pieces thereof, dry	42,738	46,792	47,858	- 4,054	- 5,120
Ditto, wet	70,930	67,297	67,769	+ 3,633	+ 3,161
Total Hides, dry and wet	113,668	114,089	115,627	- 421	- 1,959
Goat skins, undressed, No.	1,032,604	856,140	1,813,149	+ 176,464	- 780,545
Sheep skins	267,679	235,477	287,000	+ 32,202	- 19,321
Leather* cwt.	95,601	111,748	91,108	- 16,147	+ 4,493
Exports:					
Leather cwt.	18,502	17,386	17,950	+ 1,116	+ 552
Gloves ... doz. prs.	25,168	8,903	19,782	+ 16,265	+ 5,386
Machinery Belting... cwt.	3,401	2,901	3,288	+ 500	+ 113
Other Sorts ... (value) £	44,003	40,656	38,772	+ 3,347	+ 5,231
Saddlery and Harness ... (value) £	39,047	40,796	40,748	- 1,749	- 1,701

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 195 Returns—190 from Employers, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed the usual seasonal decline; with retail firms it was better than a year ago, but with court dressmakers it was worse than a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades in London and in the shirt and collar trade generally it was fair; in the corset trade it was moderate.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 1,948 dressmakers in the week ended July 23rd, showed a decrease of 6.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.0 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Court dressmakers employing 975 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 12.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 5.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. Some deficiency of skilled workers was reported. With milliners in the West-End employment was moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,339 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 6.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trade, firms employing 2,172 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd, showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 17.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, em-

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

ploying 6,674 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,629 in wages in the week ended July 23rd, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 2,695 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 439 Returns—132 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 285 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 22 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns received from firms employing 22,071 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Description.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties	5,948	- 0.5	+ 1.3
Midlands, Wales and Ireland	1,541	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Southern Counties	7,261	+ 0.2	...
Scotland	6,591	+ 0.5	+ 3.9
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	21,311	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Hand-made Paper	760	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Total	22,071	+ 0.1	+ 1.7

Trade Unions in the *machine-made paper* trade with 1,490 members had 1.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 2.0 per cent. a month ago, and 2.6 per cent. a year ago. In the *hand-made paper* trade, Trade Unions with 572 members had 7.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of July and June, 1910, and 6.1 per cent. in July, 1909.

The **Imports** of paper in July, 1910, amounted to £538,924, as compared with £531,799 in June, 1910, and £496,484 in July, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months amounted to £275,879, £252,997 and £229,449 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment continued fair. It was better than a month ago and a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1910.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,554	4.6	4.3	5.7	+ 0.3	- 1.1
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,507	3.3	5.5	4.4	- 2.2	- 1.1
Lancs. and Cheshire	6,847	5.0	5.8	4.7	- 0.8	+ 0.3
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,531	2.3	3.6	3.8	- 1.3	- 1.5
West Midlands	2,661	3.2	5.1	4.8	- 1.9	- 1.6
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,035	2.0	3.5	2.0	- 1.5	...
Scotland	5,947	3.1	4.7	4.1	- 1.6	- 1.0
Ireland	2,519	8.3	6.9	9.8	+ 1.4	- 1.5
United Kingdom	51,201	4.1	4.8	5.0	- 0.7	- 0.9

London.—Employment continued fairly good generally. It was better than a year ago, especially with lithographic printers. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 4.6, as compared with 4.3 at the end of June, and 5.7 at the end of July, 1909.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was fairly good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Edinburgh employment was exceptionally good, with much overtime, and at several other places overtime was worked on voters' lists. Employment was slack, however, at Leeds and Belfast. With lithographic printers employment was fair generally, and much better than a year ago. It was slack, however, at Liverpool, Belfast and Dublin.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was rather worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. It continued good at Edinburgh. At Liverpool, Newcastle and Belfast it was slack.

Description.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1910	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,422	5.4	5.1	7.6	+ 0.3	- 2.2
Other Districts	3,299	5.5	5.4	8.0	+ 0.1	- 2.5
United Kingdom	6,721	5.4	5.2	7.8	+ 0.2	- 2.4

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 178 Returns—4 from Employers' Associations, 131 from Trade Unions, and 43 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate on the whole, and was better than a year ago. With coachbuilders it continued good and with coopers fair. Trade Unions with a membership of 33,553 reported 4.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4.1 per cent. a month ago, and 7.1 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment with cabinet-makers, upholsterers and french polishers was moderate on the whole, rather worse than a month ago, but much better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 6.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 5.5 per cent. a month ago, and 10.3 per cent. a year ago. With cabinet-makers at Birmingham and Belfast employment was fair; at Newcastle and Manchester it was bad. With upholsterers it was fair in London and Liverpool.

The **Imports** of furniture and cabinetware in July, 1910, were valued at £31,586, as compared with £33,586 in June, 1910, and £29,192 in July, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £77,129, £69,804, and £55,435 respectively.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued moderate on the whole. It showed a marked improvement as compared with a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 4.5, as compared with the same percentage a month ago, and 7.5 a year ago.

Imports.

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	466,826	425,287	395,450	+ 41,539	+ 71,376
" sawn	796,566	762,372	925,815	+ 34,194	- 129,249
House Frames, Fittings and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 13,624	£ 14,976	£ 14,215	- £ 1,352	- £ 591

Coopers.

Employment continued fair on the whole, and showed an improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. At Edinburgh it was still slack. At Dublin, Hull and Birmingham it was reported to be good.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was good, and better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 1.5 per cent. a month ago, and 3.5 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was slack generally, about the same as a month ago, and worse than a year ago.

At Belfast it was reported to be good and at Glasgow fair. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 8.5, as compared with 8.4 a month ago and 6.9 a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment with packing-case makers continued good and about the same as a month ago. With general wheelwrights and smiths it remained moderate. With basket makers it was good in London, and moderate at Oldham and Leicester.

The **Imports** of brushes and brooms in July, 1910, were valued at £31,265, as compared with £33,184 in June, 1910, and £30,913 in July, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £19,274, £17,697, and £16,933 respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,731 Returns—1,316 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,350 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 65 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in July was moderate, rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. With plumbers, however, employment continued bad, and with painters it was worse than in June.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of July was 5.5 as compared with 6.1 a month ago and 10.0 a year ago; and for plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 10.3, 11.1, and 14.6. The decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with a year ago was most noticeable in Scotland and the Northern Counties, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding, and where the percentages unemployed a year ago were exceptionally high.

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers and masons show that employment was better than a month ago. With painters a decline was shown. Compared with a year ago a general improvement was shown, bricklayers, in particular, being much better employed.

For London the Trade Union Returns show that 6.9 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 9.7 a month ago and 11.8 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 14.6, 10.3, and 20.0 respectively.

Returns received from 1,256 firms employing 60,964 workpeople at the end of July, show that as compared with a month ago there was an increase in the total number employed of 0.7 per cent. Of the above firms 606, employing 40,712 workpeople, furnished information for a year ago, and these showed that the number employed in July, 1910, was 3.8 per cent. less than in July, 1909.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago.	No. paid or Dec. (-) on last pay-day in July, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month ago.	Skilled Tradesmen.		Labourers.	
					July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.
London	8,629	- 8	5,788	+ 304	8,629	- 8	5,788	+ 304
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	3,349	+ 150	2,887	+ 280	3,349	+ 150	2,887	+ 280
Lancashire and Cheshire	5,224	+ 114	4,059	+ 107	5,224	+ 114	4,059	+ 107
Midland and Eastern Counties	4,304	- 7	3,616	- 68	4,304	- 7	3,616	- 68
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	5,805	- 119	3,450	- 96	5,805	- 119	3,450	- 96
Other Districts	872	- 72	538	- 38	872	- 72	538	- 38
England and Wales	28,183	+ 58	20,338	+ 49	28,183	+ 58	20,338	+ 49
Scotland	3,897	- 56	2,426	- 68	3,897	- 56	2,426	- 68
Ireland	589	+ 7	845	+ 57	589	+ 7	845	+ 57
United Kingdom	32,669	+ 9	23,609	+ 47	32,669	+ 9	23,609	+ 47
					Lads and Boys.		Total.	
London	556	- 31	14,973	+ 265	556	- 31	14,973	+ 265
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	62	+ 8	6,877	+ 422	62	+ 8	6,877	+ 422
Lancashire and Cheshire	1,176	+ 12	10,459	+ 233	1,176	+ 12	10,459	+ 233
Midland and Eastern Counties	498	+ 16	8,418	- 59	498	+ 16	8,418	- 59
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	797	- 4	9,962	- 219	797	- 4	9,962	- 219
Other districts	75	- 5	1,485	- 118	75	- 5	1,485	- 118
England and Wales	3,653	- 20	52,174	+ 507	3,653	- 20	52,174	+ 507
Scotland	944	- 21	7,267	- 149	944	- 21	7,267	- 149
Ireland	69	+ 7	1,583	+ 83	69	+ 7	1,583	+ 83
United Kingdom	4,686	- 42	60,964	+ 445	4,686	- 42	60,964	+ 445

Employment was moderate on the whole in most of the large centres, except with plumbers, with whom it continued bad. It was better than a month ago, except with painters, with whom it showed a decline. In the Tyne district, however, and at Sunderland and Sheffield employment remained slack. It was slack also with painters at Leeds and with plasterers at Hull.

At Liverpool employment was slack generally. It was slack with bricklayers at Rochdale, with masons at Bolton, and with carpenters at Warrington and Northwich. At Blackburn employment was fair with plumbers and good with masons, while with bricklayers it was slack and worse than a month ago. Employment was good with bricklayers at Bolton and Wigan, and with painters at Oldham, Bury, and Ashton.

At Nottingham employment was slack with painters and plasterers, but good with labourers. At Leicester it was slack with bricklayers, but fair with plumbers. Employment was slack with painters at Northampton, with bricklayers and carpenters at Burton and with carpenters at Wolverhampton.

At Plymouth employment was bad except with plasterers. Employment was bad with carpenters at Southampton, Portsmouth, and Torquay. With masons and painters at Bath employment was good.

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

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 83 Returns—55 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 18 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate on the whole, and was better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 7,931 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 6.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle	5,645	- 0.9	+ 7.9	7,054	- 1.4	+ 13.1
Plate Glass	192	+ 1.6	+ 8.5	231	+ 1.3	+ 11.6
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,689	- 0.8	+ 4.6	1,819	- 2.1	+ 5.8
Other Branches	495	+ 2.0	- 2.4	495	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
Total	7,931	- 0.7	+ 6.6	9,599	- 1.2	+ 10.9
Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
North of England	727	- 11.0	- 7.6	745	- 17.5	- 15.0
Yorkshire	4,592	+ 0.1	+ 5.4	5,895	+ 1.0	+ 12.5
Lancashire	914	+ 0.8	+ 35.0	968	- 1.4	+ 34.1
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	662	+ 1.7	+ 5.8	810	+ 1.1	+ 11.7
Scotland	699	+ 1.5	+ 6.2	859	- 1.5	+ 12.0
Other parts of the United Kingdom	337	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	327	+ 0.6	...
Total	7,931	- 0.7	+ 6.6	9,599	- 1.2	+ 10.9

Employment continued moderate on the whole with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire and the North of England; at Leeds it was good and better than a month ago, and it was still good at Wakefield and Seaham Harbour. Employment was moderate in Lancashire and at Portobello. At Dublin and Bristol it was fair. With makers of medicine bottles at Rotherham employment was good. It continued good with flint glass makers at Birmingham, Wordsley, and Stourbridge. With flint glass cutters employment continued fair on the whole; it was still moderate at Birmingham, and good at Wordsley and Stourbridge. Employment was fair with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was fair and better than a month

ago, though short time was still worked. Employment continued good with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It was still dull with glass blowers in London.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the quantities of the various descriptions of glass imported and exported during the months stated.

Description.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	cwts. 85,405	cwts. 80,216	cwts. 112,395	cwts. + 5,189	cwts. - 26,990
Plate	26,224	21,461	30,204	+ 4,763	- 3,980
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	70,695	65,276	69,704	+ 5,419	+ 991
Manufactures, other sorts	45 gross.	341 gross.	292 gross.	- 296	- 247 gross.
Bottles	124,483	113,476	117,657	+ 11,007	+ 6,826
Exports:					
Plate	cwts. 21,510	cwts. 21,109	cwts. 12,673	cwts. + 401	cwts. + 8,837
Flint	5,394	5,783	6,339	- 389	- 945
Manufactures, other sorts	49,331 gross.	59,424 gross.	36,654 gross.	+ 10,993	+ 12,677 gross.
Bottles	69,114	71,610	89,292	- 2,496	- 20,178

PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRY.

(Based on 116 Returns—108 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 22,038 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches:—						
China Manufacture ...	4,343	+ 0.4	+ 4.2	4,518	+ 0.2	+ 11.9
Earthenware Manufacture	14,016	+ 0.9	+ 2.1	12,878	- 0.0	+ 1.8
Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,679	+ 0.4	+ 3.1	3,426	+ 0.6	+ 7.5
Total	22,038	+ 0.8	+ 2.7	20,822	+ 0.1	+ 4.7
Districts:						
Potteries	16,921	+ 0.6	+ 2.6	15,443	+ 0.1	+ 5.5
Other Districts	5,117	+ 1.1	+ 3.0	5,379	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Total	22,038	+ 0.8	+ 2.7	20,822	+ 0.1	+ 4.7

In the Potteries district employment in the china and porcelain trade continued fair generally and was much better than a year ago; in the earthenware and tile branches employment was, on the whole, good and showed an improvement on a year ago. In Scotland employment in the earthenware trade was fair and about the same as a year ago. Tobacco pipe makers in Glasgow reported employment as fair and slightly better than a year ago.

The **Imports** of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in July, 1910, were valued at £70,605 as compared with £72,778 in June, 1910, and £99,801 in July, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £253,395, £219,185, and £224,850 respectively.

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 156 Returns—148 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during July, though still fair on the whole, showed some decline as compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 13,751 workpeople in the week ended July 23rd showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in both the number employed and in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 23rd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,262	+ 1'5	+ 1'6	3,882	+ 1'7	+ 1'2
Midlands and Eastern Counties	4,456	+ 0'3	+ 1'2	4,881	+ 1'5	+ 4'5
South and South-West Counties and Wales	3,280	+ 1'2	+ 3'9	3,675	+ 10'2	+ 0'8
Scotland	1,743	+ 0'9	+ 8'6	2,068	+ 0'7	+ 12'3
Other Districts	1,010	...	- 3'3	1,037	+ 4'4	- 19'0
Total	13,751	+ 0'1	+ 1'7	15,543	+ 3'0	+ 1'7

In the Northern Counties employment was fair and better than a year ago; in the Tees district, however, it was only moderate, though slightly better than a month ago. In Lancashire employment was dull; in Yorkshire it was fairly good generally. In the Midlands employment was better than both a month ago and a year ago. In the Eastern Counties it was fairly good, and better than a month ago. In the Southern Counties there was a marked decline on a month ago, but little change as compared with a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fairly good generally, and was much better than a year ago.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 205 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

THE hay harvest was considerably hindered by rain in July, and, though many men found employment at hoeing when the weather was unsuitable for haymaking, some time was lost by day labourers in most parts of the country. The demand for such men was generally good, and the supply sufficient.

Northern Counties.—Employment was generally regular in these counties, though a few day labourers employed at haymaking lost time towards the end of the month. There was a good demand for these men in most districts, which was met by about an equal supply.

Midland Counties.—Employment on the whole was good. Haymakers lost time occasionally, but a number of men, when unable to work at the hay harvest, found employment at hoeing. The supply of and demand for day labourers were usually about equal. A scarcity of men for milking was reported in the Uttoxeter and Lichfield Unions (Staffordshire). Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was also reported in the Evesham (Worcestershire) and Stratford (Warwickshire) Unions.

Eastern Counties.—The hay harvest was considerably prolonged in these counties, but there was a large amount of hoeing to be done among the root crops, and day labourers on the whole were in fairly constant employment. There was a good demand for these men, which was generally met by the supply; in several districts, however, the supply was not sufficient.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—In these counties, as elsewhere, some day labourers were in irregular employment on account of interruption to the hay harvest. The demand for such men for haymaking, hoeing roots, &c., was fairly good, and but few men, if any, were unable to obtain work when the weather was favourable. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported from certain districts in Somerset, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Devon.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 135 Returns—116 from Employers, 7 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London was fair generally, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago; it continued slack at Liverpool. At the other principal ports it continued fair on the whole.

London.*—Employment was fair generally, about the

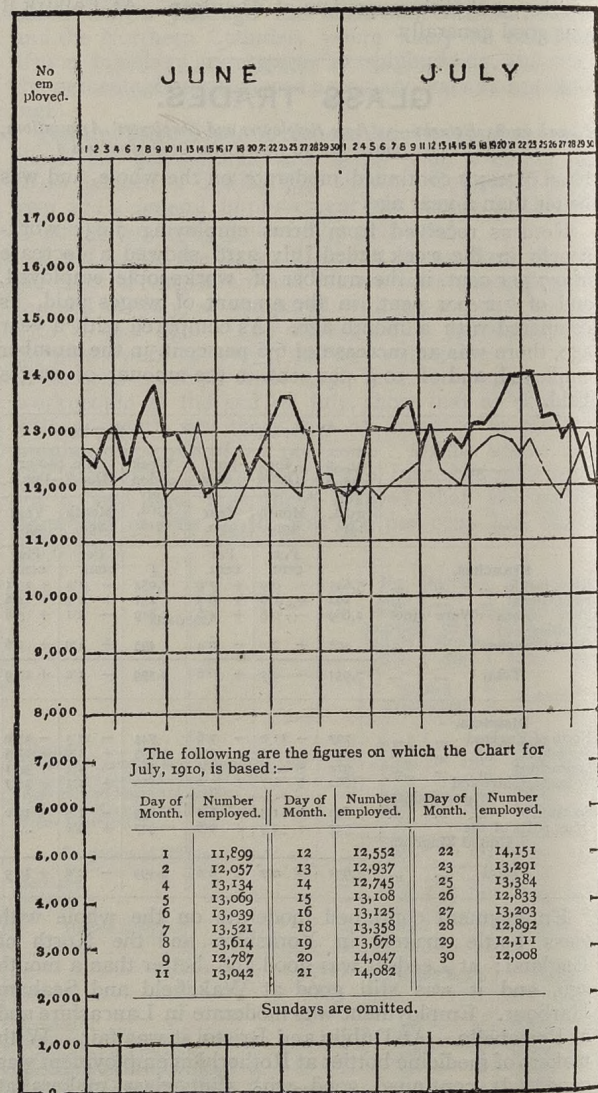
*Exclusive of Tilbury.

same as a month ago and better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the five weeks ended July 30th was 12,954, an increase of 0'7 per cent., as compared with a month ago, and of 4'5 per cent., as compared with a year ago. The daily numbers employed during July, 1910, ranged from 11,899 on the 1st, to 14,151 on the 22nd. During July, 1909, the numbers ranged from 11,395 on the 1st, to 13,131 on the 12th.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended July 2nd	4,195	2,202	6,397	5,754	12,151
" " " 9th	4,607	2,823	7,430	5,763	13,193
" " " 16th	4,965	2,341	7,306	5,612	12,918
" " " 23rd	4,936	3,234	8,170	5,598	13,768
" " " 30th	4,535	2,596	7,131	5,607	12,738
Average for 5 weeks ended July 30th, 1910	4,648	2,639	7,287	5,667	12,954
Average for June, 1910	4,241	2,716	6,957	5,913	12,870
" " July, 1909	4,214	2,735	6,949	5,446	12,395

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of June and July, 1910. The corresponding curve for June and July, 1909, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1910, and the thin curve to 1909.]



The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,127 during July, 1910, as compared with 1,242 in the previous month and 1,186 in July, 1909.

At Liverpool employment was generally slack with dock labourers.

Other Ports.—On the Tyne and Wear employment with dock and quayside labourers was fair generally, and better than a month ago, although somewhat affected by the strike on the North-Eastern Railway; it was moderate with coal trimmers and teamers. Employment continued fair at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. It was moderate with dock labourers at Hull and Goole, and good at Grimsby; with coal porters it was fair at Hull and good at Goole. Employment was fair with dock labourers at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and good at Parkeston. It generally remained fair at Plymouth, and was also fair at Bristol. At the South Wales ports it was, on the whole, moderate. There was a decline at Glasgow, Leith and Grangemouth, where employment was slack; at Aberdeen it continued fair. Employment continued fair at Belfast.

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 48,478* seamen, of whom 4,728 (or 9'7 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with July, 1909, there was a net increase of 1,384. The chief increases were at the Tyne Ports and Bristol and Hull; the chief decrease was at London.

During the seven months ended July, 1910, the total number of seamen shipped was 284,611, an increase of 6,920 on the number for the corresponding period of 1909. The largest increases occurred at Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Bristol; at Cardiff and Southampton there were marked decreases.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	July,			Seven months ended July,		
	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910.	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	3,367	4,259	+ 892	18,172	16,556	- 1,616
Sunderland	524	506	- 18	3,177	2,749	- 428
Middlesbrough	566	537	- 29	2,896	3,008	+ 112
Hull	1,887	2,281	+ 394	8,043	9,284	+ 1,241
Grimsby	578	348	- 230	983	887	- 96
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol†	658	1,283	+ 625	3,713	5,993	+ 2,280
Newport, Mon.	976	950	- 26	6,449	6,066	- 383
Cardiff‡	4,927	5,185	+ 258	32,757	30,691	- 2,066
Swansea	478	722	+ 244	2,825	3,203	+ 378
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	15,745	15,824	+ 79	98,299	102,833	+ 4,534
London	7,703	7,096	- 612	44,346	46,782	+ 2,436
Southampton	4,154	3,932	- 222	27,811	25,463	- 2,348
SCOTLAND.						
Leith	665	683	+ 18	3,135	2,800	- 335
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	511	471	- 40	1,694	1,819	+ 125
Glasgow	4,030	4,203	+ 173	21,914	25,256	+ 3,342
IRELAND.						
Dublin	88	47	- 41	445	373	- 72
Belfast	232	151	- 81	1,032	848	- 184
Total	47,094	48,478	+ 1,384	277,691	284,611	+ 6,920

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

The fish landed in July, 1910, showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with July, 1909.

At Grimsby employment was good generally, and better than a year ago. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Lowestoft it was fair with all classes, and about the same as a year ago. At Hull it was moderate generally. Employment was good with fishermen at Aberdeen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh it was good with all classes, and

* 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.

better than a year ago. At Macduff employment was fair. At Peterhead it was moderate with fishermen and fish curers and good with fish dock labourers; with all classes it was better than a year ago. Off the South Western Coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in July, 1910 and 1909:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	July, 1910.	July, 1909.	July, 1910.	July, 1909.
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales	Cwts. 1,089,892	Cwts. 1,067,551	£ 573,950	£ 548,182
Scotland	1,712,951	1,422,267	634,311	545,670
Ireland	88,271	69,809	27,181	21,115
Total	2,891,114	2,559,627	1,235,442	1,114,967
Shell Fish	—	—	29,064	30,913
Total Value	—	—	1,264,506	1,145,880

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in July, 1910, were valued at £731,228, as compared with £372,582 in June, 1910, and £522,329 in July, 1909.

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:—

Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: NERVOUS SHOCK: NO PHYSICAL INJURY.

When a workman is injured he is only entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, provided he can prove that his injury was caused by an accident, and that the accident was one which arose out of, and also arose in the course of, the employment.

In October of last year a miner in the employment of a colliery company, while at work in the usual course of his employment, heard a shout for help from the next working place. He ran to the place and found a fellow-workman lying on the ground covered with blood and seriously injured through the fall of a prop and coal. He picked the injured man up and with assistance carried him away, but in a short time the man died. The effect on the miner of his fellow-workman's death in these circumstances was such that he sustained a severe nervous shock, which rendered him incapable of doing his usual work. He went down the pit, however, several times and tried to do his work, but was unable to do it, and his application to be put on work of some other kind was refused. He then took proceedings in the County Court for compensation, and on the evidence the judge decided that there was a genuine incapacity to work due to the nervous shock which the man had sustained in going to the assistance of the injured man; that it was his duty to his employers to go to the man's assistance on hearing his shout for help; that his doing so arose out of his employment and was in the course of his employment; and that therefore he was entitled to compensation. An award was therefore made in his favour. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that if a workman sustains a serious shock which incapacitates him from doing his work, this may be just as much an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment as a visible physical injury, and the County Court judge was right. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Yates v. South Kirkby, Featherstone and Hemsworth Collieries, Limited, Court of Appeal, July 6th, 1910.*

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? POISONING CONTRACTED DURING EMPLOYMENT: DISEASE NOT INCLUDED IN THE ACT.

An injured workman is not generally entitled to compensation under the Act unless his injury is due to accident. A workman is entitled, however, to compensation for injury caused by certain industrial diseases mentioned in the Act as if such injury were due to accident.

A man was employed as labourer and gardener and caretaker of an unoccupied house. Having been so employed for about two years he was ordered to find and open out certain cesspools for inspection. This work occupied him four or five days in July, 1909. Early in August, 1909, he complained of feeling unwell; but he did not consult a doctor till August 23rd, when the doctor thought he was suffering from the smell of paint. In September another doctor was called in who formed the opinion that he was suffering from poisoning from sewer gas. In October the man died, and his death was stated to have been caused by ptomaine poisoning as the result of inhaling sewer gas. His widow claimed compensation under the Act. At the hearing it was admitted that the man had died from an obscure disease, and that there was nothing to show the exact date at which he had contracted it. The County Court judge decided that the deceased had died from the results of poisoning contracted while at work on the cesspools in the course of his employment, and he made an award in favour of the widow. The employer appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that a mere disease contracted during

employment, unaccompanied by accident, does not entitle a workman to compensation, unless the disease is one of those specified in the Act; that in this case nothing had happened which could be properly called an accident; and that as the workman had died from a disease not specified in the Act no compensation was payable. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Eke v. Hart-Dyke, Court of Appeal, July 12th, 1910.*

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: PLAYING WITH A MACHINE.

A boy was employed as a "piecer" at a cotton mill, having to work at a certain frame. Over the frame was a pinion wheel, which was properly fenced in accordance with the Factory Acts, and with which the boy had nothing whatever to do. One day he dared the other boys to do what he could do, namely, put his finger in and out of the pinion wheel while in motion. While doing this his finger was caught, and part of it cut off. He claimed compensation under the Act. The County Court judge, on the evidence, found that the boy was playing with the wheel when the accident happened. He held, however, that the accident had arisen out of the boy's employment, and awarded him compensation. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the judge was wrong, as there was no evidence that the accident was one arising out of the employment. The appeal was, therefore, allowed.—*Furniss v. Gartside & Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, July 5th, 1910.*

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: WHAT IS AN "ACCIDENT"? MURDER: RISK INCIDENTAL TO EMPLOYMENT.

A cashier in the employment of colliery proprietors was obliged in pursuance of the duties of his employment to travel by railway at regular intervals, carrying a large sum of money in coin for the payment of the workmen. While he was so travelling he was murdered and robbed. His widow claimed compensation under the Act. The County Court judge held that the risk undertaken by the deceased of being murdered for the money he carried was a risk incidental to his employment; and he made an award in favour of the widow. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that from the point of view of the deceased his death was caused by an "accident," though from the criminal's point of view the act was felonious and intentional; that the accident clearly arose in the course of the employment, as he was actually travelling on his employers' business when killed; and that, as his duty of carrying money about at regular intervals exposed him to the risk of robbery and assault, the accident also arose out of the employment. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Nisbet v. Rayne & Burn, Court of Appeal, July 21st, 1910.*

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: ACCIDENT WHILE RETURNING TO WORK FROM HOME.

While a ship was lying in dry dock, the second engineer having finished his work on board for the morning, went home to dinner. On his way back the chief engineer met him, and they walked together to the side of the dock, when the chief engineer went on board, leaving the other man talking to a friend on the dock side. A little later the dead body of the second engineer was found in the dock, he apparently having fallen over the edge. There was no kind of evidence as to the cause of the accident. The widow applied for compensation under the Act. The County Court judge held that it was usual for seamen in port to go ashore for their meals, and that the deceased was on shore as part of his duty to get his dinner and in the course of his employment. He accordingly made an award in favour of the applicant. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that as a rule a workman is not entitled to the benefits of the Act when an accident happens to him on his way from home to the place where he works, unless evidence can be given justifying an inference that the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment. Here there was no evidence to justify any such inference. The appeal was accordingly allowed.—*Gilbert v. Owners of Steam Trawler Nizam, Court of Appeal, July 8th, 1910.*

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: SEAMAN RETURNING TO SHIP FROM SHORE.

While a ship was lying in port a stoker went ashore with some of his shipmates, with permission, for his own private purposes. He visited several drinking places, and set out to return to the ship about midnight. He was then under the influence of drink, though not actually drunk or incapable of walking. The ship was reached from the quay by a ladder which was not fixed at the lower end, and which was certainly unsafe at night, especially for a man who had been drinking. The man fell from the ladder while attempting to get on board and was drowned. His widow applied for compensation under the Act, and an award in her favour was made by the County Court judge. The shipowners appealed, and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal on the ground that as the deceased had gone ashore for his own purposes, not on the ship's business, and had not actually got back on board the vessel, the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the employment. The widow appealed to the House of Lords, who reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal, and restored the award in favour of the widow made by the County Court judge. The House of Lords held that as the danger of falling from the ladder, which was the only means of access to the ship, was incidental to the services of the deceased as a seaman, the accident clearly "arose out of" the employment. The real question, however, was whether the accident occurred "in the course of" the employment. It arose in the course of the employment if the man was doing anything

which he might reasonably do while so employed. A seaman going ashore without leave is not doing what he may reasonably do while so employed, but is leaving his employment for the time. If, however, he goes ashore with leave, he is, while on shore, still in the course of the employment, as he is not engaged for so many hours a day, but continuously day and night for a considerable period. An accident happens in the course of a man's employment if it happens while he is doing what a man so employed may reasonably do during the time he is employed and at a place where he may reasonably be during that time. Hence, in this case the accident to the deceased did arise in the course of the employment. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Moore v. Manchester Liners, Limited, House of Lords, July 18th, 1910.*

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: ACCIDENT WHILE GOING TO WORK.

A miner, in going to work at the colliery where he was employed, had to go through a gateway where a large iron gate gave entrance to his employers' premises. The gate was about 100 yards from the lamp room to which he had to go before descending the pit. As he was going through, the gate accidentally slammed and injured him, and he claimed compensation under the Act. The County Court judge decided that as the accident had happened on the employer's premises and while the workman was on his way to his work it arose out of and in the course of his employment, and he made an award in favour of the applicant. The employers appealed.

At the hearing it was argued on behalf of the employers that as the gate was more than 100 yards from the lamp room that was outside the reasonable margin of space within which the workman going to his employment was entitled to be protected. The Court of Appeal, however, held that in such a case the distance was immaterial; that the course of a miner's employment is not limited at one end by the moment when he gets to the place where he is to use his pick, or at the other end by the moment when he comes up from the pit; that there must be a reasonable interval of time and space before and after the actual work during which the employment lasts; that in this case the gate resembled the gate leading into a factory yard; and that the County Court judge was justified in his decision. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Hoskins v. Lancaster, Court of Appeal, July 11th, 1910.*

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: DISAPPEARANCE OF SEAMAN FROM SHIP.

A ship was lying in harbour intending to sail during the night. The first and second engineers returned from a visit on shore to the ship about 10.0 p.m., and went to lie down in their bunks. The night was very hot, and the second engineer, who had partially undressed, telling his companion that he wanted a breath of fresh air, went on deck. He was never again seen alive, but the next morning his dead body was found in the water close to the ship. His widow claimed compensation. At the hearing it was proved that the two engineers were in the habit of going on deck on hot nights to cool themselves, and used to sit on a rail on the starboard quarter of the vessel. The body was found immediately below this rail. The County Court judge made an award in favour of the widow, holding that the deceased had met his death by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment. The shipowners appealed, and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal. The widow appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords held that even if (as was supposed) the man had fallen from this rail where he was in the habit of sitting and so been drowned, his sitting on the rail was in no way connected with his employment; and that there was no evidence justifying the County Court judge in finding that the accident had arisen out of as well as in the course of the employment. Therefore the widow was held not to be entitled to compensation, and the appeal was dismissed.—*Marshall v. Owners of the "Wild Rose," House of Lords, July 11th, 1910.*

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The results of the latest ascertainments 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.	1910	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.)				
Northumberland ...	Mar.-May	7 10 76	+ 0 3 19	+ 0 8 09
Durham ...	Apr.-June	7 11 73	+ 0 0 20	+ 0 5 05
Pig Iron.				
Cleveland ...	Apr.-June	51 2 04	+ 0 7 91	+ 3 7 33
Cumberland ...	Apr.-June	66 4 48	+ 1 3 30	+ 9 10 33
Scotland ...	May-July	55 3 10	- 2 0 19	+ 0 9 85
Manufactured Iron.				
North of England:—				
(Rails, plates, bars, and angles.)		127 5 09	+ 0 10 62	+ 0 9 93
Midlands:—				
(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)	May.-June	126 11 54	+ 1 2 14	+ 3 1 21
West of Scotland:—				
(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)		121 1 67	+ 1 4 06	+ 4 10 06

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Northumberland coal, it was decided at a meeting of the Northumberland Conciliation Board on July 2nd that the wages of underground workers and "banksmen" should be advanced by 2½ per cent., and those of other surface workers by 2 per cent., making their wages 33¼ per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively above the standard of 1879. It was decided by the Durham Conciliation Board that the wages of miners in that county should remain unaltered.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blast furnacemen were advanced by ¾ per cent. in the Cleveland district, and by 1¼ per cent. in West Cumberland, whilst in the West of Scotland they were reduced by 2½ per cent.

Manufactured Iron.—The wages of puddlers and millmen remain unaltered as a result of the ascertainments.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lb. of bread on August 2nd, 1910, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district:—

District.	2nd August, 1910.			1st July, 1910.			3rd August, 1909.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London:—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W. ...	6	5½	5 7	5½	5	5 4	6½	6	6 2
E. & N.E. ...	6	5	5 6	5½	5	5 3	6½	6	6 1
S.E. ...	5½	5	5 4	5½	5	5 2	6	6	6 0
S.W. ...	6	5½	5 8	5½	5	5 4	6½	6	6 2
W. & W.C. ...	6	5½	5 9	6	5	5 6	6½	6	6 4
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire	6½	5	5 7	6½	5	5 6	7	6	6 3
Midlands ...	6	5	5 5	6	4½	5 3	6½	5½	6 2
Eastern Counties ...	6	5	5 5	6	5	5 2	6½	6	6 2
Southern Counties ...	6½	5	5 9	6½	5	5 9	7	5½	6 5
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5 7	6	5	5 7	7	5½	6 4
Scotland ...	7	5½	6 2	7	5	6 0	7	6	6 6
Great Britain ...	7	5	5 7	7	5	5 6	7	5½	6 3

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

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on Aug. 2nd, 1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		Last Change.	
		A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lb.
London ...	5½ & 6	+ ½	- ½	July '10	+ ½
Birmingham ...	5½ & 6	+ ½	- ½	Aug. 2, '10	+ ½
Bolton ...	6	...	...	Sept. '09	- ½
Bristol ...	5½ & 6	...	...	Feb. '10	- ½
Cardiff ...	5½	...	...	June '10	- ½
Derby ...	5½	...	...	Oct. '09	- ½
Hull ...	5½	...	...	June '10	- ½
Ipswich ...	5½	...	...	June '10	- ½
Leeds ...	6	...	...	May '10	- ½
Leicester ...	5	...	...	May '10	- ½
Liverpool ...	5	+ ½	- ½	Aug. 2, '10	+ ½
Manchester ...	5	...	...	June '10	- ½
Middlesbrough ...	5½ & 6	...	...	Nov. '09	- ½
Norwich ...	5	...	...	Nov. '09	- ½
Nottingham ...	5	...	...	June '10	- ½
Oldham ...	5	...	...	Oct. '09	- ½
Plymouth ...	6	...	...	June '10	- ½
Portsmouth ...	5½	...	...	June '10	- ½
Potteries ...	5	...	...	May '10	- ½
Southampton ...	5 & 6	...	...	Oct & Nov '09	- ½
Wolverhampton ...	5	...	...	June '10	- ½
Aberdeen ...	5½	...	...	June '10	- ½
Dundee ...	5½	+ ½	- ½	July '10	+ ½
Edinburgh ...	6½	+ ½	- ½	July '10	+ ½
Glasgow ...	6	...	...	May 2, '10	- ½
Belfast ...	6	...	...	June '10	- ½
Dublin ...	6	...	...	May '10	- ½

As compared with 1st July, 1910, the price of bread has risen ½d. per 4 lb. in Birmingham, Dundee, and Edinburgh. In Liverpool the predominant price is now 5½d. per 4 lbs. as compared with 5d. and 5½d. on 1st July. In London, the price is now 5½d. and 6d.; a month ago it was 5½d. per 4 lb. In all the towns the price is lower than on the 3rd August, 1909.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during the period September, 1909-July, 1910, amounted to 93,678,880 cwts., or 10,413,495 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1908-9. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during the period September, 1909-July, 1910, amounted to 10,276,875 cwts., or 127,200 cwts. less than in the period September, 1908-July, 1909.

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 ... 1909.	Per cwt. s. d. 10 1	Per cwt. s. d. 10 0	Per cwt. s. d. 11 11½	Per cwt. s. d. 13 8½
July ... 1910.	10 1	10 0	11 11½	13 8½
June ... 1909.	6 10	7 11½	10 9½	10 8½
June ... 1910.	7 4	7 11½	10 3½	11 2½

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended July 30th, 1910, amounted to £4,241,399, an increase of £25,048 (or 0.6 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding weeks in 1909.

During the thirty weeks ended July 30th, 1910, the receipts amounted to £32,359,418, an increase of £802,881 (or 2.5 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1909.

	4 weeks ended July 30th, 1910.		30 weeks ended July 30th, 1910.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.
English Lines:—	£	£	£	£
L. & N.W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	1,348,709	+ 14,366	10,249,026	+ 250,282
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	697,451	+ 4,568	5,212,651	+ 157,806
Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	767,279	- 27,285*	5,888,618	+ 96,471
L. & S.W., and Gt. Western	672,000	+ 17,300	4,985,600	+ 117,200
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	160,853	- 104	1,150,875	+ 26,938
Scottish Lines:—				
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British and Caledonian	473,750	+ 13,294	3,957,521	+ 134,536
Irish Lines:—				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	121,357	+ 2,909	915,127	+ 19,648
Total ...	4,241,399	+ 25,048	32,359,418	+ 802,881

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during July, 1910.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.
Clevedon ...	C. B. Humphrys, 'Eglinton,' Princes Road, Clevedon.	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Drumlish ...	M. D. Gray, Drumlish, co. Longford.	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Eskdale ...	W. A. Johnston, Ravenglass, Cumberland.	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Killashree ...	J. A. O'Halloran, Lanesborough, co. Longford.	Killashree Dispensary, Tuesdays and Fridays, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
Longford ...	W. C. McCann (ex-officio), Longford.	Week-days, 10 a.m.
Mottram and Glossop	G. J. A. W. Burton, The Manor House, Mottram, Manchester.	(1) Surgery, Broadbottom, Thursdays, 10.30-11.30 a.m. (2) Surgery, Hollingworth, Thursdays, 1.30-2.30 p.m. (3) Wood's Mill, Glossop, Tuesdays, 1.30-2.30 p.m.
Ross ...	A. J. Campbell, Chepstow House, Ross.	Wednesdays, 9.30-10 a.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at residence of the certifying surgeon.

* This decrease is due to the recent strike on the North-Eastern Railway.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number and Magnitude.—Fourteen disputes began in July, 1910, including a short but important strike on the North-Eastern Railway. By the 14 disputes 6,576 workpeople were directly, and 609 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 14,094 workpeople involved in trade disputes in July, 1910, as compared with 16,466 in June, 1910, and 169,390 in July, 1909.

New Disputes in July, 1910.—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.
Mining and Quarrying ...	3	449	293	742
Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades	2	156	50	206
Textile ...	3	700	...	700
Clothing ...	3	180	266	446
Railway ...	1	5,000†	...	5,000†
Other Trades ...	2	91	...	91
Total, July, 1910 ...	14	6,576	609	7,185
Total, June, 1910 ...	29	6,201	2,661	8,762
Total, July, 1909 ...	41	93,203	69,803	163,006

Causes.—Of the 14 new disputes, 2 arose on demands for increased wages, 5 on other wage questions, 5 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and 2 from other causes.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 11 new disputes, directly involving 6,300 persons, and 3 old disputes, directly involving 739 persons. Of these 14 new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 792 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 5, directly involving 284 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 4, directly involving 5,963 persons, were compromised. In the case of 1 other dispute terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in July of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 43,400 working days. In addition 118,500 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 161,900 working days, as compared with 156,200 in the previous month, and 936,200 in the corresponding month of 1909.

Summary for the First Seven Months of 1909 and 1910.—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days, for the seven months, January, July, 1909 and 1910, respectively, are as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.-July, 1909.			Jan.-July, 1910.		
	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 ...	12	1,897	18,100	8	567	24,400
Coal Mining ...	80	194,203	1,369,600	94	181,715	3,115,300
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	6	1,596	29,700	6	964	48,800
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	31	6,317	134,900	49	9,318	74,100
Textile ...	31	2,621	53,700	40	17,406	211,100
Clothing ...	15	1,828	15,400	21	2,767	20,700
Railway and other Transport ...	16	4,062	67,400	8	8,418	29,300
Other Trades ...	24	1,128	33,600	19	2,436	63,600
Total ...	215	213,652	1,722,400	245	223,591	3,587,300

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

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.‡	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began in 1910.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
Boot & Shoe Trade— Upper Machinists, and Other Boot and Shoe Operatives	Heckmond-wike	59	266	13 July	5	Objection to a new forewoman ...	Work resumed on old conditions.
Transport— Railway Workers ...	North-Eastern Railway	5,000†	...	18 July	5	Removal of head shunter from one position to another, and other matters	Amicable settlement effected.

* 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.
† Provisional figure.
‡ 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.

AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

INFORMATION respecting rates of wages agreed upon at the principal hiring fairs for farm servants held in Scotland in the spring and summer months of this year has been received from a correspondent who made special inquiries on behalf of the Board of Trade.

In the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and to a lesser extent in Kincardineshire, an upward movement in wages was remarked, the increases varying in the case of ploughmen from 10s. to 20s. for the half-year. This upward movement was reported by the correspondent to be largely due to the unusually large number of farm servants who have emigrated (mainly to Canada) since the Spring of last year, whereby the supply of labour has noticeably diminished. Difficulty in obtaining the full complement of men was reported by farmers in several instances.

The increase in wages spread to some extent to the more northern counties, where, however, the advances

were fewer and rarely over 10s. for the half-year. Wages were also reported to have advanced in Orkney and Shetland.

In the other counties there was, generally speaking, little change in the wages of men servants, though, as in some recent years, a few men seeking new places sustained reductions, usually of about 10s. for the half-year. Such reductions were reported in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles (but only for men who could not supply women workers), in Perth and Forfar, and in Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, where servants were more plentiful than in recent years.

There was a scarcity of milkers in the dairying districts in the South-Western Counties, and wages for both men and women workers in these counties showed an upward tendency.

Women farm servants were still scarce in many districts, and some further increases in their wages were reported.

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, 1910, was an increase of £1,630 per week, as compared with one of £64 per week in June, 1910, and a decrease of £619 per week in July, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 69,311, of whom 68,541 received advances amounting to £1,645 per week and 770 sustained decreases amounting to £15 per week. The total number affected in the preceding month was 927, and in July, 1909, 27,026.

One change, affecting 63 workpeople, was settled by Arbitration; three changes, affecting 38,570 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards; and seventeen changes, affecting 18,940 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 11,738 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In two of the above cases, affecting 68 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the seven completed months of 1910.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the seven months ended July 31st, 1910, was 452,593, as compared with 1,102,102 in the corresponding period of 1909. The changes arranged gave 303,704 workpeople a net increase of £9,791 per week, and 144,980 workpeople a net decrease of £5,316 per week, whilst the remaining 3,909 workpeople had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £4,475 per week, as compared with a decrease of £68,386 per week in the corresponding period of 1909.

Summarised by trades, the number of workpeople

affected by the changes, and the net effect on their weekly wages, were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	January-July.			
	1909.		1910.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building ...	9,141	- 418	2,777	+ 169
Coal Mining ...	846,750	- 55,999	369,591	+ 851
Iron, &c., Mining ...	7,721	- 147	9,987	+ 408
Quarrying ...	2,023	- 47	3,475	+ 153
Pig Iron Manufacture ...	14,381	- 494	11,660	+ 538
Iron and Steel Manufacture ...	15,585	- 713	22,373	+ 752
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	44,326	- 2,235	1,506	+ 86
Other Metal Trades ...	3,357	- 368	30	+ 3
Textile Trades ...	155,241	- 8,026	24,383	+ 1,183
Clothing Trades ...	397	+ 38	2,264	+ 119
Printing, &c., Trades ...	1,013	+ 60	1,122	+ 58
Glass, &c., Trades ...	15	- 1	108	+ 4
Other Trades ...	1,679	- 76	2,433	+ 117
Employees of Local Authorities ...	473	+ 40	884	+ 34
Total ...	1,102,102	- 68,386	482,593	+ 4,475

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in July, 1910, affected 113 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 215 hours per week. The total number reported as affected by changes in hours of labour during the six months ended July 31st, 1910, was 9,299. Of these, 868 had their aggregate working time increased by 1,014 hours per week, and 8,431 had reductions amounting to 10,200 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages in July.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN JULY.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1910.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	
Building ...	Rochdale ...	1 July	Carpenters and Joiners ...	300	...	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
Coal Mining ...	Northumberland	4 & 11 July	Underground Workers & Banksmen (except Deputies, Mechanics, Enginemen and Firemen) Other Surface Workers	38,000	...	Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages 33½ per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
Iron Mining ...	Cleveland	25 July	Ironstone Miners ...	9,000	...	Increase of 2 per cent., making wages 27 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
Quarrying	Weardale		Limestone Quarrymen ...	1,700	...	Increase of ½ per cent., making wages 29½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
	Cumberland	1 July	Limestone Quarrymen ...	270	...	Increase of 1½d. per foot or per ton on piece rates and of ½d. per day on time rates.
	Cleveland and Durham	2 July	Blastfurnacemen ...	5,500	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent., making wages 23½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland	1 July	Blastfurnacemen ...	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., making wages 32½ per cent. above the standard of 1889.
	North Staffs.	July	Blastfurnacemen ...	600	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., making wages 19½ per cent. above the standard.
	South Wales and Mon.	1 July	Blastfurnacemen ...	1,250	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3¼ per cent., making wages 8½ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
	Eston ...	3 July	Steel Workers ...	1,270	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent., making wages 20 per cent. above the standard.
	Middlesbrough (one firm)	1 July	Steel Workers ...	770	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 6½ per cent., making wages 14 per cent. above the standard.
Iron & Steel Manufacture	Consett, Jarrow and Newburn	1 July	Steel Millmen ...	1,184	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	Barrow ...	4 July	Rail Millmen ...	500	...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 13 per cent. above the standard.
	South Wales and Mon.	1 July	Iron & Steel Workers & Mechanics	5,000	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3¼ per cent., making wages 8½ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Textile ...	Huddersfield and District	July	Willeys and Fettleys*	750	...	Increase of ½d. per hour (5d. to 5½d.).

NOTE.—Full particulars will appear in the September GAZETTE of the following important changes in wages which have been arranged to take effect in August:

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Increase of 2½ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and a decrease of 2½ per cent. in Scotland.

* The hours of labour of these workpeople were at the same time fixed at 55½ hours per week. Previously the hours worked were 55½, 57½ or 58 per week, and the hours actually worked continue in many cases to be in excess of 55½, but any time worked beyond 55½ hours is now paid for as overtime at 6½d. per hour.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN JULY.

THE two Tables given below show the work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges during July, analysed by trades and districts. The period covered is 24 working days. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 105.

The "workpeople's applications remaining on the register" at any date are the applications of persons who have registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date, and have not had their registration cancelled on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts. The total number on the register was 72,670 at the end of July, the corresponding number at the end of June being 73,604. These numbers represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and in other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications received during July was 118,588, as compared with 151,556 during June. The figures given above do not include renewals, but do include re-applications by persons whose registration had lapsed or been cancelled. For this reason, and on account of the possibility of duplicate registration previously referred to, the numbers cannot be taken as in any way representing separate individuals.

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

The number of vacancies filled in July was 33,813, as compared with 41,650 in June. The July figures covered, however, a period containing six fewer working days than in June, and the average number of vacancies filled per day rose from 1,388 to 1,409. The business of the Scottish Exchanges, and of Burnley, was affected by local holidays. In July, as in June, considerable numbers of men and women were employed through the Exchanges as fruit pickers. In connection with the Dundee Exchange a temporary office at Blairgowrie was opened early in the month, and some 2,500 raspberry pickers were sent to the Blairgowrie district. About 250 of these came from Glasgow and others from Greenock and Edinburgh. Another temporary office was opened at Crossford in Lanarkshire in connection with the Glasgow Exchange, and about 500 local applicants were given work as strawberry pickers. The Worcester, Ipswich, and Cork Exchanges also supplied a certain number of pickers.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers, has risen from 81 per cent. in June to 85 per cent. in July (men 87 per cent., boys 80 per cent., women 81 per cent., and girls 82 per cent.).

Of the applications on the register at the end of July (excluding fruit pickers), the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 18.1; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 13.3; Building and Works of Construction, 12.6; and General Labourers, 11.5.

Of the vacancies filled during July (excluding fruit pickers), the largest percentages are yielded by the same groups of trades in slightly different order:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16.2; General Labourers, 15.5; Building and Works of Construction, 15.1; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 11.0.

The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the case of coach and motor body makers, the textile trades, and women in the clothing trades, and in laundry work.

All the above figures are exclusive of the work of the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange. During the month employment was found here for 360 men, each of whom obtained, on the average, work on 8½ days out of the 24 working days included in the period. The depression in the cotton trade and the Lancashire holidays have affected the amount of work available for these men.

Another special exchange, the figures relating to which are not included above, was opened on July 13th in Oldhall Street, Liverpool, to deal with the porters employed in the cotton warehouses.

In addition to the 103 Exchanges included in the returns for June, the following two Exchanges were opened during July, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—*Kilmarnock*, Wellington Street; *Bolton*, 9-11, Crown Street.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of August, making, with the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Porters' Exchange, a total of 115 Exchanges: *Barnsley*, Gas Nook, Mayday Green; *Carnarvon*, 12, Castle Square; *Widnes*, 76, Victoria Road; *St. Helen's*, 59, Church Street; *Motherwell*, Calder Street; *Stratford*, 399, High Street; *Parkhead (Glasgow)*, Duke Street; *Bridgeton (Glasgow)*, 66, Dalmarnock Road.

Table showing by Trades the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended July 29th, 1910, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at July 29th.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Trades.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.					VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at July 29th.					Total on Register at July 1st.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
Building and Works of Construction	5,214	93	...	...	5,307	4,469	67	...	...	4,536	8,859	137	...	...	8,996	8,774
Mining and Quarrying...	281	22	...	...	303	247	23	...	...	270	500	104	...	...	604	525
Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	3,606	333	101	50	4,090	2,930	271	66	41	3,308	8,795	558	130	34	9,487	10,195
Textiles ...	617	115	599	146	1,477	470	89	432	96	1,087	1,229	155	779	107	2,270	2,356
Dress ...	643	143	648	253	1,687	422	78	401	185	1,086	1,238	102	665	228	2,173	2,138
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	3,802	1,640	25	75	5,542	3,398	1,378	18	71	4,865	10,864	1,807	57	118	12,846	12,979
Agriculture—Fruit, &c., Pickers ...	1,801	156	1,541	147	3,645	1,796	152	1,637	147	3,732	633	46	802	28	1,509	1,604
Others ...	603	44	54	2	703	478	27	38	2	545	1,147	82	20	8	1,257	1,384
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	249	92	264	163	768	201	60	94	18	555	970	65	189	59	1,283	1,384
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	694	116	93	24	927	539	83	66	17	705	1,477	63	72	8	1,620	1,718
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	46	16	65	18	145	40	9	55	15	119	227	14	31	43	315	316
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass...	172	30	60	11	273	98	17	38	6	159	299	8	57	...	364	413
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	982	198	1,227	108	2,515	742	153	928	90	1,913	2,737	184	1,135	129	4,185	4,426
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers...	101	16	66	33	216	50	9	32	18	109	234	8	21	7	270	286
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	142	39	10	7	198	104	32	7	6	149	416	37	7	8	468	510
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	170	6	5	...	181	142	5	...	...	152	441	27	1	...	469	548
Commercial ...	761	301	249	63	1,374	589	238	149	49	1,025	2,526	604	523	332	3,985	4,209
Domestic (Outdoor) ...	227	61	2,218	306	2,812	187	43	1,799	239	2,268	1,597	82	5,260	687	7,626	7,899
Other, General and Undefined—(a) General Labourers ...	4,595	60	...	...	4,655	4,617	33	...	...	4,670	8,051	114	...	...	8,165	8,215
(b) Others ...	1,082	439	661	746	2,928	1,035	562	481	682	2,560	2,122	789	1,008	859	4,778	5,112
Total ...	28,788	3,920	7,886	2,182	39,746	23,584	3,149	6,382	1,788	33,813	84,332	4,986	10,697	2,685	72,670	78,604

Table showing by Districts the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended July 29th, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at July 29th. [SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Districts.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.					VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at July 29th.					Total on Register at July 1st.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
London—West ...	686	173	304	97	1,260	517	139	230	83	969	2,579	290	659	127	3,655	3,760
North ...	1,060	358	634	315	2,367	923	291	495	279	1,988	4,383	356	620	125	5,484	5,793
East ...	741	288	461	179	1,669	623	221	374	165	1,383	2,511	343	515	222	3,591	3,957
South ...	1,381	331	715	254	2,681	1,205	290	562	216	2,273	6,228	623	1,360	365	8,576	8,873
Total ...	3,868	1,150	2,114	845	7,977	3,263	941	1,661	743	6,613	15,701	1,592	3,154	839	21,886	22,083
Ashton-under-Lyne—117, Stamford Street	198	19	65	19	301	185	19	60	17	281	351	43	110	9	513	656
Barrow—200, Duke Street ...	168	29	17	6	220	167	24	16	6	213	200	28	48	12	288	375
Birkenhead—61, Hamilton Square...	251	43	106	5	405	196	34	90	4	324	596	49	173	54	872	615
Birmingham—168, Corporation Street	452	122	174	72	820	359	93	101	65	618	2,461	131	323	50	2,965	2,825
Blackburn—100-100A, Darwen Street	111	22	119	27	279	102	19	109	27	257	267	28	227	10	532	678
Bradford—6, Eastbrook Lane ...	337	81	44	32	494	222	32	23	8	285	479	19	29	...	527	547
Brighton—43, London Road ...	244	67	105	18	434	186	44	57	13	303	470	18	186	20	697	846
Bristol—18/20, Victoria Street ...	231	69	22	17	339	148	54	17	10	229	635	89	188	43	955	975
Burnley—Odfellows' Hall, Lindsay Street	166	16	54	11	247	140	13	34	4	189	246	23	35	4	308	280
Cardiff—86/87, Bridge Street ...	261	26	35	11	333	218	17	14	7	256	313	46	56	11	426	573
Coventry—Duplex Works, Lower Ford Street	233	11	16	4	264	229	8	...	...	245	352	8	21	8	389	495
Derby—Victoria Buildings, London Road	299	40	27	24	390	269	41	24	22	356	276	47	69	14	406	452
Dudley—Holloway Chambers, Priory Street	86	15	8	4	113	76	15	6	5	102	281	72	40	19	412	404
Grimby—176, Cleethorpes Road ...	159	50	85	31	325	128	36	61	25	250	185	34	40	21	280	251
Halifax—Portland Street ...	120	9	59	7	195	114	1	26	3	144	185	4	45	5	239	244
Huddersfield—John William Street	314	48	58	22	442	235	40	48	14	337	273	13	31	4	321	360
Hull—Humber Street ...	199	48	27	35	309	122	38	8	37	205	349	95	36	98	578	604
Ipswich—8A, Princes Street ...	294	30	55	10	389	286	21	49	10	366	378	23	60	3	464	425
Leeds—3/5, Water Lane ...	475	71	113	48	707	388	57	85	35	565	1,069	131	153	67	1,420	1,851
Leicester—Albion Street ...	156	74	92	34	356	147	70	23	5	275	822	39	92	4	957	758
Liverpool—Fraser Street ...	319	46	63	16	444	219	27	13	301	1,195	35	260	60	1,550	1,678	
Manchester—54, Lever Street ...	1,237	217	215	55	1,724	1,135	193	182	51	1,561	1,671	92	192	18	1,973	2,206
Middlesbrough—Odfellows' Hall, Bridge Street	332	6	34	3	375	330	6	30	3	369	355	39	55	17	466	568
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Old Royal Infirmary	124	30	25	12	191	108	30	22	12	172	962	75	249	91	1,377	1,312
Northampton—30/32, Mare Fair ...	190	58	50	30	328	185	24	24	7	180	372	25	42	4	443	427
Norwich—Prince of Wales' Road ...	248	36	109	12	405	234	24	70	9	337	890	65	138	53	1,146	1,087
Nottingham—George Street ...	464	88	155	87	794	378	61	116	63	618	695	60	156	23	934	1,091
Oldham—21/27, Cross Street ...	129	12	102	9	252	117	12	102	9	240	337	26	271	15	649	666
Plymouth—15 & 16, Manor Street ...	144	41	31	17	233	139	31	21	8	199	527	14	47	13	601	567
Portsmouth—Victoria Chambers, Commercial Road	86	8	8	4	106	62	3	2	...	67	521	14	15	5	555	550
Preston—148, Friargate ...	121	51	41	28	241	108	38	37	44	207	399	37	64	30	560	571
Reading—172, King's Road ...	260	36	11	1	308	224	28	1	1	264	815	16	46	6	893	698
Rochdale—132, Drake Street ...	208	38	11	6	263	188	36	53	6	283	331	33	104	17	485	507
Rotherham—Old Post Office ...	206	21	1	3	231	154	19	1	3	17						

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, 1910, was 57, consisting of 50 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of arsenic poisoning, and 6 of anthrax. One death due to anthrax was also reported. In addition, 23 cases of lead poisoning (two of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-July, 1910, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 312, as compared with 381 in the corresponding period of 1909. The number of deaths was 25 in 1910, as compared with 29 in 1909. In addition there were 123 cases of lead poisoning (including 21 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first seven months of 1910, as compared with 132 cases (including 27 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Month of July, 1910.	Seven Months ended July, 1910.	Month of July, 1910.	Seven Months ended July, 1910.
Lead Poisoning.				
Among Operatives engaged in—				
Smelting of Metals ...	3	20	41	—
Brass Works ...	1	5	4	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ...	—	2	6	—
Plumbing and Soldering ...	2	12	16	—
Printing ...	2	15	16	—
File Cutting ...	3	5	5	—
Tinning ...	3	8	12	—
White Lead Works ...	6	15	18	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works ...	—	3	3	—
China and Earthenware* ...	8	49	30	—
Litho-Transfer Works ...	—	—	1	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ...	—	—	4	—
Vitreous Enamelling ...	1	6	3	—
Electrical Accumulator Works ...	3	16	16	—
Paint and Colour Works ...	2	9	24	—
Coachmaking ...	6	41	55	—
Shipbuilding ...	4	9	18	—
Paint used in other Industries ...	4	28	24	—
Other Industries ...	5	26	37	—
Total in Factories and Workshops	50	269	333	—
Among House Painters & Plumbers...	23	123	132	2
Total	73	392	465	2
Other Forms of Poisoning.				
Mercurial Poisoning—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	1	1	—
Furriers' Processes ...	—	3	—	—
Other Industries ...	—	2	1	—
Total	—	6	2	—
Phosphorus Poisoning—				
Lucifer Match Works ...	—	—	3	—
Other Industries ...	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	3	—
Arsenic Poisoning—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic.	1	5	3	—
Other Industries ...	—	—	—	—
Total	1	5	3	—
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	1	11	8	—
Anthrax.				
Wool ...	4	15	18	—
Handling of Horsehair ...	1	6	7	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	1	9	13	—
Other Industries ...	—	2	2	—
Total Anthrax	6	32	40	1
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	87	312	381	1
Grand Total	80	435	513	3

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.

* Of the 8 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 3 were females.

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, 1910, was 215, a decrease of 29 on a month ago, and an increase of 2 on a year ago. The mean numbers for July in the years 1905-1909 was 237, the maximum year being 1905, with 340 deaths, and the minimum year 1908, with 201 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in July, 1910, was 106, as compared with 106 in June, 1910, and 116 in July, 1909. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act during July, 1910, was 77, as compared with 106 a month ago, and 71 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 32, 30, and 24 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during July, 1910, was 71, the same number as in June, and an increase of 4 on a year ago.

During the seven months ended July, 1910, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,725, as compared with 1,665 in 1909. The total number of seamen killed in the same period was 626 in 1910 and 551 in 1909.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1910, on a	
	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—					
Brakemen & Goods Guards	4	2	1	+ 2	+ 3
Engine Drivers	2	—	2	+ 2	—
Firemen	1	2	—	— 1	+ 1
Guards (Passenger)	1	—	—	+ 1	—
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	4	12	9	— 8	— 5
Porters	4	5	6	— 1	— 2
Shunters	1	—	3	+ 1	— 2
Miscellaneous	15	9	3	+ 6	+ 12
Contractors' Servants	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Railway Service	32	30	24	+ 2	+ 8
Mines—					
Underground	87	87	99	—	— 12
Surface	13	11	9	+ 2	+ 4
Total, Mines	100	98	108	+ 2	— 8
Quarries over 20 feet deep					
	6	8	8	— 2	— 2
Factories and Workshops—					
<i>Textile</i>					
Cotton	2	4	3	— 2	— 1
Wool and Worsted	3	8	3	— 5	—
Other Textiles	1	2	1	— 1	—
<i>Non-Textile</i>					
Extraction of Metals	4	3	3	+ 1	+ 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals	11	8	7	+ 3	+ 4
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	4	4	2	—	+ 2
Ship and Boat Building	6	17	10	— 11	— 4
Wood	5	7	2	— 2	+ 3
Chemicals	2	6	1	— 4	+ 1
Laundries	—	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Textile Industries	20	25	23	— 5	— 3
Total, Factories & Workshops	58	84	55	— 26	+ 3
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5—					
Docks, Wharves and Quays	8	17	6	— 9	+ 2
Warehouses	—	1	1	— 1	— 1
Buildings to which Act applies	11	4	9	+ 7	+ 2
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5	19	22	16	— 3	+ 3
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894					
	—	2	2	— 2	— 2
Total, exclusive of Seamen	215	244	213	— 29	+ 2
Seamen—					
<i>On Trading Vessels—</i>					
Sailing	20	12	13	+ 8	+ 7
Steam	48	51	38	— 3	+ 10
<i>On Fishing Vessels—</i>					
Sailing	—	3	2	— 3	— 2
Steam	3	5	14	— 2	— 11
Total, Seamen	71	71	67	—	+ 4
Total, including Seamen	286	315	280	— 29	+ 6

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, 1910, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 213 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with June, 1910, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 5,242 (1.3 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,857 (1.6 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 2,385 (1.1 per cent.) There were decreases in 26 districts, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (27 per 10,000); there were slight increases in seven districts and in two districts no change was indicated.

Compared with July, 1909, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 7. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 397 (0.2 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 7,969 (3.6 per cent.). In 23 districts there were decreases, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (230 per 10,000), Leicester district (32 per 10,000), and Manchester district (28 per 10,000). In 12 districts there were increases.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of July, 1910.			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.						
West District	11,474	3,155	14,629	169	— 2	— 3
North District	16,184	9,757	25,941	237	— 1	+ 3
Central District	6,235	2,176	8,411	471	— 8	— 15
East District	15,331	7,197	22,528	311	— 8	— 12
South District	26,399	18,003	44,402	227	— 4	— 3
Total, Metropolis	75,623	40,288	115,911	241	— 3	— 3
West Ham	4,854	11,456	16,310	211	— 1	+ 2
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,780	5,988	8,768	188	— 3	— 2
Stockton & Tees District	1,533	4,592	6,125	270	— 27	— 230
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	4,588	6,912	11,500	146	— 3	+ 6
Wigan District	2,387	6,486	8,873	214	+ 1	+ 13
Manchester District	10,929	10,020	20,949	211	— 9	— 28
Liverpool District	13,499	11,828	25,327	234	— 1	+ 2
Bradford District	1,957	2,284	4,241	113	— 3	— 5
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,259	3,807	5,066	138	— 1	— 4
Leeds District	3,102	4,992	8,094	159	— 6	+ 6
Barnsley District	830	2,982	3,812	146	+ 2	— 2
Sheffield District	3,415	3,560	6,975	149	— 3	— 7
Hull District	1,714	5,711	7,425	253	— 4	— 4
North Staffordshire	2,381	7,241	9,622	244	—	— 10
Nottingham District	2,171	5,800	7,971	183	+ 1	— 6
Leicester District	1,565	3,994	5,559	227	— 3	— 32
Wolverhampton District	3,904	11,981	15,885	232	— 2	— 14
Birmingham District	5,229	4,852	10,081	167	—	+ 1
Bradford District	3,046	6,177	9,223	226	— 3	— 2
Cristof & Swansea	2,341	8,124	10,465	260	— 5	+ 6
Total, "Other Districts"	68,630	117,331	185,961	197	— 4	— 10
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District	5,720	18,313	24,033	231	+ 2	— 7
Paisley & Greenock District	806	2,744	3,550	193	— 6	— 12
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,680	5,791	7,471	175	+ 1	+ 3
Dundee and Dunfermline	968	2,804	3,772	185	+ 3	+ 1
Aberdeen	611	3,129	3,740	207	— 3	— 7
Coatbridge & Airdrie	408	1,895	2,303	229	— 3	+ 9
Total for the above Scottish Districts	10,193	34,676	44,869	210	+ 1	— 4
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	6,462	5,653	12,115	298	— 6	— 3
Belfast District	3,280	1,283	4,563	104	— 6	— 5
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District	4,059	5,118	9,177	378	+ 2	— 2
Galway District	321	361	682	198	— 1	+ 6
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,122	12,415	26,537	236	— 5	— 5
Total for above 35 Districts in July, 1910	173,422	216,166	389,588	213	— 3	— 7

* 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.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JULY.

THE Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in July, 1910.

Distress Committees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of July, 1910.	No. given Employment-relief.	Aggregate duration of Employment-relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid
London Central Unemployed Body	*	370	Days. 7,337	£ 899
Outer London:				
Edmonton	571	19	38	8
Leyton	1	66†	845	148
Walthamstow	553	—	—	—
West Ham	338	102	1,575	180
Other Towns (2)	278	39	179	39
Total, Outer London	1,740	226	2,637	375
Provincial Towns in England and Wales:				
Northern Counties:				
Middlesbrough	257	—	—	—
Sunderland	886	114	564	103
Total, Northern Counties	1,143	114	564	103
Lancashire and Cheshire:				
Birkenhead	350	—	—	—
Stockport	316	32	350	80
Other Towns (4)	331	127	1,808	463
Total, Lancashire and Cheshire	997	159	2,158	543
Yorkshire:				
Bradford	530	96	899	150
Halifax	322	—	—	—
Hull	2,498	—	—	—
Keighley	21	—	—	—
Scarborough	377	5	7	2
Sheffield	—	41†	750	193
York	244	—	—	—

	No. of Distress Committees in operation.			No. of applicants given Employment-relief.		
	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.
London:—						
County ... ..	...	...	...	370	554	346
Outer	6	6	6	226	1,090	345
Other Places in England and Wales	25	32	40	591	791	1,195
Scotland	6	6	9	324	354	927
United Kingdom ...	37	44	55	1,511	2,789	2,813
	Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief.			Total Amount of Wages Paid.		
	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.	July, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1909.
London:—						
County	7,337	10,724	6,721	£ 899	£ 1,558	£ 838
Outer	2,637	4,335	5,020	375	636	805
Other Places in England and Wales	6,334	9,440	8,259	1,486	1,953	1,601
Scotland	6,170	6,920	12,084	579	727	1,404
United Kingdom ...	22,478	31,419	32,084	3,339	4,874	4,648

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JULY, 1910.

DURING July 672 fresh applications (405 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 579 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 192 persons, of whom 102 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 192 situations found for applicants, 140 were of a more or less permanent character, while 52 were temporary only.

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

	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
	July, 1910.	July, 1909.	July, 1910.	July, 1909.	Perma- nently.	Tem- porarily.
Central Bureau:—						
5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	78	100	96	86	21	19
Y.W.C.A.:—						
26, George Street, (1)...	321	302	260	286	44	33
Hanover Sq. (2)...	61	65	44	26	13	17
Dublin:—						
40, Molesworth Street ...	20	27	16	20	6	5
Other Bureaux (Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow)	192	150	163	118	56	33
Total of 10 Bureaux ...	672	644	579	536	140	107
	Summary by Occupations.					
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	36	87	21	35	10	10
Shop Assistants	8	5	3	3	2	4
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	32	35	23	21	10	15
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	57	60	45	37	7	16
Apprentices and Learners	7	6	12	9	7	2
Domestic Servants...	405	333	411	367	76	62
Miscellaneous	127	118	64	64	28	7
Total of 10 Bureaux ...	672	644	579	536	140	107

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 18 persons in London and 49 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 267 persons in London and 76 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

Returns received from two Labour Bureaux (Westminster and Salvation Army) show that during July, 1910, 1,885 new applicants were registered, and that 593 situations were found (95 permanent and 498 temporary). The total number remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 850.

Passengers to and from Places out of Europe.—51,367 passengers left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, and 45,219 arrived from places out of Europe during June, 1910; the corresponding figures for June, 1909, were 37,001 and 39,643 respectively. There was an outward balance of 14,755 to British North America in June, 1910, as compared with 4,892 in June, 1909. There was an outward balance of 5,501 from the United States to the United Kingdom in June, 1910, as compared with 2,832 in June, 1909.

* Registers closed.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for the seven months ended July, 1910.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

	Seven months ended July,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in seven months ended July, 1910, as compared with	
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 138,459,771	£ 141,407,635	£ 146,640,389	+ 5,232,754	+ 8,180,618
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	120,619,842	124,751,416	145,738,324	+ 20,986,908	+ 25,118,482
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	84,670,460	84,320,152	89,949,640	+ 5,629,488	+ 5,279,180
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	1,303,857	1,464,783	1,446,090	- 18,693	+ 142,233
Total value of Imports	£ 245,053,930	£ 251,943,986	£ 283,774,443	+ 31,830,457	+ 38,720,513

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.

	Seven Months ended July,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in seven months ended July, 1910, as compared with	
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	£ 11,066,601	£ 12,000,290	£ 13,399,562	+ 1,399,272	+ 2,332,961
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured†	30,650,233	28,708,121	30,612,702	+ 1,904,581	- 37,531
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured‡	178,669,333	167,900,626	194,795,882	+ 26,895,256	+ 16,126,549
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	3,312,953	3,812,553	4,165,754	+ 353,201	+ 852,801
Total value of Exports of British Produce	£ 223,699,120	£ 212,421,590	£ 242,973,900	+ 30,552,310	+ 19,274,780

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £63,533,866 in the seven months ended July, 1910, as compared with £53,923,399 and £45,607,259 in the corresponding period of 1909 and 1908 respectively.

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.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered during July was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 29; under the Friendly Societies Acts, 41 (including 17 Branches); under the Building Societies Acts, 1; in all, 73.

Among the new societies registered in July were the following:—

Trade Unions.—England.—2, viz., Bryn Conserv. Working Men's Mutual Protection Assoc., Ashton-in-Makerfield; Amalg. Soc. of Iron and Steel Chipppers, Ship and Gen. Fitters of London and District, Poplar, E. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—19, viz., Working Men's Clubs: (4), Westgate Working Men's Social Club, Ltd., 8, Westgate Hill Terr., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Monkwearmouth Workmen's Club and Inst., Ltd., Blue House, Newcastle Rd., Monkwearmouth; Walton and Dist. Lib. and Progressive Club and Inst., Ltd., Club House, Bridge St., Walton-on-Thames; Blaydon and Dist. Conserv. and Unionist Club, Ltd., Blaydon House, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Durham. Small Holdings: (4), Soberton Small Holdings and Allotments Assoc., Ltd., No. 15,

* 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.

100 Acres, near Wickham, Fareham; Bath Co-op. Allotments Soc., Ltd., 25, Shaftesbury Road, Bath; Mansfield Woodhouse Co-op. Small Holdings and Allotments Soc., Ltd., 159, Sherwood Street, Mansfield Woodhouse, Mansfield; Ruislip-Northwood Co-op. Small Holding and Allotment Soc., Ltd., Benoni, Roy Road, Northwood, Middlesex. Co-operative Distributive: (3), Bowden Close Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Bowden Close, Crook, co. Durham; Waltham and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Yew Tree House, Waltham, Canterbury; Blaenllynfi Co-op. Soc., Ltd., The Society Stores, 76, Caerau Road, Caerau, Bridgend. Agricultural Distributive: (4), Worthing and Dist. Market Growers' Assoc., Ltd., 21, Penfold Road, Worthing; Wisbro' Green and District Egg Depot, Ltd., Skiff Farm, Wisbro' Green, Billingshurst, Sussex; Goudhurst and Dist. Egg and Poultry Depot, Ltd., Vicarage, Goudhurst, Kent; Guernsey Growers' Co-operation, Ltd., 26A, Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, W.C. Agricultural Productive: (1) Manifold Valley Dairy Assoc., Ltd., The Factory, Sheen, Buxton. Miscellaneous: (3). Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—10, viz., Agricultural Distributive: (9) Kilcolman Co-op. Farmers' Assoc., Ltd., Kilcolman; Ballyduff Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ballyduff; Clonroche Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Clonroche; Glenbrien Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Glenbrien, Enniscorthy; Ballycarney and Tombrack Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ballycarney; Davidstown Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Davidstown; Oulart Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Oulart; Adamstown Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Adamstown; Bree Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Bree. Co-operative Productive: (1), Dublin Brush Workers' Manufg. Assoc., Ltd., 13, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—23, viz., Stratton Inst. and Working Men's Club, Stratton, Cornwall; Woolwich Army and Navy Veterans' Working Men's Club, Woolwich; Cromwell Working Men's Club, Cromwell, Newark; Oxford Ind. Labour Party Working Men's Club and Inst., Oxford; Quarry Bank Silver Band Working Men's Club, Quarry Bank, Brierley Hill; Wakefield Tramway Employees Social Club, Wakefield; Crigglestone Working Men's Club and Inst., Crigglestone, Wakefield; Wheatley Carlton Recreation Working Men's Club, Wheatley, Doncaster; South Glam. Working Men's Club, Bridgend; Lancashire Trust Invest. Soc., Blackburn; Padiham Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Padiham, Burnley; Burnley Lane (Burnley) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Burnley; Burnley Wood (Burnley) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Burnley; Holborn Co-op. Friendly Loan Soc., Theobald's Road, W.C.; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Subscription Share Soc., Finsbury, E.C.; Cricklewood Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.; West Kilburn Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Kilburn, N.W.; Islip and Dist. Cred. Soc., Islip, Oxford; Perry Barr Money Soc., Perry Barr, Birmingham; Welsh Counties Perm. Money Soc., Swansea; Cambria Perm. Money Soc., Swansea; Derby Prov. Burial Soc., Derby; Atherton Friendly Soc., Atherton, Manchester. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—1, viz., Desmond Tontine Soc., Dublin.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Class of Society.	Notices received in July, of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commence- ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions ... ..	...	...	...
Industrial & Provident Societies ... ..	...	7	4
Friendly Societies ... ..	...	20	5
Building "	1	5	...

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.)

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendix. Vol. X. Minutes of evidence (157th and 159th days). Relating to Ireland. [Cd. 5070: pp. 276: price 4s. 8d.] Appendix, Vol. Xa. Index to Minutes of Evidence. (Appendix. Vol. X.) [Cd. 5071: pp. 33: price 3s. 6d.] Appendix. Vol. XXIX. Church of Scotland. Report from General Assembly's Committee on Church Interests. [Cd. 5243: pp. 90: price 1s.] Appendix. Vol. XXXII. Reports on Visits paid by the Labour Colonies Committee to certain Institutions in Holland, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. [Cd. 5199: pp. 120: price 1s.] Appendix. Vol. XXXVII. Some Industries employing Women Paupers. [Cd. 5200: pp. viii. + 101: price 1s. 6d.]

Census of Production (1907). Preliminary Tables. Part IV. Iron mines and mines other than coal and iron, copper and brass, lead, tin, zinc, &c., gold and silver, wrought iron and steel tube, wire, cutlery, tools and implements, anchor, chain, nail, bolt, rivet and screw, lock and safe, galvanised sheet, hardware, hollow-ware, tinned and japanned goods, bedstead, blacksmithing, small arms, railway carriage and wagon building, scientific instruments, &c., explosives, ammunition and fireworks, manufactured fuel, railway (construction, repair, &c., maintenance of permanent way, &c.), Royal Ordnance Factories. [Cd. 5254: pp. 77: price 8d.]

General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1909. [Cd. 5276: pp. 17: price 2s. 6d.]

Report to the Board of Trade on the Working of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890, for the year ending June 30th, 1909. [Cd. 5233: pp. 20: price 2s. 6d.]

Report to Home Office on the Circumstances attending an Explosion of Evrin Gelignite at Glenboig on February 23rd, 1910. By H.M. Inspector of Explosives. [Cd. 5209: pp. 10: price 1s. 6d.]

Committee on Lead, &c., in Potteries. Report of Departmental Committee to inquire into the Dangers attendant on the use of Lead, and from Dust and other causes in the Manufacture of Earthenware and China. Volume 1. Report. Home Office. [Cd. 5219: pp. vii. + 150: price 1s. 5d.]

Agricultural Credit Societies. Return of Societies registered as Specially Authorised Societies; also of Irish Credit Societies, and the varieties of Land Banks and Societies for Small Holdings and Loans for agricultural purposes. [H.C. 166: pp. 9: price 1s. 6d.]

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Thrift and Credit Banks Bill. Proceedings and Minutes of Evidence. [H.L. 96: pp. viii. + 67: price 7s. 6d.]

Savings Banks and Friendly Societies. Annual Return, 1909. Treasury. [H.C. 202: pp. 3: price 1s. 6d.]

Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1909-10. Supplement containing Report by the Medical Officer on Infant and Child Mortality. [Cd. 5263: pp. 142: price 1s. 3d.]

Report of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Children Act, 1903. Home Office. Report. [Cd. 5229: pp. 23: price 2s. 6d.] Evidence and Appendices and Index. [Cd. 5230: pp. viii. + 555: price 4s. 6d.]

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Return of Railway Servants of certain classes who, during April, 1910, after being on duty for more than twelve hours, were allowed to resume work with less than nine hours rest, &c. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5236: pp. 26: price 3s. 6d.]

Municipal Trading (United Kingdom). Return. Part V. Reproductive Municipal Undertakings relating to Bristol, Newcastle, Hull, Portsmouth, Cardiff, Sunderland, Gateshead, Plymouth, Southampton, South Shields, Swansea, Middlesbrough, Stockton-on-Tees. Home Office. [H.C. 171 - iv.: pp. xi. + 215: price 1s. 10d.]

Aliens Act, 1905. Part I. Fourth Annual Report of H.M. Inspector. Part II. A Statement with regard to the Expulsion of Aliens. 1909. Home Office. [Cd. 5261: pp. 70: price 7d.]

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Public Works Loan Board, 1909-10. Loans under Housing of the Working Classes, Small Dwellings Acquisition, Small Holdings and other Acts. [H.C. 193: pp. 103: price 10d.]

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1909. Proceedings under the Unemployed Workmen and Old Age Pensions Acts, &c. [Cd. 5288: pp. xcii. + 324: price 1s. 8d.]

Labourers (Ireland). Returns showing number of cottages and allotments provided under the Labourers' Acts by each District Council in Ireland, &c. [H.C. 214: pp. 11: price 1s. 6d.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada. The Labour Gazette. Vol. X. No. 12. June, 1910. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during May; appointment of Royal Commission of Inquiry on Technical Education; prices of articles of consumption, trade disputes and industrial accidents in May, &c.

New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour, June, 1910. Condition of trade and employment, accidents reported, cases under the Workers' Compensation Act, &c.

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

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4481. Trade of the Consular District of Stockholm, 1909. Effects of the strike of 1909, &c. [Cd. 4962-93; pp. 87: price 5½d.]

No. 4483. *Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Lyons (with the exception of the Chemical, Metal and Mining Industries)*, 1909. Wages and hours in the silk trade, apprentice system, cost of living, labour regulations, &c. [Cd. 4962-95: pp. 83: price 4½d.]

No. 4485. *Trade of the Consular District of Rome*, 1909. Emigration, prices of commodities, &c. [Cd. 4962-97: pp. 23: price 1½d.]

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No. 4499. *Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Philadelphia*, 1909. Statistics of industries, prices of iron and steel products, labour conditions in the iron and steel trade, &c. [Cd. 4962-111: pp. 35: price 2½d.]

No. 4507. *Trade, Commerce and Agriculture of the Consular District of Chicago*, 1909. Emigration and immigration, technical and agricultural education, labour legislation, &c. [Cd. 4962-119: pp. 61: price 3d.]

No. 4506. *Trade of the Consular District of Portland, Oregon (comprising the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and the Territory of Alaska)*, 1909. [Cd. 4962-118: pp. 77: price 4d.]

No. 4425 (Amended copy). *Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Galveston*, 1909. [Cd. 4962-37: pp. 52: price 3d.]

No. 4511. *Trade of Japan*, 1909. Steel foundries, shipping, index numbers of commodities and wages, population, agriculture, mining, &c. [Cd. 4962-123: pp. 86: price 4½d.]

No. 4514. *Trade of the Consular District of Leipzig*, 1909. Statistics of the textile and other industries of Leipzig and Chemnitz, prices of commodities, new law affecting hours of labour of women, rents and salaries at Chemnitz in 1900 and 1910. [Cd. 4962-126: pp. 28: price 2d.]

No. 4516. *Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Marseilles*, 1909. The shipping strike and its effects, &c. [Cd. 4962-128: pp. 60: price 6d.]

No. 4517. *Trade and Commerce of Pomerania*, 1909. Housing, automatic money banking machines in the public schools of Stettin, &c. [Cd. 4962-129: pp. 51: price 3d.]

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Cornbrook Chemical Co., Ltd., Stockport.

Goodlass, Wall & Co., Ltd., 42, Seel St., Liverpool.
John Hare & Co., Bristol.

T. MacIntyre & Co., 300-316, Dobbies Loan, Glasgow.
Pilchers, Ltd., Morgan's Lane, Tooley St., S.E.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd., 7, Caledonian Rd., N.
JERSEYS—I. & R. Morley, 18, Wood St., E.C.

MAKING UP OVERCOATS—J. Compton & Sons, St. Katherine Dock House, E. Limerick Clothing Factory Ltd., Limerick.

REFINED BEEF SUET—E. S. Wiles & Lewis, St. Albans.

SEWING SILK, SILK BRAID, SHALLOON BRAID—Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek, Staffs.

SILK BRAID, SHALLOON BRAID—J. Carr & Sons, Chester Rd., Manchester.

SHIRK BRAID—J. N. Phillips & Co., Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.

SHIRTING, BLUE STRIPED—Bailey & Berry, Ltd., Spring Mill, Earby, near Colne.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TIMBER, PITCH PINE, creosoted and uncreosoted H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth—Messrs. Crundall & Co., 16, St. Helens Place, E.C.

WORKS SERVICES—Additions to Electric Light & Power Station New Chimney, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport—Messrs. Wakeham Bros., Friary Yard, Tothill, Plymouth.

School of Music, Band Practice Hall, R.M. Barracks, Eastney—Messrs. Wakeham Bros., Friary Yard, Tothill, Plymouth.

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Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Aston.
W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Graham St., Birmingham.
Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Globe Works, Birmingham.
Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley St., Birmingham.
J. Wise & Son, 128, Leopold St., Birmingham.
Woolley & Co. (Birmingham), Ltd., Milk St., Birmingham.

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S. Woodhouse, Cradley Heath.

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Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., The Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester.

T. C. Wild, St. Mary's Works, High St., Longton, Staffs.

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Pountney & Co., Ltd., The Bristol Potteries, Bristol.

Wileman & Co., The Foley Potteries, Longton.

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Martins Birmingham, Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham.

D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham, &c.
Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Holloway Head, Birmingham, &c.

MANGERS, &c.—Musgrave & Co., Ltd., St. Anns Ironworks, Belfast.

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Siemens Bros., Dynamo Works, Ltd., Stafford.

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Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Cargo Fleet Iron & Steel Works, Middlesbrough.

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 Inland Revenue Office, Valuation Branch. Mahogany Pedestal Tables—Holland & Sons, 9, Mount St., W.
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