# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, S.W.

Vol. XXIV.—No. 2.]

FEBRUARY, 1916.

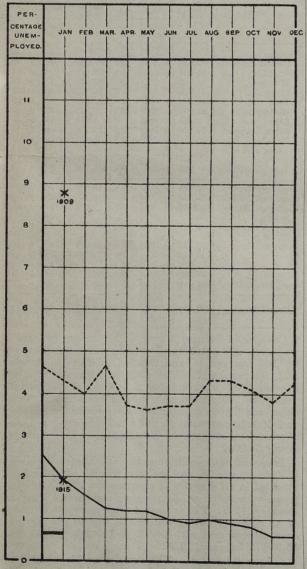
[PRICE ONE PENNY.

# EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

*Thick Curve* = 1916. *Thin Curve* = 1915. *----- Dotted Curve* = *Mean of* 1906-15.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1906-15.



### NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Department of Labour Statistics 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.

# THE LABOUR MARKET.

THE calling up of further groups for the Army has accentuated the shortage of male labour and, although the substitution of women for men has extended in many directions, more volunteers from among women are needed to meet the industrial requirements.

In the coal-mining industry employment continued very good, the collieries working on an average nearly half a day per week more than the average for January in the last fifteen years. At iron, shale and lead mines employment was good, and at tin mines fair. In the quarrying industry employment was generally fair except in sett-making, and at the North Wales slate quarries, where, however, there was a further slight improvement.

The pig iron industry, though still adversely affected by difficulties in regard to the supply of labour and raw materials, was well employed. At iron and steel works employment continued very good. Great scarcity of labour was reported in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, which were still working at high pressure, with much overtime. There was an improvement in the tinplate trade, and most of the other metal trades continued active, with much overtime among brassworkers, sheet metal workers, and makers of cutlery.

In the cotton trade the shortage of labour became still more acute, but was somewhat relieved in the spinning section by the further employment of women. In the woollen and worsted trades employment continued good, and there was much activity in the hosiery trade. Employment in the jute trade continued good; in the linen trade it remained dull except in Scotland. In the bleaching trade employment was fair; in the dyeing industry it continued good, and an improvement was reported with calico printers. Employment was good in the curtain and plain net branches of the lace trade, but only fair in the levers section, owing to the shortage of skilled labour. In the silk trade it continued fairly good, and in the carpet trade it showed little change.

The boot and shoe trades were very active, with much overtime, and there was an increased demand for skilled male labour. Employment in the leather trades continued good except with saddle and harness makers, with whom it was reported as generally quiet. The bespoke tailoring trade showed a decline; in the ready-made branch and in the millinery trade employment continued fair. With retail dressmaking firms in London employment was fair, but with Court and private dressmakers it continued very slack. Employment continued good in the corset trade and fairly good in the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades and in the shirt and collar and felt hat industries; but it was bad, with much short time, in the silk hat trade.

In the building trades employment continued quiet, but the percentage of members unemployed remained small, owing to many men having enlisted or joined other trades. Brickworks showed some improvement, and the cement trade continued well employed, a general shortage of labour being reported. Employment in the furnishing trades continued fairly good; in the woodworking trades it was good on the whole.

In the printing and bookbinding trades employment declined somewhat, but was still good; in the paper trades it continued good.

The glass and pottery trades were generally well employed. The food preparation trades showed some decline as compared with the pressure of previous months, but were still busy. In agriculture a shortage of labour was reported in most districts; in Wales and Scotland operations were hindered during the month by unsettled weather.

Employment with dock labourers continued good generally. At a number of ports the supply of seamen for mercantile ships was reported as not equal to the demand.

Compared with January, 1915, a month of good employment, a marked improvement was shown in nearly all the industries.

# TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade unions with a net membership of 944,092 reported 5.649 (or 0.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of January, 1916, compared with 0.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1915, and 1.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1915.

Trade.	Membership at end of Jan., 1916, exclusive of	Unemp at er Januar	nd of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as com- pared with a		
	those serving with H.M. Forces.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building*	83,025	1,337	1.6		- 0.6	
Coal Mining†	131,943	68	0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8	
Iron and Steel	35,889	282	0.8		- 1.3	
Engineering	256,614	909	0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5	
Shipbuilding	71,579	262	0.4		- 0.3	
Miscellaneous Metal	38,647	46	0.1	- 0.1	- 1.0	
Textiles + :						
Cotton	79,678	932	1.2	- 0.3	- 1.8	
Woollen & Worsted	8,405	42	0.2	- 0.6	- 1.2	
Other	53,051	118	0.2	- 0.2	- 3.7	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	57,763	698	1.2		- 3.8	
Furnishing	16,447	465	2.8	+ 0.2	- 4.6	
Woodworking	29,360	233	0.8		- 1.1	
Clothing	67,991	82	0.1		- 0.6	
Leather	4,270	131	3.1	- 1.6	+ 1.3	
Glass	782	5	06	- 0.4	- 12	
Pottery	6,369	9	0.1		- 1.2	
Tobacco	2,279	30	1.3		- 36	
Total	944,092	5,649	0.6		- 1.3	

\* This percentage is based mainly on returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

† In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is usually met by short time working.

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

THE percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of January, 1916, was 1.0, compared with 1.1 at the end of December, 1915, and 2.6 at the end of January, 1915

Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those	Unemj at er Januar	nd of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage un- employed on a		
	serving with	Number Per- centage		Month ago.	Year sgo.	
Building	550,973	13,019	2.4	- 0.4	- 2.7	
Construction of Works.	113,427	505	0.4	~ 0.1	- 1.2	
Engineering and Iron- founding.	846,009	3,147	0.4	••••	- 0.6	
Shipbuilding	222.870	1,286	0.6		- 06	
Construction of Vehicles.	167,075	1,018	0.6		- 12	
Sawmilling	8,239	61	0.7		- 07	
Other Insured Work- people.	43,224	116	0.3	•••• @/	- 06	
All Insured Work- people	1,951,817	19,152	10	- 0:1	- 16-	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS : MINING AND METAL TRADES.

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 701,118 workpeople in January in the industries mentioned : --

### Vorkpeople included in the Returns for January, 1916. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Trade January, 1916. Month ago. Year ago. Days worke Days. Days. per week by Mines. 5.73 5.77 5.87 0.03 Coal Mining ... + 0.25 523.129 13,1173,1050.16 Iron ,, Shale ,, + 0.14.... - 0.14 - 0.11 No. No. Furnaces in Blast. 265 25,046 + 4 Pig Iron 220 Mills Working. 485 Shifts Worked (One Week). 644,605 Tinplate and Steel Sheet 25.705 + 11 + \$3 Per cent. Per cent. Iron and Steel 111,016 - 0.3 + 14.4

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Returns from firms employing 637,673 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 14.3 in the amount of wages paid.

Number Employed. Wages Paid. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Week ended 2nd Jan 1916. Week ended 20d Jan 1916. Trade Month Year ago. ago. Month ago. Year ago.  $\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4.0 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0$ Per cent. 15.8 extiles :— Cotton ... 203.313 15 8 11·0 11·9 14·1  $\begin{array}{r} 24,469\\ 34,566\\ 41,616\end{array}$ Woollen Worsted Linen ... Jute 13 608 0.9 + 3.0 14212 + 0.7 +298 ... 15,008 22,980 8,365 17,460 25,331 Hosiery ... Lace ... . Other Textiles. Bleaching, Dye-ing, etc. + 0.0 - 0.3 | 415,122 | + 2.7 | + 17.4391,708 Total, Textiles 82 ot and Shoe 2.6 76.886 1.3 + 60 998 03  $11.7 \\ 5.0$ irt and Collar 18,865 lothing (Ready-made). 35,174 inting and Book-binding. -1.8 - 8.4 - 30,861 - 4.6 + 3.723 969 18,826 17,160 9,944 12,954 17,774 10,680 7,099 7,395  $-\frac{1.0}{7.2}$ -22.80.2 0.2 + 20.7 Pottery Glass ...  $\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 3 + 8 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 - 8 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 0.0\\ 2.1\end{array}$ ... Brick ... 2.4 -12.8 1.4 + 13.8 = 67,758 - 1.3 + 28.2Food Preparation 64.011 637,673 - 0.3 - 0.5 694,807 + 1.5 + 14.3Grand Total .

Changes in Rates of Wages .- The changes in rates of wages reported as taking effect in January affected nearly 488,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of  $\pounds 22,000$  per week. The principal increases reported affected 270,000 workpeople in the cotton weaving industry, 67,500 woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, and 22,000 engineering labourers in the Sheffield and Manchester districts. The only decrease reported affected coal miners in Northumberland, numbering nearly 50,000.

Trade Disputes .- The number of disputes beginning in January was 38, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 11,697, as compared with 8,817 in the previous month and 5,889 in January, 1915. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 97,600 working days, as compared with 74,800 in December, 1915, and 55,900 in January, 1915.

Labour Exchanges .- The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the five weeks ended 14th January was 31,572, as compared with 36,820 in the four previous weeks and with 30,589 in the five weeks ended 15th January, 1915. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 23,352, 24,829, and 21,606 respectively.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

# ORGANISATION OF WOMEN'S WORK ON THE LAND.

THE Board of Trade, in consultation with the Board of Agriculture, are taking active steps to mobilise a sufficient supply of women for work on the land in order to meet the shortage of agricultural labour due to the enlistment of men in His Majesty's Forces. The reserves of women's labour available for agriculture are to be found chiefly among the local unoccupied women in country villages, who have some experience of, or familiarity with, agricultural work, and also among the bettereducated women who are willing to be trained for this

A scheme has already been adopted in many counties which is producing satisfactory results. Women's County Committees, working either in co-operation with or as sub-committees of the War Agricultural Committees, have already been established in twenty-five counties; in the other counties it is hoped that similar committees of women will shortly be formed.

Systematic propaganda work is being carried out in all parts of the country by means of local meetings, followed by house-to-house canvass. Village registers are being established, and women urged on patriotic grounds to enrol for farm work, for whole or part time. In order to press forward with this work the Board of Agriculture is forming a panel of speakers who will be available to address meetings, and additional women organisers have been appointed by the Board of Trade and allocated to various parts of the country.

# RETAIL FOOD PRICES. UNITED KINGDOM AT 1st FEBRUARY, 1916. COMPARISON WITH 1ST JANUARY.

RETAIL prices of food advanced about 11 per cent. in January. Flour and bread increased in price to the extent of about 6 per cent.  $-\frac{1}{2}d$ . per  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lb. flour and per 4 lb. bread. As regards meat, frozen mutton increased in price about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and imported beef by 2 per cent. British meat, however, did not advance so much. The average rise in the retail price of granulated sugar, consequent on an advance in the wholesale price, amounted to about 5 per cent.

Fish was dearer by about 5 per cent. on the average, cheese by 4 per cent., and margarine by 3 per cent. Prices of potatoes showed a seasonal advance of 2 per cent. and of eggs a seasonal fall of 17 per cent. Bacon, milk, butter and tea showed little or no change on a month ago, less than <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per lb.

# COMPARISON WITH A YEAR AGO.

As compared with 1st February, 1915, there was an average increase of 20 per cent. Fish was dearer than a year ago by nearly 50 per cent., tea by 28 per cent., and meat by about 25 per cent. Bacon, bread, sugar, milk and cheese rose in price about 20 per cent. during the twelve months, and flour and eggs about 17 per cent. Butter prices advanced about 13 per cent., potatoes 7 per cent. on the average, with wide variations, and margarine 6 per cent.

# COMPARISON WITH JULY, 1914.

In the following Table is given a percentage com-parison of the level of prices at 1st February, 1916, in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914:

	Inc	ercentag crease sin uly, 1914	сө		In	Percentage Increase since July, 1914.			
Article.	Large Towns.	Small Towns and Villages	United King dom .	Article.	farge Towns.	Small Towns and Villages	Unite King dom.		
Beef, British-				Bread	56	46	51		
Ribs	37	34	36	Tea	49	48	48		
Thin flank	54	40	47	Sugar (granu-	107	100	103		
Beef,Imported -	53	47	50	lated)	31		1		
Ribs Thin flank	71	47 61	50 66	Milk	2	29	30		
MuttonBritish-	- 11	01	00	Managering	12	7* 9	3		
Tomo	29	30	29	Butter-	10	9	10		
Breast	53	36	44	Fresh	31	36	33		
Mutton Frozen				Salt	28 37	36 32	33 30 37 70		
Legs	49	43	46	Cheese	37	37	37		
Breast	76	64	70	Eggs (fresh)	74	65	70		
Bacon (streaky)	35	29	32				-		
Fish	126	85	106	ALL ABOVE	1	C. A.			
Flour (house- holds)	55	61	58	ARTICLES+	49	44	47		

† Weighted net percentage increase.

The further rise of 5 per cent. in the price of granulated sugar has now brought it to an average price of 44d. per lb., which is more than double that for July, 1914. Flour is nearly 60 per cent., and bread about 50 per cent. dearer than in the month before the war. Tea is nearly 50 per cent. dearer, an increase of 9d. per lb., 7d. of which is accounted for by increased duty. British meat has risen, on the whole, nearly 40 per cent., and imported meat by a much higher percentage. Cheese is 37 per cent. and bacon, milk and butter are about 30 per cent. dearer. Margarine shows a 10 per cent. rise. The price of fish varies very much in different places, and averages more than double that for July, 1914. The changes in the prices of both potatoes and eggs are affected by seasonal influences.

43

Taking the country as a whole, and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working-class household expenditure, the average increase in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war may be put at 47 per cent. This figure relates to food only, and in estimating the increased cost of living this increase must not be applied to the total family expenditure, but only to that proportion which is expended on food.

### BERLIN IN DECEMBER.

During December a slight rise (0.8 per cent.) was recorded in retail food prices in Berlin, and the general level of prices of certain of the more important articles of food was 83.4 per cent. above that of July, 1914. In arriving at these figures allowance is made for the relative importance of the various articles in working-class consumption. The following Table is based upon returns published in the Prussian official journal Statistische Korrespondenz:---

	4-+	icle.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in December, 1915, as compared with					
	Art	icie.			November, 1915.	July, 1914.				
					Per cent.	Per cent.				
Rye bread					No change.	+ 42.9				
Wheat bread					No change.	+ 27.7				
Rye flour					No change.	+ 60.0				
Wheat flour					No change.	+ 28.6				
Butter					+ 2.5	+101.5				
Lard					- 5.8	+224.7				
ugar					No change.	+ 20.0				
coffee					+ 5.3	+ 29.0				
ggs					+ 28.6	+285 7				
filk			10.00		No change.	+ 36.4				
eef					+ 7.0	+ 70.6				
Iutton					+ 6.8	+ 60.8				
eal					+ 6.8	+ 61.8				
ork					No change.	+ 72.8				
Bacon					- 16.3	+154.2				
otatoes			1000		No change.	No change.				
Rice		0.000			+ 10.0	+340.0				
plit peas		1982 50	10.5		- 3.2*	+202.5*				
faricot bean		S. S		200	- 0.8*	+144.0*				
Lentils					- 11.6*	+153.3*				
ALL ARTIC (WEIGHTED INCREASE)			GETI RCENT		+ 0.8	+ 83.4				

No change in price was recorded in December for eight articles out of the twenty in the Table, and decreases were recorded in the prices of lard, bacon, peas, beans, and lentils.

As has already been pointed out (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1915, p. 7), these index numbers cannot now be said to reflect the full extent to which food prices have advanced in Berlin as a result of restricted supplies. At the prices recorded in the Statistische Korrespondenz (i.e., the legal maximum prices) some articles-such as bread, flour, butter, pork, and milk—are purchasable only in strictly limited quantities; while others—such as lard, beans, peas, and lentils-would appear to be practically unobtainable.

### VIENNA IN DECEMBER.

In December a fall of 3.3 per cent. was recorded in the retail prices of various articles of food in Vienna, but the general level of food prices was 112.9 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There are no data as to the relative importance of the various foods in household consumption in Vienna, and in estimating these figures it has been assumed that the same standard exists in Vienna

\* The price for December upon which this percentage is based is the average for the principal towns in Prussia, no Berlin quotations being given for that

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1916.

as in Berlin. The following Table is based on returns published by the Austrian Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture in Warenpreisberichte :--

			Increase (+) or Dec December, 1915,	rease (-) in Pric as compared with
Article	:5.		Nov., 1915.	July, 1914.
ef al trk con titer argarine our, wheat ce ce tatoes tatoes titoes nitoes rions		··· ··· ··· ··· ···	Per cent. - 1'4 + 6'5 - 5'2 - 4'8 - 4'8 - 4'8 + 4'4 - 7'9 + 10'3 No change No change No change + $8'9$ + 3'5 + 11'8 + 2'1	$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Per cent.} \\ + 2067 \\ + 633 \\ + 1536 \\ + 3000 \\ + 3211 \\ + 5166 \\ + 1188 \\ + 2200 \\ + 814 \\ + 750 \\ + 2143 \\ - 2500 \\ + 1500 \\ + 2500 \\ + 109 \end{array}$

The figures for December, being compared with those for the previous month, advances are seen to have taken place in the prices of seven articles, the increases being chiefly noticeable in the case of onions (nearly 12 per cent.), margarine (10 per cent.), and split peas (9 per The effect of these rises, however, is countercent.). acted by decreases recorded for bread, butter, pork, bacon, lard, and beef.

The net decrease shown above is the first fall in the general level of retail prices recorded for Vienna since September, 1914. The fall is, however, less significant than it would have been if maximum retail prices had not been in operation for the first time in December in respect of bacon and hog's fat, both of which figure largely in the Viennese dietary in normal times.

# ITALY IN DECEMBER.

During December there was a rise of 2.0 per cent. in the retail prices of certain articles of food in Italy, and the general level of food prices was 31.2 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The percentages in the following Table are based on index numbers published in the issue for 1st February of the journal of the Italian Labour Department (Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro), and relate to 42 towns in Italy :-

	Ar	ticle.	Increase in Dec compar	compared with		
				-	Nov., 1915.	July, 1914.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat bread			 		2.4	27.3
Wheat flour			 		0.3	37·9 38·4
Macaroni. &			 		3.5	60.1
Beef			 		3.2	27.7
Bacon			 		1.4	19.0
Olive Oil			 		0.5	190
Milk			 		2.1	110
ALL ARTICLE	S TOGET	HER	 		20	31.2

# SWITZERLAND IN DECEMBER.\*

Lists of current retail prices of necessaries are pub lished regularly by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies. In order to obtain some idea as to the effect upon household expenditure of the increases shown by the recent issues of these lists, the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living has taken the prices for June, 1914, September, 1915, and December, 1915, and calculated the sum necessary to purchase the quantity of each commodity consumed in the course of a year by an average family of two adults and three children under ten years of age at the prices prevailing at each of these

\* Korrespondenz-Blatt der Schweizerischen Liga für die Verbilligung der Lebenshaltung, December, 1915, Zürich.

three dates. The increase in the amount necessary to purchase identical quantities of the various articles at the two later dates is as shown below:

Article or Groups of Articles.	Increase in Cost of Identical Quantitie as compared with cost in June, 1914.				
Article of oroups of inviolos		September, 1915.	December, 1915		
Milk, butter, cheese Edible fats and oils Bread and flour Peas, beans, lentils, &c Meat		Per cent. 7:5 24:4 38:0 61:2 23:3	Per cent. 15·1 32·3 37·4 30·5 23·2		
Beggs            Potatoes            Sugar and honey            Other foods	  	50°0 14:3* 19:2 6:0	90·0 14·3 36·7 6·0		
All foods together		20·4 19·0	- 26·4 22·0		
TOTAL		20.3	26.0		

The extent of the increase was not the same in all parts of the country. If, for example, the period from June, 1914, to December, 1915, be taken, the average rise was 26 per cent. in Switzerland as a whole, whereas in the separate cantons or districts it varied from 22.6 per cent. (Uri, Schwyz, Obwald, and Nidwald taken together) to 35.7 per cent. (Freiburg canton).

# EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY IN DECEMBER.<sup>‡</sup>

The following is the general conclusion arrived at by the German Department of Labour Statistics as to the course of employment in Germany during December :---

Employment in December was again fair on the whole, and, so far as concerns trades supplying military needs, decidedly good. The building and the textile trades (in the latter of which the hours of labour have been restricted) form the only exceptions to the general rule. There was an improvement on the whole in December as compared with December, 1914.

"As in the previous month, the industries most busily employed were mining and smelting and most branches of the metal and engineering trades. Employment on the whole showed no change in the chemical and woodworking trades. The electrical and food preparation trades reported partial improvement. The movement of shipping on the Rhine was very fair."

Returns from Trade Unions .- Returns relating to unemployment were furnished by thirty-nine Trade Unions, the membership covered being 829,978. Of these 21,674 (or 2.6 per cent.) were out of work at the end of December, compared with 2.5 per cent. at the end of November, 1915, and 7.2 per cent. at the end of December, 1914.

Returns from Labour Exchanges.—Returns relating to the operations of Labour Exchanges during December show the proportion of applications for employment to every 100 situations registered as vacant to have been as follows :---

	005	 1.22		December, 1915.	November, 1915.	Pecember, 1914.
Males Females		 	 	90 151	89 179	124 158

From these figures it appears that the demand for men was much about the same in December as in November, but was considerably stronger than in December, 1914. As regards women, the December figures show an improvement as compared with those for the preceding month and also for the corresponding period of 1914.

‡ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 27th January.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

# THE WAR AND EMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE.

THE French Ministry of Labour has published, in the Bulletin du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale for November-December last, a report on the fourth of a series of quarterly inquiries into the effects of the war upon French industry and commerce. The first of these inquiries (carried out by factory inspectors) was made in January, 1915, the second in April, the third in July, and the fourth in October. The general results of the last inquiry are in harmony with those of the previous three. As regards the numbers at work, both of establishments and of employees, the tabulated returns show a steady upward trend.

The movement throughout the period of thirteen months from August, 1914, to October, 1915, is illustrated by the following figures :--

	Percentage at Work.						
	Aug.,	Oct.,	Jan.,	Apr.,	July,	Oct.,	
	1914.	1914.	1915.	1915.	1915.	1915.	
(a) Establishments	48	57	65	72	77	81	
(b) Workpeople	34	44	57	63	69	74	

The above percentages have been calculated on the basis of returns relating to 43,794 establishments, at which altogether 1,541,772 persons were employed before the outbreak of war.

It appears that, whereas in August, 1914, 52 per cent. of all the establishments covered by the last inquiry had shut down, the position continuously improved, so that by October, 1915, only 19 per cent. of the same establishments remained idle

In connection with the changes in the percentage of workpeople employed it is necessary to consider the number of men called up for military service. This number, according to the official estimates, may be fixed at 24 per cent. of the total number of people (irrespective of age or sex) employed in normal times. The progressive reduction in the percentage of unemployed persons during the period August, 1914, to October, 1915, is then found to be as shown in the subjoined Table :-

/	Aug., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Jan., 1915.	Apr., 1915.	July, 1915.	Oct., 1915.
Mobilised Employed Unemployed	 Per Cent. 24 34 42	Per Cent. 24 44 32	Per Cent. 24 57 19	Per Cent. 24 63 13	Per Cent. 24 69 7	Per Cent. 24 74 2
TOTAL	 100	100	100	100	100	100

When these summarised results are analysed by tradegroups, as shown in the following Table, a noteworthy range of unemployment is made manifest, the extreme points in October, 1915, being -24 (for the metal trades) and +44 (for precious metals, etc.). The minus signs prefixed to the percentages indicate that the deficiency caused by the mobilisation had been partially supplied by the accession of workpeople not employed in the specified trade-groups before the outbreak of war :--

				Pero	centage	15.		
Group of Trades.	Mak:		1	Unempl	loyed i	n		
and a start of the		Mobi- lised.	Aug., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Jan., 1915.	Apr., 1915.	July, 1915.	Oct., 1915.
Food Preparation Chemical, &c Rubber, Paper, &c Printing, &c Textile Clothing Skins and Leather Woodworking Metals, &c Building, &c Glass, Pottery, &c Commerce General Proportion		26 27 19 24 15 6 26 30 32 23 33 28 32 25 24	28 31 47 43 48 67 37 50 36 66 46 52 12 22 42	13 17 39 41 33 52 25 42 27 65 42 49 7 22 32	3 6 29 34 22 41 9 31 7 56 42 39 - 1 18	2 3 24 32 15 33 5 27 - 3 62 38 35 - 9 17 13	- 3 - 4 20 30 12 28 - 1 23 - 12 45 34 32 - 22 13 7	- 9 -11 16 29 11 23 - 3 21 -24 44 31 31 -22 11 2

As regards the skins and leather, food preparation, chemical, etc., transport, and metals groups, unemployment in October last may be considered as nil.

As regards the trade-group "metals, etc.," the minus percentage is equal to the general percentage of mobilised men (24), but falls short by 8 of the mobilisation proportion for the trade-group (32). Similarly, the minus figure for "transport" falls short by 10.

The decrease in unemployment shown for the last date October, 1915), as compared with the preceding date (July, 1915), varies considerably for the several tradegroups : ---

Trade-Group.	Percentages: Decrease between July and October, 1915. •
isport ting. &c Textile, Precious Metals, Glass, Pottery, &c. s, Woodworking, Commerce	• 0 1 2 3

Food Preparation Metal, &c. .. Statistics published in the same journal show that in October and November, 1915, nearly 49,000 coal miners were at work. The average number of days on which

coal was drawn was rather more than 6 per week, and practically all the men worked full time.

# EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MUNITION FACTORIES.

THE Health of Munition Workers Committee have now issued a fourth memorandum,\* which deals with the employment of women

Of great social and industrial significance is the extension of the employment of married women and of young girls, and the revival of the employment of women at night, which has taken place in munition factories. The munition workers of to-day are stated to include dressmakers, laundry workers, textile workers, domestic servants, clerical workers, shop assistants, university and art students-women and girls, in fact, of every social grade, many of them of no previous wage-earning experience, especially wives and widows of soldiers, many married women who had retired altogether from industrial life, and many again who had never entered it. Conditions of work have been accepted without question and without complaint which are immediately detrimental to output, and would, if continued, be ultimately disastrous to health.

In the largest section of the Memorandum, which deals with Periods of Employment, it is stated that the experience of the past shows that night work results in deterioration in health caused by the difficulty in a working-class home of securing sufficient rest by day; disturb-ance of home life, with its injurious effects upon the children; and diminished value of the work done. Though forbidden by law in ordinary times, the employment of women at night is for a time inevitable

Evidence is highly conflicting as to the merits of continuous night-work as against those of a weekly, fortnightly or monthly change of shift, and, although the Committee are fully alive to the disadvantages of a constantly recurring alternation between day and night shifts, they consider that the matter is one which must be largely dealt with locally on social considerations.

It has been stated by some managers and foremen that the last few hours of a twelve-hour night shift yield little output. The greater influence of fatigue at night is partly due to the fact that the hours between 3 a.m. and 6 a.m. and 4 a.m and 7 a.m. coincide with the period when, apart from industrial fatigue, vitality is low, and partly to the fact that night workers lack the stimulus of a satisfactory meal. There seems little appetite for the meal which occurs between 1 a.m. and 3 a.m., and it is often of a most unsatisfactory character. The Committee are satisfied that the employment of women at night calls for particular care and supervision, and that adequate pauses for rest and meals are indispensable.

\* Cd. 8185. Price 11d.

If the home is to be preserved from destruction, greatly improved conditions of transit and housing must be secured, as well as the best possible hours of work by night and day. It is far from uncommon now to find some two or three hours spent on the journey each way, generally under the fatiguing conditions of an overcrowded train or tram, often with long waits, and a severe struggle before even standing room can be obtained. Often, far from offering a rest from the fatigue of the day, the home conditions offer but fresh aggravation. A day begun at 4 or even 3.30 a.m., for work at 6 a.m., followed by fourteen hours in the factory, and another two or two and a half hours on the journey back, may end at 10 or 10.30 p.m., in a home or lodging where the prevailing degree of over-crowding precludes all possibility of comfortable rest. Beds are never empty and rooms are never aired, for in a badly crowded district the beds, like the occupants, are organised in day and night shifts. In such conditions of confusion, pressure, and overcrowding, home can have no existence.

Hours of women's labour are also referred to in this Memorandum, but this question is more fully dealt with in the fifth Memorandum, a summary of which is con tained in the article below. Other sections of the Memorandum treat of (1) Arrangements for rest and meals. This section refers largely to questions already considered in the Memoranda on Sunday Labour and Industrial Canteens, summaries of which have already appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE. (2) The sanitary condition of the factory. It is stated that the effect upon the health and energy of women and girls which results from clean, bright, and airy workrooms, well warmed in winter, can hardly be exaggerated. The refreshing effect of washing and its influence on self-respect has also been dwelt upon by many witnesses. If washing facilities are easily accessible and sufficient to enable workers to wash without undue encroachment upon their meal times, experience shows that they are much appreciated and fully used. (3) The physical condition of women workers. The Committee are satisfied that there is a significant amount of physical disability among women in factories which calls for prevention and treatment. This arises from the fact that many women now entering upon employment in the factory are unaccustomed to its conditions. The nature of their work therefore should be determined with due regard to its effect on their immediate and future health. (4) Management and supervision. This section refers largely to questions already dealt with in the Memorandum on Welfare Supervision.

In conclusion, the Memorandum states that if the present long hours, the lack of helpful and sympathetic oversight, the inability to obtain good, wholesome food and the great difficulties of travelling are allowed to continue, it will be impracticable to secure or maintain for an extended period the high maximum output of which women are undoubtedly capable.

# HOURS OF WORK IN MUNITION FACTORIES.

THE fifth memorandum of the Health of Munition Workers Committee\* deals with Hours of Work.

One aspect of this question has already been dealt with in the Memorandum on Sunday Labour. The present memorandum deals with the question of overtime, shifts and night work.

The Committee summarise the objections to overtime as follows: (a) It imposes a strain on the workers, when in force for long periods, which affects adversely the output and quality of the work; (b) it frequently results in much lost time, owing to the resulting ill-health of the workers; (c) it imposes a very severe strain on managerial staffs, owing not only to the length of the hours, but to the extra worry and anxiety entailed; (d) it increases the temptation to indulge in the consumption of alcohol. A great diversity of opinion has been found as to the amount of overtime which adult males can work without

\* Cd. 8186 Price 11d.

the tendencies referred to above becoming serious. Some witnesses have suggested that all overtime is bad, while others state that men can work fifteen hours a day for a long period without bad results. It is stated, however, that those employers who have given most careful study to the question of industrial fatigue are in favour of short hours, and, so far as the Committee has been able to discover, no employer who has once adopted the shorter scale of hours ever desires to return to a longer period. As a result of the evidence taken, the Committee make the following recommendations as appropriate to the special conditions imposed by the War: -(a) Average weekly hours, exclusive of meal times, not to exceed 65 to 67: longer hours should only be worked for short periods to meet sudden and unexpected circumstances; b) where possible, overtime should be concentrated within three or four days a week, which should preferably not be consecutive; (d) such practices as that of working from Friday morning until noon on Saturday should be discontinued.

With regard to the employment on overtime of women and girls, it is stated that regulation is even more necessary than in the case of men, as women and girls are unable to bear the strain of long hours as well as men. The Committee have recently instituted a series of statistical inquiries as to the result upon the health of female munition workers of long hours of work. Too few returns, however, have yet been received for it to be possible to make any certain deductions. The Committee are of the opinion that the hours of work of females should be limited to sixty a week, but they suggest that some greater elasticity might be allowed than is provided for by the Factory Acts. They recognise, however, that the character of much of the work upon which women and girls are engaged is such that some time would be needed for readjustment before such a recommendation can be carried into effect. It is stated that the Committee feel the need for overtime to be less pressing than among men, and wherever there is still a good reserve of labour available shifts should be introduced. This, however, is not the case with boys, and accordingly it 18 recognised that overtime for boys, though undesirable, must continue. It is recommended, however, that every effort ought to be made not to work boys under sixteen more than sixty hours a week, and to give substantial relief at week ends, and some opportunity for outdoor recreation on Saturday afternoons

Where shifts can be arranged, they are, of course, preferable to overtime. Men are being employed almost universally on double shifts of twelve hours each, and are standing it well. The Committee see no reason to suggest any change. They deprecate, however, the increase of the strain imposed by night work which results from making the hours on night shift longer than on day shift -a practice that has arisen from a desire to keep the normal working day of unaltered length. The eighthour system has the advantages of imposing little strain on workpeople, while using machinery to its greatest advantage, but it is realised that the shortage of labour, as well as problems of housing, transit and supervision, largely exclude this system from practical consideration, so far as male workers are concerned. The strain which the twelve-hour shift imposes upon female workers is stated to be considerable, even when seats are provided, and it is considered that it should be abandoned wherever possible in favour of the eight-hour system, and that in no case should the hours worked at night exceed sixty a week. It is further recommended that whatever system is adopted girls under eighteen years of age should not be employed on night shift except in cases of emergency. The general objections to night work in any case are summarised as follows: -(a) It is uneconomical, as output is always lower; (b) supervision is frequently unsatisfactory; (c) lighting conditions are inferior; (d) workers experience difficulty in sleeping by day; and (e) the unfamiliar meal hours make the taking of substantial food more difficult.

With regard to spells and breaks it is stated that existing arrangements are generally satisfactory, and the Committee have few suggestions to make.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

# LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

A COMMITTEE was appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 15th July last to consider and report what steps can be taken to promote the settlement and employment on the land in England and Wales of sailors and soldiers, whether disabled or otherwise, on discharge from the Navy or Army. The first part of this Committee's Report has now been published.\*

The Committee think that many men who were employed in agriculture before the war will be unwilling to return to work as agricultural labourers, and that there may be many others, formerly employed in urban industry, who will seek an open-air life. The Com-mittee are of opinion that the special problems which will be presented by the existence of this demand require action by the State, to supplement the existing machinery for the provision of small holdings by county councils. The united efforts of all the county councils in England and Wales have only succeeded in providing land directly for about 15,000 applicants in seven years, and most of these were men who already had some occupation in the rural districts and desired to obtain land near their homes as an adjunct to their other occupations or as an addition to their existing holdings. Some of the prospective ex-Service settlers, on the other hand, will be men without any particular local tie, and without any agricultural experience.

The Committee therefore recommend that the State should undertake the provision of land for all suitable ex-Service men who desire fully equipped and self-supporting small holdings, and who are prepared to settle in the places where land can be provided, under the conditions that the State considers necessary for their success.

The Committee attach great importance to (a) the provision of expert agricultural advice, which is found necessary even in the case of the ordinary type of small holder, and which will be even more indispensable in the case of many of the prospective ex-Service settlers; and (b) proper business organisation as far as possible on co-operative lines. Something has been done, under the auspices of the Agricultural Organisation Society, to promote agricultural co-operative trading societies, but these are almost confined (in England and Wales) to the purchase of requirements; there are very few cases in which societies have been successful in organising the cooperative sale of produce, though this form of co-operation is by far the most important to the small holder.

The Committee consider it essential that any scheme of land settlement by the State should be on the colony system. It would be impossible for the State to provide isolated holdings all over the country, and it is only on grouped holdings that the necessary expert guidance and business organisation can be provided. Such associated groups have also social advantages; and, finally, land in large blocks can often be obtained at wholesale instead of retail prices.

The Committee contemplate three types of grouped small holdings:--(i.) fruit or market gardens, (ii.) dairy farms, (iii.) mixed farms, including possibly arable dairy farms-a type of holding which appears to possess grea possibilities, but upon which, as being almost unknown in this country, the Committee do not express a definite opinion. Assuming a minimum of at least 100 families to each village community, the minimum area, speaking generally, should be 1,000 acres for a fruit and market garden settlement, and 2,000 for a dairying or mixed farm settlement.

Fruit and market gardens can be made to produce a larger return per acre than other types of cultivation; many occupiers of five-acre holdings of this class obtain a good living therefrom. Moreover, such holdings can be stocked with fruit trees and bushes in advance by the State: and inexperienced men can, it is believed, be trained more quickly to grow fruit and vegetables than any other produce.

\* Cd. 8182. Price 6d.

The number of small dairy holdings for the produc-tion mainly of milk could be increased almost indefinitely, but this class of farming as a rule requires longer training and is attended by greater risks.

47

Poultry farming cannot be recommended as a staple occupation, though the Committee "think it of the greatest importance that both pig and poultry keeping should be combined with each type of holding mentioned above.'

In the selection of married settlers special consideration should be given to the capacity of the men's wives to assist in the work of the holdings, and to their willingness to settle on the land; and instruction should be provided for women in such subjects as dairving (including butter and cheese making) and rearing young stock, poultry and bee keeping, horticulture, bacon curing, baking, fruit preserving and jam making, and farm bookkeeping. Much importance is attached in the Report to this last item.

It is suggested that the military hutments now found in all parts of the country might be utilised for farm buildings, and, with slight adaptations which could be made at a small cost, for cottages.

There should be a resident director on each colony to supervise the preliminary training of the settlers, and to advise the small holders as to the cultivation of their holdings, the purchase of their requirements, and the disposal of their produce. In addition there should be a practical agricultural (or horticultural) instructor, who would be responsible under the director for the actual manual training of the men.

There should be a central store or depôt for the disposal of produce and for the purchase of requirements. The Committee suggest, however, that "whatever may be the case in regard to men who are accustomed to co-operative methods, in the case of a colony of men who will at first be strangers to one another, and who will not possess practical knowledge of the problems of marketing, it will be better to begin by setting up under the control of the director an organisation which can collect their produce, dispose of it to the best advantage, and pay them the proceeds less expenses and a reasonable commission." The Committee hope that the small holders would eventually become capable of taking over the organisation and running it as a completely co-operative society.

As regards the provision of working capital the Committee do not recommend that the State should in any case make direct advances of working capital to settlers; but they suggest various ways in which the difficulty of securing the necessary capital might be met, including the promotion, with State assistance, of co-operative credit societies.

The Committee estimate that the rent of a small fruit and market garden holding of four acres, with the necessary buildings, and with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres planted with fruit trees and bushes, would be about £24 a year, and the rent of a dairy or mixed holding of twenty-five acres, with buildings, £74 a year, if the land was purchased at £40 an acre. Many tenants of county councils are paying rents as high as this and are doing well.

The Committee urge the necessity for immediate action. and recommend that steps should be taken at once to establish in different parts of the country at least three pioneer colonies; one a fruit and market garden colony, one a dairy colony, and one a colony for small mixed farming. The total cost of the three pioneer colonies they estimate at £334,020, viz., £215,000 for the land, and £119,020 for equipment, tenant-right, and farm capital.

# SETTLEMENT BY COUNTY COUNCILS.

The Committee recommend that ex-Service men possessing the necessary experience and capital who want accommodation holdings to be worked in conjunction with some other business, or who are not prepared to move to the State colonies, should be provided for by the county councils; and various suggestions are made for the improvement of the conditions, financial and other, under which the county councils work in the matter of providing small holdings.

12

# WORK OF THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN 1915.\*†

THE outstanding feature of the year 1915, so far as concerns the Labour Exchanges, was the increased volume of work in meeting the demands for labour consequent upon industrial changes due to the enlistment of men, and to the great activity in trades supplying munitions of war and other requirements of the Army and Navy. Much of the additional work was due to the very great increase in the number of female registrations during the year.

The total number of registrations of workpeople (including re-registrations of the same individual) on the General Registert of the Exchanges during 1915 was 3,186,137, a decrease of 7.4 per cent. upon the total for 1914, and an increase of 7.4 per cent. upon that for 1913. The decrease in the number of registrations is entirely among men and boys, and mainly in the insured trades, and is due to the much greater continuity of employ-ment during the year. The number of individuals who were registered at some time or other during the year was 2,345,816, of whom 19,013 were on the Casual Register only, and 65 were borne on both Registers.

During the year 1,308,137 vacancies were filled by the Exchanges, an increase of 17.1 per cent. and 41.9 per cent. upon the corresponding figures for 1914 and 1913 respectively. This figure excludes 53,286 jobs of a more or less casual nature found for dock labourers, cloth porters, and cotton porters. The number of individuals thus found work was 1,058,336 from the General Register, an increase of 30.0 per cent. and 62.2 per cent. upon the 1914 and 1913 figures respectively, and 9,401 from the Casual Register, representing, after deducting those for whom employment was found on both registers, a net number of 1,067,698.

In addition to the foregoing figures there were 37,325 jobs filled through the Clearing House System for dock labourers at Liverpool.

# I.-GENERAL REGISTER.

The average number of workpeople (including women and juveniles) on the registers of the Exchanges at any one time during the year was 100,528. The number remaining on the register at the end of the year (14th January, 1916) was 125,712.

Period . ending	at	On Register at end of period.		Dec. (-) com- Filled		Daily Average of Vacancies Filled during period.		entage, (+) or -) Com- 1 with 014.
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1915.           12 Feb.           12 March.           16 April.           14 May           11 June           13 August.           10 Sept.           15 Oct.           12 Nov.           10 Dec.           14 Man,1916	55,723 43,847 40,394 34,487 37,039 40,539 40,539 39,086 35,245 38,245 38,246 34,960 33,767 39,522	31,653 30,326 41,363 38,989 43,165 46,623 44,924 45,331 53,716 67,960 64,382 71,429	- 51.9 - 53.8 - 50.0 - 54.9 - 52.4 - 73.3 - 76.2 - 62.9 - 57.6 - 49.8 - 41.2	$\begin{array}{r} + & 79 & 3 \\ + & 69 \cdot 7 \\ + & 162 \cdot 1 \\ + & 95 \cdot 5 \\ + & 116 \cdot 1 \\ + & 172 \cdot 4 \\ + & 55 \cdot 2 \\ + & 20 & 6 \\ + & 48 \cdot 7 \\ + & 94 \cdot 3 \\ + & 117 \cdot 5 \\ + & 131 & 4 \end{array}$	2,640 2,559 2,559 2,420 2,357 2,343 2,129 2,303 2,251 2,264 1,984 1,887 \$	852 928 993 1,090 1,175 1,248 1,215 1,248 1,283 1,388 1,493 1,385 \$	$\begin{array}{r} + 50.7 \\ + 37.5 \\ + 37.5 \\ + 18.9 \\ + 28.4 \\ + 29.9 \\ - 10.0 \\ - 14.1 \\ - 15.2 \\ - 13.5 \\ - 22.2 \\ - 16.8 \end{array}$	+ 22.6 + 36.7 + 35.8 + 39.4 + 46.5 + 40.9 + 83.0 + 99.0 + 55.7 + 76.4 + 80.3
AVERAGE	39,405	48,322	- 58.8	+ 89.2	2,304§	1,194§	+ 4.9	+ 57.3

The above figures clearly reflect the effect of the war upon the supply of labour.

On the one hand the number of men on the registers declined owing to enlistments and to the heavy demands for labour for munition work, hut building, &c., the number on the registers at the end of the year being 41.2 per cent. less than at the commencement.

On the other hand, there was a continuous steady increase in the number of women registering. By the end of the year this increase had amounted to 131.5 per cent., compared with the figure at the commencement. This corresponds to the growth in the demand for the services of women in munitions work and to replace men

\* The figures for 1915 relate to the period from 16th January, 1915, to 14th January, 1916, both dates inclusive.
\* The total number of Board of Trade Labour Exchanges open at 14th January, 1916, was 320, or 11 lets than at 15th January, 1915.
\* Dock labourers, cloth porters and cotton porters are not included on the General Register but are dealt with separately on the Casual Register.
\* Excluding Post Office temporary Chr stmas work.

enlisted from other occupations. Many of the women who registered were volunteers offering themselves from patriotic reasons for employment for which they frequently could not be regarded as suitable.

The number of registrations, of individuals registered and placed, and of vacancies notified and filled on the General Register during the last three years are given below :-

Departn and Ye		Number of Regis- trations.	Number of Individuals Registered.	Number of Vacancies Notified.	Number of Vacancies Filled.	Number of Individuals found work.
Men $\leq 1$	913	2,0°8,735	1,267,077	714,270	566,150	390,141
	914	2,316,042	1,381,694	£09,383	706,458	507,538
	915	1,512,335	1,072,213	1,004,970	716 816	577,206
Women {1	913	532,0604	351,755	270,325	199,395	133,424
	914	707,0711	476,926	312,344	232,935	160,145
	915	1,232,891	920,638	493,515	385,101	306 192
Boys $\begin{cases} 1\\ 1\\ 1 \end{cases}$	913	186,574	137,668	143,715	90,387	74,535
	914	211,898	157,093	157,278	103,280	85,068
	915	194,864	150,559	161,459	106,716	90, <b>2</b> 37
Girls {1	913	158,524	115,171	94,518	65,921	54,206
	914	207,441	148,310	100,019	74,236	61,320
	915	246.047	183 393	137 702	99.504	84,701
TOTAL {1	913	2,965,893	1,871,671	1,222,828	921,853	652,306
	914	3,442,452	2,164,023	1,479,024	1,116,909	814,071
	915	3,186,137	2 326,803	1. <b>7</b> 97,646	1,308,137	1,058 336
Increase on crease (a) on 1913 (b) on 1914, (c) on 1913 ; (c) ( Num	) 1914 ) 1915 ) 1915	+ 476,559	+ 292,352	+ 256,196	+ 195,056	+ 161,765
(a) $\begin{cases} Num \\ Per \\ (b) \end{cases} \begin{cases} Num \\ Per \\ Per \end{cases}$		16·1 - 256,315 7·4	15.6 + 162,780 7.5	21.0 + 318,622 21.5	21·2 + 191,228 17·1	24.9 + 244.265 30.0
(c) $\begin{cases} Num \\ Per \end{cases}$		+ 220,244 7 4	+ 455,132 24 <b>·3</b>	+ 574,818 47.0	+ 386,284 41.9	+ 406,030

The striking feature of the registrations is the decrease of 34.7 per cent. in the number of men compared with 1914, and the very great increase for women (74.4 per cent.). The percentage increase for girls was 18.6, while boys showed a decrease of 8.0 per cent.

As regards vacancies filled, there was a considerable increase in the figures for women and girls, viz., 65.3 and 34.0 per cent., respectively. The increases were only slight for men (1.4 per cent.) and boys (3.3 per cent.).

The proportion of individuals who found work in the men's department to those registered was 53.8 as compared with 36.7 per cent. in 1914; it was higher in 1915 than in any previous year. In the boys' department the proportion of individuals placed was 59.9 per cent. as against 54.2 per cent. in 1914.

In the women and girls' departments the proportion of individuals placed to those registered was 33.3 per cent. and 46.2 per cent. respectively compared with 33.6 per cent. and 41.3 per cent. in 1914. There was an absolute increase, however, in the number placed compared with 1914 of 146,047 women and 23,381 girls.

The following Tables show, by Divisions, the numbers of registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled in the insured and uninsured trades in 1914 and 1915, with the percentage increases or decreases in 1915 as compared with 1914.

	100	Ins	Insured Trades.			Uninsured Trades.			
Division.		1914.	1915.	Per- centage Inc.(+)er Dec. (-) 1915 over 1914.	1914.	1915.	Per- centage Inc.(+)or Dec.(+) 1915 over 1914.		
			nat e	REGIST	RATIONS.				
ondon onth-Eastern west Midlands ast Midlands orkshire forth-Western forthern cothand vales		340,555 118.093 122,279 108,423 67 827 135,920 291 648 106.875 166.118 114,965 63,760	$\begin{array}{c} 213,055\\74,350\\79,185\\72,370\\45,795\\78,244\\140,464\\56,569\\82,654\\69,366\\51,780\end{array}$	- 37.4 - 37.0 - 36.2 - 33.3 - 32.5 - 42.4 - 51.8 - 47.1 - 50.2 - 39.7 - 18.8	$\begin{array}{c} 524,257\\ 122,645\\ 110,766\\ 149,213\\ 84,610\\ 146,390\\ 289,074\\ 84,358\\ 160,457\\ 60,583\\ 73,636\end{array}$	647,026 167,028 125,930 175,936 91,795 177,526 330,021 118,709 231,045 69,967 87,332	$\begin{array}{r} + 23.4 \\ + 36.2 \\ + 13.7 \\ + 17.9 \\ + 21.3 \\ + 21.3 \\ + 14.2 \\ + 40.7 \\ + 44.0 \\ + 15.5 \\ + 18.6 \end{array}$		
TOTAL	•••	1,636,463	963,832	- 41.1	1,805,989	2,222,305	+ 23.1		

		nsured Tr	ades.	Ur	insured 1	rades.
Division.	1914.	1915,	Per- centage Inc.(+)or Dec. (-) 1915 over 1914.	1914.	1915.	Per- centage Inc.(+)or Dec.(-) 1915 over 1914.
			VACANCIES	NOTIFIE	ED.	
South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western North-Western Northern Soo'lan 1 Wales	51,597 42,710 63,673 33,390 30,031 53,312 50,304 63,035 88,509 11,351	90,516 44,282 65,793 63,333 32,626 72,761 70,866 55,524 83,172 56,929 9,767	$\begin{array}{r} + 75.4 \\ + 3.7 \\ + 3.3 \\ + 89.7 \\ + 88.6 \\ + 47.7 \\ + 32.9 \\ + 10.4 \\ + 31.9 \\ - 35.7 \\ - 14.0 \end{array}$	218,833 70,582 79,465 71,988 50,418 85,389 152,313 45,635 93,348 42,855 31,010	329,280 84,296 80,675 90,660 53,382 99,887 175,937 50,586 118,135 42,450 26,789	$\begin{array}{r} + 50.5 \\ + 19.4 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 25.9 \\ + 5.9 \\ + 17.0 \\ + 16.5 \\ + 10.9 \\ + 26.6 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 13.6 \end{array}$
TOTAL	537,185	645,569	+ 20.2	941,839	1,152,077	+ 22.3

# VACANCIES FILLED. $\begin{array}{r} + & 76.0 \\ + & 1.1 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 83.99 \\ - & 6.8 \\ + & 22.0 \\ + & 26.0 \\ + & 26.0 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 19.0 \\ - & 37.6 \\ - & 10.1 \end{array}$ $174,963 \\ 50,509 \\ 60,048 \\ 49,894 \\ 35,473 \\ 59,583 \\ 107,327 \\ 32,302 \\ 72 \\ 399 \\ 26,901 \\ 22,106 \\ 100,000 \\ 1$ 263,854 59,063 56,872 60,472 34,299 66,069 115,720 33,821 87,926 22,863 20,966 $\begin{array}{r} + 53.6\\ + 16.9\\ - 5.3\\ + 21.2\\ - 3.3\\ + 10.9\\ + 7.8\\ + 4.7\\ + 21.5\\ - 15.0\\ - 5.2\end{array}$ 44,397 35,683 55,038 25,368 25,749 38 239 39,409 38,841 43,690 70,875 8,065 78,157 36,085 55,052 46,645 24,004 48,959 49,643 39,175 51,987 44,252 7,253 Yorkshire ... North-Western Northern ... Scotland ..... Ireland ..... 425,404 481,212 + 13.1 TOTAL 691,505 826,925 + 19.6

# REGISTRATIONS.

Men .- The largest percentages of registrations among men were in the following trades : -Building and construction of works, 35.3; engineering, shipbuilding, and construction of vehicles, 24.2; general labourers, 12.2; and conveyance of men, etc., 8.3. The number of regis-trations in 1915 was 803,707 less than in 1914. This was accounted for by a decrease of 696,804 in the insured trades and 106,903 in other occupations, partially balanced by increases in chemicals, oils, explosives, etc., commericial and clerical, general labourers, etc. In the building trade the decrease was mainly due to enlistments and the stoppage of ordinary building and constructional work, while in engineering and shipbuilding, men, especially skilled workers, were not available to cope with the demands for labour.

Women .- Two main causes account for the increase of 525,820 in the registrations of women compared with 1914-firstly, the demand for women on shell making and filling, making small arm ammunition, and on other Government work, as reflected in the increase of 18,739 in engineering, 105,160 in chemical, oils, ex-plosives, etc., and of 28,860 in dress; and, secondly, the demand for women to replace enlisted men in textiles, conveyance of goods, etc., agriculture, and commercial and clerical, Government and professional occupations. There was also an increase of 88,467 in registrations for domestic service, etc.

	N	lumber of 1	Registratio	ms.
Groups of Trades.	M	l'en.	Women.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
NSURED TRADES : Building and Construction of Works Shipbuilding Mechanical Engineering Construction of Vehicles Sawmilling Cabinet Making, &c	850,823 219,233 489,353 <b>29,</b> 620 12,035 19,801	533,892 91,339 269,502 14,629 16,943 16,943		26,33 2,25 58
JNINSURED TRADES : Textiles	33,180, 19,503 165,919 22,463, 3,925 22,039 34,883 53,365 168,958 24,153 166,889	21,0767 12,255 125,412 15,205 14,163 12,011 27,180 152,074 184,231 38,180 96,587	(61,271 63,702 3,793 11,981 53,075 351,248 26,995 9,074 112,058	67,19 92,56 20,39 19,35 108,57 53,91 439,71 78,53 50,458 273,002
TOTAL	2,316,042	1,512,335	707,071	1,232,891

48

# February, 1916.

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The percentages of individuals registered to total registrations was 70.9 for men and 74.7 for women in 1915, as compared with 59.7 and 67.4 in 1914.

# VACANCIES FILLED.

The numbers of vacancies filled by men and women are shown in the following Table :--

	N	umber of V	vacancies fl	lled.	
Groups of Trades.	N	Jen.	Women.		
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	
INSURED TRADES :			I want was		
Building and Construction of Works Shipbuilding	211,484	224,904	-	-	
Mechanical Eagineering	77,020	53,880			
Construction of Vehicles	116,073 4,454	147,273	2,455	31,020	
Sawmilling	1,829	2,096	423	518	
Cabinet Making, &c	761	852	} 102	314	
UNINSURED TRADES :		Par a case o	March et a		
Textiles	11,341	10,395	20,808	28,016	
Dress	4,125	2,741	17,122	25,384	
Conveyance of Men, etc.	73,229	70,202	775	6,707	
Agriculture	10,496	5,890	7,878	10.821	
Chemicals, Explosives, etc Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	4,213	7,904	2,232	19,051	
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging Domestic	7,445	5,668	26,949	26,533	
Commercial and Clavical	9,700	9,566	120,614	145,253	
General Labourers	12,513 67,353	12,575	5,253	18,092	
Government Defence and Pro- fessional	20,079	70,386 45,666	2,226	10,106	
All other Trades	74,340	42,966	26,198	63,286	
TOTAL	706,458	716,816	232,935	385,101	

The number of cases in which men and women were placed more than once during 1915 was 217,172, representing 19.7 per cent. of the vacancies filled, as compared with 28.9 per cent. in 1914.

Men.—The total number of vacancies filled by men was only slightly greater than in 1914. Building and construction of works accounted for 31.4, conveyance of men, etc., 9.8, general labourers 9.8, Government defence and professional 6.4, the munition trades, i.e., shipbuilding, engineering, construction of vehicles, and chemicals, oils, explosives, etc., for 297 per cent. respectively of the total placings.

The following Table shows for 1914 and 1915 the numbers of skilled and unskilled vacancies filled by men in the insured trades :-

.4.	19	1	1915.		
Unskille	Skilled.	. Skilled.	Unskilled.		
53,891 48,975 36,781 41,021 1,446 710	108,260 358 40,239 75 052 3,008 1,119 764	102,856 110 26,761 89,980 2,051 1,190 852	55,726 66,212 27,119 57,293 1,801 906 		
182,8	228,800	324			

There was a decrease of 5,000, or 2.2 per cent., in the total number of skilled placings, and an increase of 26,233, or 14.3 per cent., in total number of unskilled placings effected in 1915 as compared with 1914. There was a considerable fall, amounting to 33.5 per cent., in the skilled and 26.3 per cent. in the unskilled placings in the shipbuilding trade, due to greater continuity of employment in the trade during the year. On the other hand there was a rise of 19.9 per cent. in the skilled and 39.7 per cent. in the unskilled placings in the engineering trade. The increase was due to the great expansion of the engineering trade resulting from the war, and consisted almost entirely of metal machinists and fitters, erectors and turners. In works of construction there was an increase of 35.2 per cent. in the unskilled placings compared with 1914, due to the many large undertakings commenced for military purposes and for the manufacture of munitions of war.

Women .- The total increase in women's vacancies filled was 152,166. Of the total vacancies filled 37.7 per cent. were in domestic service, 13.1 in the munition trades, 7.3 textiles and 6.6 in dress.

Boys and Girls .- The following table shows the number of vacancies filled by boys and girls :---

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1916.

	Number of Vacancies Filled.					
Groups of Trades.	Bo	ys.	Girls.			
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.		
NSURED TRADES: Building and Construction of Works Shipbuilding Mechanical Engineering Construction of Vehicles Sawmilling Cabinet Making, cc	1,593 1,074 6,693 546 279 217	1,251 1,592 11,034 529 250 115	 295 89 } 14	— 1,657 46 29		
NINSURED TRADES, &c. : Textiles Dress Conveyance of Men, etc Agriculture Chemicals, Explosives, etc Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging Domestic Commercial and Clerical Goyernment and Professional All other Trades	3,036 1,851 31,659 1,136 1,871 3,258 3,682 9,948 4,222 32,215	3,051 1,201 23,238 1,578 11,067 2,650 3,229 10,088 3,859 31,984	5,506 10,004 4,175 739 1,664 4,074 23,717 3,129 583 20,246	6,628 9,942 8,979 1,011 4,229 5,796 22,172 8,635 2,344 28,036		

There was an increase of 3,436 in the vacancies filled by boys and 25,268 by girls, as compared with the totals for 1914. This compares with increases in 1914 upon the 1913 figures of 12,893 and 8,315 respectively.

In 1915, 25,129, or 23.6 per cent. of the boys' vacancies filled, and 26,529, or 26.7 per cent., of the girls' vacancies filled were first situations obtained by applicants since leaving school.

# VACANCIES NOTIFIED.

The total number of vacancies notified by employers during the year was 1,797,646 (men 1,004,970, women 493,515, boys 161,459, and girls 137,702), as compared with 1,479,024 (men 909,383, women 312,344, boys 157,278, and girls 100,019) in 1914.

The proportion of the vacancies filled to vacancies notified by employers was 72.8 per cent. (men 71.3, women 78.0, boys 66.1, and girls 72.3), as compared with 75.5 per cent. (men 77.7, women 74.6, boys 65.7, and girls 74.2) in 1914.

# TRANSFERENCE OF LABOUR.

The number of persons for whom work was found in a Labour Exchange area other than that in which they were registered was 283,644 (men 196,057, women 53,096, boys 19,976, girls 14,515), as compared with the total number of 177,312 in 1914. The increase was mainly caused by the transference of labour for erection of munition factories and huts for military camps, and to the demand for munition workers.

The following Table shows the transfers from other districts in the trades mentioned :---

Trade.	Men.	Women	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Building	57,920 31,718	-	83 14	_ •	58,003 31,732
Munition trades, i.e., ship- building, engineering, making of vehicles, and chemicals, oils, ex-	50,564	11,238	9,868	443	72,113
TOTALS	140,202	11,238	9,965	443	161,848

The total number of vacancies filled by transferences in the London and South-Eastern Division was 132,453, in the Scotland and Northern Division 50,783, in the South-Western Division 23,108, and in the North-Western Division 22,716, representing respectively 30.8, 24.3, 21.2, and 14.1 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas. Of the total number of cases 67,557 represent transferences from one division to another.

# WAR SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

In March, 1915, the President of the Board of Trade issued a special appeal to women who were prepared to accept employment, if offered, to enter their names at the Labour Exchanges in a Special Register of Women for War Service. The total number thus registered to the end of the year was 124,405 (including 1,397 women also on the General-Register), of whom 60,651 have since

cancelled their registration or have been removed as not effective. The total number placed in employment from this register was 8,255, of whom 1,268 were placed in armament work, 880 in agriculture, 978 in transport, and 1,234 in commercial and clerical occupations. The number remaining on the register at the end of the year was 55,499

### SEASONAL LABOUR.

During the months of June, July, August, September and October, the number of vacancies filled through the Exchanges for fruit, hop, &c., pickers was 7,106.

As in previous years, arrangements were made by the General Post Office to recruit through the Exchanges the temporary labour (sorters, postmen and porters) required in connection with Christmas pressure. The number of applicants registered solely for this work was 50,400, and the number of vacancies filled was 32,039 (men 11,848, women 19,631, boys 461, and girls 99), as compared with 35,553 in 1914, 42,343 in 1913, 39,700 in 1912, and 33,264 in 1911.

These figures are included in the various Tables above. UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

Throughout the year there was an increasing difficulty in obtaining skilled workers to meet the very heavy demands from the engineering and shipbuilding trades. Mainly owing to enlistments, the demands for colliery workers, navvies, and agricultural workers remained unsatisfied, and towards the end of the year there was a pronounced shortage of carpenters and builders' labourers. Chemical labourers, transport workers and boot and shoe operatives were also difficult to get.

In the early part of the year there was a scarcity of women in the clothing trade, and in later months of skilled women workers to replace men in the textile and many other trades. The prospects of more remunerative employment in munition trades led to an increasing scarcity of domestic servants and of juvenile workers in other occupations.

# LABOUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. HOLLAND.\*

Employment in November.—Returns relating to unemployment in November were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 109,957. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 10.0, as compared with 11.7 in the previous month, and 31.2 in November, 1914.

Group of Trades.	Number of Mem- bers in- sured against unem-	in- red unemployed.			Average Days Los per Week, per Member Unemployed.		
	ployment in Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1915.	Oct., 1915.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1915.	Oct., 1915.	Nov. 1914.
All Unions paying Un- employed Benefit and all Municipal Un- employment Funds making Returns	109,957	10 <sup>.</sup> 0	11.7	31.2	5-1	5.0	4.6
Do. do., excluding Diamond Workers	99,793	56	6.0	21.8	4.3	3.9	3.8
Working in Diamonds and	10,164	51.0	62.7	92.9	5.8	5-9	6.0
other Precious Stoner. Printing, Lithography, &c.	11,673	3.6	6.6	32.6	3.4	3.3	2.9
Building Trades (includ-	20,549	13.4	10.2	24.2	5.2	5.3	5.1
ing Roadmaking). Metal, Engineering and	Charles States	3.1	4.6	20.9	3.4	2.9	3.6
Shipbuilding. Textile	7,809 17,279 3,403 2,236	8·4 0 9 5·1 0·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 12.9\\ 1.1\\ 6.7\\ 0.7 \end{array} $	23.6 15.9 39.4 23.5	1·9 4·3 4·6 5·8	1·9 3·2 4·7 5·7	2·2 3·1 4·( 2·9

The comparison between November, 1915, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployed benefit or not), and when further limited to data received from Trade Unions making returns for both months. On this basis the percentage of unemployed is found to be 9.7 in November, as compared with 11.3 in October. \* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau of Holland).

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Among the members of these unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in November 8.3 per cent., and in October 9.4 per cent. of the number of days that could have been worked in the respective months.

### NORWAY.\*

Employment in December.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of December in certain trade unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries, comparative figures being added for the previous month and for December, 1914:—

	м	lembersh	ip.	Percentage Unemployed.		
Group of Trades.	31st Dec., 1915.	30th Nov., 1915.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Dec., 1915.	30th Nov., 1915.*	31st Dec., 1914.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) · Carpenters, &c. · · · Painters (Christiania) · · Metal workers · · · Boot and shoe makers · · · Wood pulp and papermakers Printers · · · · Planers and sawyers · · · Dabnet makers · · · · Bakers (Christiania) · · · Tinned goods (Stavanger).	725 1,649 383 8,853 8,855 724 2,080 650 491 633 633 420 537	762 1,705 405 8,777 852 730 2,182 645 457 622 445 622 445 565	663 1,386 380 8,119 767 679 2,071 589 342 542 446 479	5.5 3.8 20.6 1.0 1.9  2.5 0.9 32.4 2.2 6.2 4.7	2.6 1.2 11.1 0.5 0.5 0.1 1.9 1.2 2.6 0.3 5.6 6.7	97 50 22:4 1·7 2:2 0:3 36 0:8 33:0 31 11:7 2:1
TOTAL	18,000	18,147	16,468	3.2	1.4	4.0

SWEDEN.

*Employment, July-September,* 1915.—The issue of *Sociala Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs) for November contains the following particulars as to unemployment among members of Trade Unions at the beginning of July, August, and September respectively :—

Unions.	Member- ship reporting	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.				
	at Sept. 1st, 1915.	July, 1915.	August, 1915.	September, 1915.		
All Unions making Returns	61,072	6.3	4.0	3.6		
PRINCIPAL UNIONS :	2,515 1,320 1.088 4 875 2,361 1,388 16,635 2,157	19·3 6·6 0·6 0·4 4·1 2·4 2·4 2·4 1·3	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.7 \\ 3.7 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 2.2 \\ 1.9 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.0 \\ \end{array} $	-17.9 4.5 0.3 4.5 1.5 1.9 0.7		
Brewery workers Sawmill workers Woodworkers General labourers and fac- tory operatives (trades	1,228 3.975 4.826 6,785	0·3 1·0 4·2 12·2	0.5 0.9 3.6 11.3	0·3 0·7 3·9 8·5		
not distinguished). Communal workers	4,127	1.8	1.5	0.2		

In the corresponding months of 1914 the percentages unemployed among members of Swedish Trade Unions were 3.1 on 1st July, 3.0 on 1st August, and 8.1 on 1st September.

### ITALY.

Labour Disputes in December.—According to data published in the issue for 1st February of the Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro (the journal of the Department of Labour Statistics of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce), 33 disputes took place during December, the number of workpeople taking part in 31 of these being 5,936. In the preceding month 43 disputes were recorded, in 41 of which 7,790 workpeople took part, while in December, 1914, 32 disputes, involving 6,485, took place. The groups of trades most seriously affected by disputes in December, 1915, were transport (8 disputes), texiles (6), mining (4), and metal (4). The four groups of trades comprise 78 per cent. of the aggregate number of workpeople taking part in disputes.

No reference is made in the *Bollettino* to any disputes that may have occurred during December among agricultural labourers.

\* Information published by the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry, and Fisheries. Military Control of Port Workers.\*—New Decree. —With the object of regulating and intensifying the work carried on at Italian ports, particularly as regards the loading and unloading of vessels, a Royal Decree has been issued, under date of January 2nd, giving the Government power to place under military control the whole or part of the staff employed in or concerned with such operations, including contractors, superintendents, inspectors and others carrying out analogous duties.

The rules for carrying out this Decree will also contain provisions for the settlement by arbitration of labour disputes which do not fall under other jurisdiction. The Decree is to enter into immediate effect.

### cree is to enter into immediate en

# UNITED STATES.

Employment in New York State in November +-Every industry group in the State employed more operatives and paid more wages in November of this year than in November, 1914, the total factory pay-roll of November, 1915, carrying 14 per cent. more operatives and 25 per cent. more wages than the payroll of November, 1914.

The most marked improvement, in comparison both with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of last year, was shown by the metals, machinery, and conveyances group. In comparison with November, 1914, 28 per cent. more operatives were employed and 41 per cent. more wages paid. Within the group the most marked increases were in shipbuilding, firearms manufacture, jewellery and silver ware manufacture, steel making, and the machinery industry. In comparison with November, 1914, marked improvement was shown by the automobile industry and the brass, copper and aluminium industry.

Increase in manufacturing activity nearly as marked as that shown by the metals, machinery and conveyances group was recorded by the group comprising furs, leather and rubber goods. This group in November employed 18 per cent. more operatives and paid 31 per cent. more wages than in November, 1914. The industries showing the greatest improvement were the fur industry, the boot and shoe industry, and the rubber goods industry.

The wood manufactures group showed material increase in November, both over the preceding month of this year and over the corresponding month of last year. Greatest prosperity was shown by the piano industry, furniture and cabinet making; while the lumber industry, although showing no marked changes during the autumn months, compared most favourably with 1914, when business was falling off during the corresponding period.

The textile group, although showing but slight improvement from October to November, showed an increase of 21 per cent. in wages over 1914.

The clothing, millinery and laundering group, while employing no more operatives and paying 3 per cent, less wages in November than the previous month, showed greater activity than in November of last year, due primarily to the fact that in 1914 business fell off rapidly after September. Within this group substantial improvement was shown in comparison both with the preceding month and with last year by the men's clothing industry and the women's underwear and trimmings industries. On the other hand, the women's clothing and millinery industries, although doing more business in November, 1915, than in November, 1914, recorded less activity in November than in October.

The glass industry was more active in November of this year than in the preceding month or the corresponding month of last year. The same applies to the brick and tile and to the miscellaneous stone and mineral products industries.

\* Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro (journal of the Italian Labour Department), 16th January, 1916. † Bulletin of New York State Industrial Commission, January, 1916. Albany, N.Y.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1916.

# REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JANUARY.

# COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during January and there was a slight increase in the number of workpeople employed. Compared with a year ago the number of days worked by the collieries showed an average improvement of a quarter of a day per week, or 4.6 per cent.; there was, however, a decrease of 4.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople.

Of the 523,129 workpeople included in the returns 269,572, or 51.6 per cent., were employed at pits work-ing 12 days\* during the fortnight to which the returns relate; while a further 207,283, or 39.6 per cent., were employed at pits working 11 days, but less than 12 days. Thus 91.2 per cent. of the workpeople were employed at pits working 11 days or more during the fortnight. The highest average number of days worked were in South Wales and Monmouth (5.95 days), and the lowest average was in West Scotland (5.33 days).

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Jan., 1916,	work	e number ed per we <i>Collierie</i> tnight er	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1916 on a		
	at the Collieries included in the Table.	22nd Jan., 1916	18th Dec, 1915.	23rd Jan., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES. Northumberland Durham South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Derbyshire Nottingham and Leleester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop Gloncester and Somerset . North Wales South Wales and Mon	42,241 86,099 6,945 61,275 24,990 46,682 31,472 34,692 24,081 7,066 5,347 11,052 100,731 <b>482,673</b>	Days. 5-44 558 5-88 5-88 5-88 5-88 5-85 5-85 5-85 5-90 5-93 5-95 5-95 <b>5-76</b>	Days. 5-39 5-57 5-89 5-88 5-65 5-83 5-82 5-82 5-82 5-87 5-85 5-91 5-91 5-91 5-87 6-73	Days. 513 481 5.76 5.90 5.53 5.71 5.73 5.29 5.84 5.85 5.87 6.81 5.80	$\begin{array}{c} Days, \\ + 0.05 \\ + 0.01 \\ - 0.01 \\ - 0.01 \\ - 0.02 \\ + 0.03 \\ + 0.02 \\ + 0.03 \\ + 0.04 \\ + 0.02 \\ + 0.02 \\ + 0.04 \\ + 0.08 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Days.} \\ + 0.31 \\ + 0.77 \\ + 0.77 \\ + 0.12 \\ - 0.06 \\ + 0.12 \\ + 0.12 \\ + 0.12 \\ + 0.21 \\ + 0.06 \\ + 0.21 \\ + 0.08 \\ \hline \\ + 0.14 \\ \hline \end{array}$
ENGLAND AND WALES	482,673	5.76	5.73	2.20	+ 0.03	+ 0.20
SCOTLAND. West Scotland The Lothians Fife	16.672 2,346 20,964	5.33 5.34 5.49	5 28 5·51 5·43	5.17 5.39 5.28	+ 0.05 - 0.17 + 0.06	+ 0 16 - 0.05 + 0.21
SCOTLAND	39,982	5.42	5.38	5.24	+ 0.04	+ 0 18
IRELAND	474	5.26	5.84	4.57	- 0.38	+ 0.88
UNITED KINGDOM	523,129	5.73	5.70	5.48	+ 0 03	+ 0.25

Employment was again described as good, or very good, in every district. In the Lothians and in Ireland it showed a decline; while in the other districts there was little or no change. Scarcity of labour was reported frequently. In the Leeds district and in West Scotland there was said to be a shortage of railway trucks, though in West Scotland there was an improvement in the railway service. In East Fife employment was stated to be recovering from the effects of the restriction of shipping. In West Fife some lost time was accounted for by holidays.

Description of Coal.		worked	e number per weel in Fort ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1916, On a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	22nd Jan., 1916	18th Dec., 1915.	23rd Jan., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking Gas House Steam Mixed	6.120 25.808 36,784 55,164 192,720 206,533	<b>Days.</b> 5 89 5 79 5 54 5 70 5 70 5 70 5 70	Days. 555 5.77 5.53 5.68 5.74 5.70	Days. 5.77 5.43 4.91 5.42 5.59 5.50	Days. + 0·34 + 0·02 + 0·01 + 0·02 + 0·05 	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Days.} \\ + \ 0.12 \\ + \ 0.26 \\ + \ 0.28 \\ + \ 0.20 \\ + \ 0.20 \end{array}$
ALL DESCRIPTIONS	523,129	5·73	5.70	5.48	+ 0.03	+ 0.28

\* The figures in this article and the following only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron ore or shale was got and drawn from the mines or open works included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the *persons* employed worked every day that the mines or works were open.

Compared with a month ago, employment showed an improvement at pits producing anthracite coal; other pits showed little or no change. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at pits producing all kinds of coal. It was most marked, however, at those producing gas coal.

# IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good at iron and shale mines. In tin mines it was fair, and at lead mines good.

The slight improvement at the North Wales slate quarries was maintained. With settmakers employment was slack, and worse than a month ago. At other quarries it was fair generally, and about the same as a month ago. MINING.

Iron.-Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines and open works in each case, show that the number of workpeople employed in January, 1916, was 13,117, the same number as a month ago, but a decrease of 849 (or 61 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Work- people employed in Jan., 1916.	worke	Number ed per we Fortnigh	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan. 1916, on a		
		22nd Jan., 1916.	18th Dec., 1915.	23rd Jan., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	5,766 4,470	Days. 5 64 6 87	Days. 5 40 5 80	Days. 5.97 5.94	Days. + 0.24 + 0.07	Days. - 0.33 - 0.07
shire Scotland Other Districts	696 2,185	5.60 5.93	6·00 5·81	5·32 6·02	- 0.40 + 0.12	+ 0.28 - 0.09
ALL DISTRICTS	13,117	5.77	5.63	5.93	+ 0.14	- 0.16

The weekly average number of days\* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.77, compared with 5.63 a month ago and 5.93 a year ago. In the Cleveland district there was an improvement compared with a month ago, but a decline compared with a year ago.

Shale .- According to the returns received there were 3,105 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended 22nd January, 1916, at mines which worked, on the average, 5.87 days per week, compared with 3,098 workpeople in December at mines working 6.01 days per week, and 3,338 workpeople a year ago at mines working 5.98 days per week.

Tin .- Employment was fair on the whole, though hampered by shortage of labour at the more important mines; in the Camborne mines employment was fairly good.

good at Darley Dale (Matlock), and very good in North Wales. Lead .- Employment was fairly good in Weardale;

### QUARRYING.

Slate .- The slight improvement previously reported in North Wales was maintained, but much short time was worked.

Granite.-In Leicestershire employment in the macadam branch was fair, rather better than a month ago, but not quite so good as a year ago. In Cornwall it was dull generally, though fairly good in the Penryn district. In the Aberdeen district it continued dull,

and was worse than a year ago. Limestone.--In the Weardale district employment was good. In the Buxton district it continued good, and was better than a year ago

Other Stone .- The Bakewell chert quarries continued busy. In the Clee Hill road material (basalt) quarries employment was good, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. It was described as good in whin-stone quarries in Upper Weardale. At the Rowsley building stone and grindstone quarries employment was

# \* See note \* in previous column.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Fo T

bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago; short increases on both a month ago and a year ago. time was worked. The depression in Forfarshire sandstone quarries continued.

Sett-making .- In Scotland employment was slack on the whole and worse than a month ago. It was also slack in Leicestershire and quiet at the Clee Hill quarries.

China Clay .- In the St. Austell district employment was moderate. In the Shaugh and Lee Moor district it was fair.

# PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, but the industry was adversely affected by the shortage of labour and by the difficulties in obtaining sufficient supplies of material such as coke, iron ore, limestone, etc. A few of the reports, however, stated that these conditions had recently improved.

Returns received show that 265 furnaces were in blast at the end of January compared with 261 a month ago and 269 a year ago. During the month four furnaces were re-lit, two in Lancashire, one in Staffordshire, and one in Monmouthshire.

		of Furnaces in urns in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1916, on a		
District.	January, 1916.	December, 1915.	January, 1915.	Mouth ago.	Yean ago.
ENGLAND & WALES :				1	1.00
Cleveland	67	67	71		- 4
Cumberland &Lanes.	29	27	26	+ 2	+ 3
S. and S.W. Yorks	11	11	10		+ 1
Derby & Nottingham	27	27	34		+ 3 + 1 - 7
Leicester, Lincoln, }	27	27	28		- 1
Staffs & Worcester	30	29	29	+ 1	1 1
S. Wales & Monmouth	11	10	9	1 ÷ i	+ 2
Other districts	Б	5	· 3	· · ·	+ 2
ENGLAND & WALES -	207	203	210	+ 4	- 3
SCOTLAND	58	58	59		- 1
TOTAL	265	261	269	+ 4	- 4

The *imports* of iron ore in January amounted to 526,000 tons, compared with 593,000 tons in the previous

month, and 366,000 tons a year ago. The *exports* of pig iron totalled 78,000 tons, about 3,000 tons more than in December, 1915, and 57,000 tons more than a year ago.

# TINPLATE, AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

The following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of January, 1916, at the works covered by the Returns, and the increase or decrease on a month ago and a year ago. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 25,700 workpeople.

Numbe	er of Work	ts open.	Number o	of Mills in	operatio
At end of	Inc. ( Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. ( Dec. (	+) or -) on a
Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
76 12	+ 3	+ 7 - 2	398 87	+_11	+ 30
88	+ 3	+ 5	485	+ 11	+ 33
	At end of Jan., 1916. 76 12	At end of Jan., 1916.         Inc. ( Dec. ( Month ago.           76 12         + 3 	Jan.,         Month ggo.         Year ggo           76         + 3         + 7           12          - 2	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a         At end of Jan.,           1916.         Month ago.         Year ago           76         + 3         + 7           12          - 2	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a         Inc. (f) At end of Jan., 1916.         Inc. (f) Dec. (-) Month         Inc. (f) Year           76 12         + 3 + 7 398 87         + 11 

Employment improved during January, and was better than a year ago.

The demand for tinplates was fairly good, and prices were in sympathy with the increased cost of raw material. The scarcity of steel bars and the general shortage of all kinds of raw material retarded the production of plates. Several firms reported a scarcity of skilled workmen

The exports of tinned plates and sheets during January showed a decrease on a month ago and a year ago. Compared with a month ago there was a large increase in the quantity sent to China and Japan, but marked decreases in the exports to France and Norway. As regards black plates for tinning, there were considerable

The figures are summarised in the following Table:----

		Jan., 1916.	Dec.,	Jan.,	in January, 1916, on a		
		1916. 1915.		1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Т	inned Plat	es and Tir	ned Sheets		
nited States ritish East Indies rance	1::::::::::::	Tons. 26 3.775 3,329 2,302  1,893 912 500 4,068 2,875 13 403 6,175	Tons. 51 5 002 5 638 2,580 212 4,440 2,184 961 1,512 3,839 85 111 4,116	Tons. 388 4,842 3,712 1,310  4,009 496 760 3,528 2,549 481 334 7,107	$\begin{array}{rrrr} {\bf Tons.} & - & 25 \\ - & 1,227 \\ - & 2,329 \\ - & 212 \\ - & 2,547 \\ - & 1,272 \\ - & 451 \\ + & 2,566 \\ - & 964 \\ - & 72 \\ + & 392 \\ + & 2,059 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{Tons.} \\ - & 362 \\ - & 1,067 \\ - & 383 \\ + & 992 \\ - & 2,116 \\ + & 416 \\ - & 260 \\ + & 840 \\ + & 326 \\ - & 468 \\ + & 69 \\ - & 932 \\ \end{array}$	
TOTAL	••	26,271	30,641	29,216	- 4,370	- 2,945	
			Black Pl	lates for Ti	nning.		
TOTAL	••• ]	17,572	8,504	3,102	+ 9,068	+ 14,470	

STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEETS.

In this section of the trade there was but little change compared with a month ago. Many of the mills were engaged on the production of heavy sheets for Government use. Those producing galvanised sheets were working almost exclusively to the order of the British and French Governments. The scarcity of spelter and of steel bars had an adverse effect on production.

The number of sheet mills in operation at the end of January was 87, the same number as in the previous month, and 3 more than a year ago.

The imports of crude zinc totalled 2,852 tons in January, 1916, as compared with 3,375 tons in December, 1915, and 9,871 tons a year ago.

The exports of galvanised sheets amounted to 15,800 tons, compared with 12,500 tons a month ago, and nearly 28,000 tons a year ago.

# IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good during January, and was much better than a year ago. Shortage of labour in every district was still reported. According to returns relating to 111,016 workpeople,

the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 22nd January, 1916, was 644,605, showing a decrease of 1,897 (or 0.3 per cent.) on a month ago, but an increase of 81,066 (or 14.4 per cent.) on a year ago.

	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.					Aggregate number of shifts worked.			
-	Week ended 22nd	ended compared 22nd with a		Week ended 22nd	-Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		(-) as pared		
	Jan., 1916.		onth go.		ear go.	Jan., 1916.		onth go.	Year ago.
	1.000		Per		Per	1	IL	er	Per
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Fur- naces	10,689	-	ent. 01		ent. 6·1	64,004		ort. 0.1	cent. + 7.0
Crucible Furnaces	573 1,433 7,183	+ -++	2·3 4·1 2 6	-	23 0 18.4	3,377 7,980	+	15	+ 50.6
Rolling Mills	31,220 5,349	+	0·2 2 0	-++	5.8	37,467 170,395 30,640	++ -	2·3 02 2·2	+ 1.9 + 46 + 8.9
Founding	17,963 15,498 21,118	- + +	0.2 1.0 0.8	+	39·1 6 0 18·6	114,687 89,936 126 119	- + +	3.0 0.9 0.4	+ 52.3 + 5.7 + 21.0
TOTAL	111,016	+	0.3	+	9.9	644,603	-	0.3	+ 14.4
DISTRICTS.	10.000	100							
Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	12,022 9,589 28,319 3,946	+ - + +	0.6 1.1 0.4 0.2	+++	4·3 10 8 28 0 10·8	69 243 56 531 174,264 22,221	-+-+	0.0 0.0 1.8 0.9	+ 6.4 + 13.9 + 36.8 - 5.8
Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire	8,541	+	1.5	-	4.9	48,171	+	0.8	- 1.0
Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmonth	9,468 5,612 12,305	+	0·9 0·1 1·6	++++	0.4 13.0 3.0	52,343 31,444 67,968	+	0.6 0.1 1.3	+ 2.6 + 18.5 + 6.0
TOTAL, England & Wales Scotland	89,802 21,214	+++	0·1 1·3	+++	9·4 11·7	522,185 122,420	-+	0.6 1.1	+ 14.4 + 14.5
TOTAL	111,016	+	0.3	+	9.9	644,605	-	0.3	+ 14.4

53

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1916.

Compared with the previous month employment showed a slight improvement in Scotland and a decline in the Sheffield and Rotherham and Wales and Monmouth districts. In the other districts there was not much change. As regards departments, improvements occurred at crucible furnaces and puddling forges, but at Bessemer converters, forges and presses, and foundries there was a decline.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed an improvement in every district, except in the Leeds and Bradford and the Cumberland and Lancashire districts, where there was a decline. The improvement was most marked in the Sheffield and Rotherham, "other Midland Counties" and Cleveland districts, and in Scotland. With the exception of Bessemer converters, which showed a decline, all the departments showed an improvement, especially foundries and crucible furnaces where the aggregate number of shifts worked showed increases of 52'3 per cent. and 50'6 per cent. respectively.

The *imports* of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during January amounted to 68,000 tons, a decrease of 24,000 tons on a month ago, and but little change on a year ago.

The *exports* (excluding pig iron, tinplates and galvanised sheets) amounted to 149,000 tons, compared with 128,000 tons in December, 1915, and 143,000 tons a year ago.

# ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained very good, with an unsatisfied demand for labour, and much overtime was worked. Trade Unions with 256,614 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 0.3 per cent. in December and November, 0.9 per cent. a year ago, and 2.4 per cent. in January, 1914.

The number of workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in these trades insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act was 846,009, of whom 0.4 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of January, the same percentage as a month ago. In only two areas (London and Ireland) was the percentage unemployed in excess of 0.4. In January, 1915, the general percentage unemployed was 1.0 and in January, 1914, 3.1.

	Number	Uner	centage mployn is lodge	nent	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1916, on a		
Division.	Insured.		31st Dec., 1915.	29th Jan., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern and S.E. Counties South-Western Wales Ireland	<ul> <li>83,766</li> <li>161,829</li> <li>108,028</li> <li>52,835</li> <li>101,046</li> <li>58,106</li> <li>36,315</li> <li>15,457</li> <li>121,827</li> <li>18,226</li> </ul>	0.9 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.2 1.5	0.9 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.5 0.2 1.4	1.5 0.4 1.4 10 1.1 0.9 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.7 2.3	$ \begin{array}{c}     \\     \\     - 0.1 \\     + 0.1 \\     + 0.1 \\     + 0.4 \\     + 0.1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
UNITED KINGDOM	. 846,009	0.4	0.4	1.0		- 0.6	

The only noticeable exceptions to the general state of employment as described above were as follows:---

In several places employment with ironmoulders and patternmakers was only fair. Makers of textile machinery and tools were not very well employed, but a large number of the workpeople normally engaged in such work have been transferred to other engineering work.

The *imports* of machinery during January were valued at £701,000, the same as in the previous month, but an increase of £83,000 compared with a year ago; this increase was accounted for by the increased quantity of machine tools imported.

The *exports* (British and Irish) of machinery were valued at  $\pounds 1,480,000$ , as compared with  $\pounds 1,474,000$  a month ago, and  $\pounds 1,663,000$  a year ago.

# SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

THE shipbuilding trades continued to work at high pressure; there was still a shortage of labour and much overtime was worked. During the month outdoor work in certain cases was interrupted by bad weather.

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and of shipwrights with 71,579 members reported 0.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 0.4 per cent. at the end of December, and 0.7 per cent. at the end of January, 1915.

The percentage unemployed among the 222,870 workpeople in the shipbuilding industry who are insured under the National Insurance Act was reported as 0.6 at the end of January, the same percentage as in the previous month. For January, 1915, the percentage was 1.2.

Division.	Number		tage of U nt Books at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1916, com- pared with a		
Division,	Insured.	28th Jan., 1916.	31st Dec., 1915.	29th Jan., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	9,882 48,779 34,256 5,480 1,424 418 7,085 22,051 10,273 67,049 16,173	1:2 0:2 0:3 1:2  0:5 0:9 0:3 0:2 3:6	1·1 0·3 0·2 0·5 1·2 0·2 0·4 0.5 0·4 0.5 0·3 0·2 4·1	2·3 0·7 0·6 0·9 5·5 0·5 0·9 1·8 0·9 1·0 3·3	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.1 \\ \hline & - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.4 \\ \hline & & \\ - & 0.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM	222,870	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	- 0.6

The principal variations as compared with the preceding month, or exceptions to the general state of employment as described above, were as follows:—

An improvement was reported on the Mersey and at the South Wales ports. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment with joiners on repair work was reported as only fair and worse than a year ago; with iron and steel shipbuilders, however, it was good and better than a month ago. With painters at Liverpool it continued only fair. It remained bad with carpenters at Belfast, but with shipwrights it showed an improvement on the previous month. At Southampton and with shipwrights at Aberdeen a slight decline was reported.

### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

Most of these trades continued active during January. There was a shortage of labour in some branches, and much overtime was worked, especially by brassworkers, sheet-metal workers, and by makers of cutlery. Trade unions with 38,647 members reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 0.2 per cent. a month ago and 1.1 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork and Bedsteads.—Brassworkers continued very busy, and much overtime was worked, especially at Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, and in London. With bedstead workers employment continued fair, and was rather better than a year ago.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails &c.—Nut and bolt makers at the principal centres continued fully employed; on the Tyne employment was fair. With shoe-rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham employment was good.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups &c.—All branches of the cutlery trades at Sheffield continued very busy, mainly on Government contracts, and much overtime was worked. There was a general shortage of labour. With edge-tool makers at Birmingham and Wednesbury employment continued good. It was also good with hee makers at the latter town. At Walsall, saddle and harness furniture and bit and stirrup makers reported a decline, and employment was slack. At Redditch needle makers, fish-hook makers, and fishing tackle makers were all well employed, some firms being exceptionally busy.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Tubes.—At Wednesbury and Birmingham employment was good.

Chains, Anchors, Springs &c.-At Cradley employment was good with anchorsmiths; fair, and worse than a month ago, with chain makers; and fairly good with block makers. On the Wear employment with chain makers was good. With case hame and cart gear makers and with motor chain makers it continued good at Walsall. It was also good with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury; while makers of springs and small steel parts continued very busy at Redditch and West Bromwich. At Dudley anvil and vice makers were well employed.

Sheet Metal Workers.—The brazing and sheet metal working industry continued very active, and much overtime was reported at Wolverhampton, Edinburgh, Leeds, Manchester, Derby, Newcastle, Bristol, and Oldham. At Blackburn, Warrington, Grimsby, and Aberdeen employment was fair. With ironplate workers employment continued very good generally. With aluminium workers at Stoke-on-Trent employment was good.

Wire.—Employment was good with wireworkers at Glasgow and very good with wireweavers. At Norwich it was good with wire weavers. Wire drawers at the principal centres reported it as good. With wire rope makers on the Tyne and Wear employment continued good.

Locks, Hollow-ware &c.—Employment with lock makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall was good, but rather worse than a month ago. In the cast iron hollowware trade employment was fair at West Bromwich and moderate at Wolverhampton; with stampers and piercers at Wolverhampton it was good. Tin and enamel hollow-ware makers continued busy. Galvanised hollowware makers in the Midlands were still well employed generally, though there was a little short-time working. With makers of builders' ironmongery employment declined at Wolverhampton, and was quiet and worse than a year ago.

Stoves, Grates &c.—At Rotherham employment was quiet on stoves, etc., for buildings, but workpeople employed on munitions were busy. At Sheffield employment was slack, and worse than a month ago. At Thornaby-on-Tees it was moderate, and at Leeds and Luton fair. At Falkirk employment was fairly good generally.

Jewellery, Plated Ware &c.—At Birmingham employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago, with jewellers, silversmiths, and electro-platers. At Sheffield and in London it was good, and better than a year ago.

Farriers.—Employment continued very good and was better'than a year ago.

# COTTON TRADE.

DURING January there was little change as compared with, a month ago, the increase shown in wages being due to a war bonus granted to cotton weavers in Lancashire, which took effect during the month. Employment generally was above the level of a year ago.

The most serious factor in this trade is still the shortage of labour, which has become accentuated during the month by further enlistments and the calling-up of the groups. Firms employing over 60 per cent. of the 203,000 workpeople covered by the returns reported an insufficient supply of male or female labour, or both. In a number of cases, however, the actual number of workers required was comparatively small.

In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employment continued good in all departments, and was better than a year ago. During January the shortage of labour has become more pronounced in the spinning rooms, and the amount of idle machinery has increased. The situation has, however, been somewhat relieved by the further employment of women in the spinning rooms.

In the Bolton district employment was reported as fair with card-room workers and weavers and as good with spinners. It was better than a year ago in all sections. Over 15 per cent. of the machinery was reported to be idle, mainly owing to want of labour. In the Manchester district employment generally continued fair.

55

In the Blackburn and Burnley districts employment was more regular than a year ago, but hampered by the shortage of weavers; 2,000 looms were reported to be standing idle in Blackburn at the end of January, for want of operatives.

Returns from firms employing 203,313 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 15.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings.				
-	Week ended 22nd		) or Dec. on a	Week ended 22nd		) or Dec. on a			
and the second second	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*			
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	24,433 43,404 99,805 17,126 18,545	Per cent. - 0.9 + 0.2 + 0.6 + 0.4 - 0.3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 3.0 \\ - & 2.0 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 1.3 \\ - & 1.1 \end{array}$	£ 24,981 47,125 108,118 23,465 21,894	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.2 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 6.6 \\ + 4.2 \\ + 1.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 8.8 \\ + 13.1 \\ + 21.7 \\ + 8.8 \\ + 10.8 \end{array}$			
TOTAL	203,313	+ 0.2	- 0.3	225,583	+ 4.0	+ 15.8			
DISTRICTS. Ashton	9,793 13,397 23,793 24,712 19,361 15,500 14,644 37,278 24,474 6,924 6,821 6,606	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} + 10 \\ - 06 \\ - 35 \\ - 09 \\ + 23 \\ - 46 \\ + 30 \\ + 13 \\ + 06 \\ + 16 \\ + 09 \end{array}$	10,940 13,605 29,186 24,683 21,401 15,491 15,790 42,963 31,802 5,784 6,909 -7,029	$\begin{array}{r} + 3.5 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 3.5 \\ + 4.5 \\ + 8.0 \\ + 6.4 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 4.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 145 \\ + 119 \\ + 93 \\ + 180 \\ + 146 \\ + 210 \\ + 136 \\ + 310 \\ + 310 \\ + 152 \\ + 152 \\ + 171 \end{array}$			
TOTAL	203,313	+ 0.5	- 0.3	225,583	+ 4.0	+ 15.8			

The *imports* of raw cotton during January, 1916, totalled 2,052,000 centals, compared with 1,596,000 centals a month ago, and 3,006,000 centals in January, 1915.

The *exports* of cotton yarn amounted to 13,634,000 lb., compared with just under 15,000,000 lb. a month ago, and just under 14,000,000 lb. a year ago. The exports of cotton piece goods were 424,000,000 yards, compared with 374,000,000 yards a month ago, and 349,000,000 yards a year ago.

PRICES OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL

	January	1958 38 38	rease i 1916	n January, , on a		
	1916.	Month	h ago.	Year ago.		
MIDDLING AMERICAN :	Pence per l	b. Pence	per lb.	Pence per lb.		
Monthly average of Daily Quota- tions	8.14	0	·53	3.23		
Highest price on any one day Lowest """"""""	8·35 7·82		•03 •43	3·13 3·11 4·72		
Monthly average of Daily Quota- tions	10.82	1	•28			
Highest price on any one day Lowest """	11·35 10·10			5·10 4·05		
COTTON FORWARDED	FROM TOWNS.	PORTS	то	INLAND		
Description of Cotton.		Jan.,	Inc. (	(+) or Dec. (-)		
1916.	1915.	1915.	Mon ago			
American	26 201,891	Bales. 310,921 9,736	Bale + 28,			

\* The comparison of wages with a month ago and a year ago is affected by war bonuses.

27,238

...

27,412 12,682

TOTAL ... 282,599 251,653 370,455 + 30,946 - 87,856

4,547 34,688 10.563 

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1916.

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES. WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade employment continued good. Comparison with a year ago is affected by war bonuses.

Firms employing 47 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns reported an insufficient supply of male and female labour. About 12 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime during the month, as compared with 30 per cent. in January, 1915. An Order has recently been issued by the Home Office permitting women and young persons to work overtime upon the manufacture of Army blankets and in the various processes of yarn spinning.

Returns from firms employing 24,469 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Jan., 1916	Month ago.	Year ago.	22ud Jan., 1916.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
DEPARTMENTS. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified TOTAL	550 5,6°0 9,373 6,338 2,523 24 469	$\begin{array}{c} Per \\ cent. \\ + 19 \\ + 1^{\cdot 1} \\ - 0^{\cdot 6} \\ + 1^{\cdot 2} \\ + 0^{\cdot 2} \\ \hline + 0^{\cdot 4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2.0 \\ + 5.2 \\ - 2.2 \\ + 3.5 \\ + 4.9 \\ \hline + 1.6 \end{array}$	£ 661 7,030 9,710 7,779 2,938 28,118	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0 \ 6 \\ + \ 1^{\cdot 4} \\ + \ 2 \ 0 \\ + \ 1^{\cdot 1} \\ + \ 2^{\cdot 5} \\ \hline \end{array}$	Per cent. + 70 + 137 + 61 + 140 + 148 + 110	
DISTRICTS. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,115 2,587 3 649 2,888	+ 1.2 - 0.2 - 0.9	+ 38 - 05 + 21 + 42	4,403 3,068 4,576 3,551	+ 70 + 0.8 + 3.1 + 1.4	+17.7 + 5.4 + 10.8 + 10.9	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland	12,239 5,852 6,378	+ 0.1 + 0.4 + 1.1	+ 25 - 3.5 + 5.0	15,598 5,899 6,621	+ 33 - 12 + 04	+ 11 5 + 3.4 + 17 3	
TOTAL	24,469	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	28,118	+ 16	+110	

In the Huddersfield district employment continued good, especially with firms engaged on Government contracts; about 12 per cent. of the workpeople were on overtime during the month. In the Dewsbury and Batley district there was increased activity during January owing to the placing of further Government orders for blankets, etc. In the Leeds district makers of heavy flannel cloths and blankets continued very busy. In "Other Districts" (which include Rochdale and other flannel centres) employment continued very brisk, and additional women are being engaged in order to meet the growing shortage of male labour.

In Scotland employment continued fairly good.

# WORSTED TRADE.

Employment generally was good and in this trade also manufacturers were handicapped by the depletion of labour. Firms employing over 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns reported a deficiency —in some cases, however, the actual number required was not large.

In the Bradford district employment, especially in the spinning branch, was very good. In the Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts less overtime was worked than a year ago, but the workpeople generally continued fully employed. The numbers employed showed a general decline as compared with January 1915, owing to enlistments, but the average earnings in every department were above the level of a year ago, mainly owing to war bonuses.

Returns from firms employing 34,566 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 11.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 5 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime, as compared with 11 per cent. a year ago.

• Comparison of wages with a month ago and a year ago is affected by war bonuses.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week ended 22nd		+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Jan., 1916	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago*	
DEPARTMENTS. ool Sorting & Combing inning eaving her Departments bt specified	4,327 16,429 7,763 4,073 1,974	Per cent. - 0.8 - 0.6 - 1.0 - 2.2 + 3.1	Per cent. - 5.6 - 3.2 - 2.1 - 5.8 - 2.1	£ 5,745 11,890 8,082 5,122 1,888	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 2.0 \\ + & 7.3 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 12·1 + 11·7 + 12·0 + 13·7 + 7·1	
TOTAL	34,566	- 07	- 3.5	32,727	+ 1.1	+ 11.9	
DISTRICTS. adford District sighley District lifax District hdersfield District her Parts of West Riding	17,760 5,977 2,520 3,391 1,847	- 0.8 - 1.7 - 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.3	- 3.6 - 4.7 - 00 - 5.0 - 1.0	17,149 5,484 2,141 3,535 1,711	+ 05 + 17 + 27 + 29 + 06	+ 127 + 60 + 107 + 133 + 220	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	31,495 3,071	- 0.7 + 0.2	- 3.6 - 3.1	30,020 2,707	+ 1.1 + 0.3	+ 11.3 + 13.0	
TOTAL	34 566	- 0.7	- 3.5	32.727	+ 11	4 11 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL. The *imports* of wool (sheep's or lambs') amounted to nearly 64,000,000 lb., compared with over 38,000,000 lb. a month ago, and with 104,000,000 lb. a year ago.

The *exports* of tops and of wollen and worsted yarn totalled 6,378,000 lb., an increase of over 2,000,000 lb. on a month ago, and of over 5,000,000 lb. on a year ago. Woollen tissues exported amounted to over 9,500,000 yards, as against 8,500,000 yards in December, and just under 6,000,000 yards a year ago.

PRICES OF WOOL AT BRADFORD.

Prices of wool at Bradford during January were the highest recorded. The average price of Lincoln hoggs' wool was  $19_4^3$ d. per lb., an increase of 6 per cent. on the average for December and of 41 per cent. on that for January, 1915; the increase in the case of 40's crossbred tops was 7 per cent. on a month ago and 38 per cent. on a year ago; and for 60's super Botany tops 5 per cent. on a month ago and 70 per cent. on a year ago.

and the state of the state		Jan., 1976	Dec., 1915	Jan., 1915.
AVERAGE PRICES: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	    	Pence per lb. 193/4 271/2 45	Pence per lb. 185% 2534 43	Pence per lb. 14 20 26½
COURSE OF PRICES: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	   	1834, 2012 26, 29 44, 46	18½, 18¾ 25½, 26 42, 44	13½, 14¾ 19, 21 25, 28

### JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year ago. There was still a marked shortage of labour, both male and female.

Returns from firms employing 13,608 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 29.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. This large increase in wages is mainly due to war bonuses and to increase in rates of pay.

		N	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
		Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	-	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan.; 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Spinning	B. • • • • • • • •	3 080 3 730 4.795 2,003	Per cent. - 0.8 - 1.1 - 1.1 + 0.0	Fer cent. + 68 + 2.5 + 0.7 + 3.9	£ 3.085 3.470 5.017 2,640	Per cent. - 0.2 - 1.1 + 0.6 + 4.6	Per cent. + 35.6 + 30.9 + 28.1 + 24.9	
TOTAL .		13,608	- 0.9	+ 30	14 212	+ 0.7	+ 29 8	

In the Dundee district, in which are employed 88 per cent. of the total number of workpeople reported on, employment continued good, and overtime was worked at some of the mills. Government contracts were responsible for much of this activity. The works at Arbroath, Forfar and Kirkcaldy continued busy.

\* The comparison of wages with a year ago is affected by war bonuscs.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *imports* of jute during January, 1916, amounted to 39,000 tons, compared with just over 50,000 tons a month ago, and 28,000 tons a year ago.

*Exports* of jute yarns amounted to 2,098,000 lb., as compared with 2,472,000 lb. a month ago, and 3,349,000 lb. a year ago.

### LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was quiet on the whole in Ireland, but good elsewhere. A considerable amount of short time was worked, especially in the Belfast district. There was a shortage of both male and female labour.

Returns from firms employing 41,616 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 05 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago the number employed declined by 6.3 per cent. but the amount of wages paid increased by 14.1 per cent.

		W	orkpeopl	е.	Earnings.			
		Week ended 22nd		or Dec. on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) (-)	) or Dec. on a	
		Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago *	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified		5,8 99 10,866 12,877 6,723 5,251	Per cent. + 0.6 - 0.5 - 1.2 + 0.4 - 1.3	Per cent. - 32 - 3.9 - 10.0 - 5.9 - 5.8	£ 3,934 6 164 9,223 6,035 3,451	Per cent. + 00 + 0.9 + 0.3 - 1.6 - 1.5	Per cent. + 19.7 + 16.5 + 10.5 + 9.6 + 22.2	
TOTAL		41,616	- 0·5	- 6.3	28,857	- 02	+ 14.1	
DISTRICTS. Belfast Other places in Ireland		17,088 12,984	- 0.7 - 0.5	- 3.8 - 8.7	11,699 8,095	- 0.4 + 1.4	+ 17.5 + 10.1	
TOTAL, IRELAND	-	30,072	- 0.6	- 6.0	19,794	+ 0.3	+ 14 4	
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland	::	5,467 5,477	- 1·2 + 0·1	- 9.0 - 60	4,006 4,603	- 3·1 - 02	+ 12.0 + 14.7	
TOTAL, SCOTLAND		10,944	- 0.2	- 7.5	8,609	- 1.6	+ 13.4	
England		€00	+ 3.3	+ 07	454	+ 2.3	+ 14.9	
UNITED KINGDOM		41,616	- 0.5	- 6.3	28,807	- 02	+ 14.1	

In the Belfast district much short time was again worked, and there was still a shortage of labour. Powerloom weavers reported employment as bad, and flax dressers as moderate and better than a month ago. With flax roughers it was good. In other parts of Ireland conditions were about the same as in the Belfast district. There was an improvement on a year ago.

At Brechin linen workers continued well employed. At Dunfermline there was an improvement; the export trade was good, and the home trade very good.

At Barnsley employment was good.

The *imports* of flax and tow amounted to 2,094 tons in January, 1916, a decrease of about 300 tons on a month ago, and of just over 2,000 tons compared with a year ago.

The *exports* of linen yarn were 594,500 tons in January, 1916, compared with 522,000 tons in December, 1915, and 510,000 tons in January, 1915. Exports of linen piece goods totalled 11,600,000 yards in January, 1916, an increase of 2,500,000 yards on a month ago, but a decrease of 556,000 yards as compared with a year ago.

# LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was only fair in the levers branch owing to the shortage of skilled labour; it was good in the curtain and plain net branches; compared with January, 1915, when the majority of the operatives were on short time, there was a marked improvement.

Firms employing 56 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns reported a shortage of labour, twisthands and threaders being chiefly in demand.

Returns from firms employing 8,365 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago.

\* The comparison of wages with a year ago is somewhat affected by war both ses and increases in rates of wages, Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 5.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 36.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

57

	V.	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week ended 22nd	ended   Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Jan , 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. Levers	1,822 2,319 3,030 1,194	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 5 <sup>.6</sup> + 1 <sup>.9</sup> + 7 <sup>.5</sup> + 5 <sup>.9</sup>	£ 2,141 2,615 3,071 1,087	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.0 \\ - 2.4 \\ + 4.2 \\ + 2.7 \end{array} $	Per cent. + 51.1 + 15.6 + 52.0 + 33.5	
TOTAL	8,365	+ 04	+ 5.3	8,914	+ 1.3	+ 36.8	
DISTRIOTS. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other out- lying districts Other English Districts Scotland	2,969 1,129 2,560 1,707	+ 0.3 + 1.6 + 1.0 - 1.0	+ 1.6 + 10.1 + 8.3 + 4.4	2,951 1,512 2,669 1,782	+ 3.8 + 0.7 + 3.1 - 4.7	+ 33·3 + 53·0 + 59 4 + 8·6	
	8,365	+ 0.4	+ 5.3	8,914	+ 1.3	+ 36.8	

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch was fair, in the curtain and plain net branches it was good; on the whole it was much better than in January, 1915, when much short time prevailed in all sections. At Long Eaton also full time was general. In the West of England employment was better than a month ago, and much above the level of a year ago. In Scotland there was a decline compared with a month ago, but an improvement as compared with January, 1915.

The value of the *imports* of cotton lace during January was  $\pounds 82,000$ , compared with  $\pounds 51,000$  a month ago and  $\pounds 45,000$  a year ago.

The *exports* (British and Irish) were valued at  $\pounds 309,000$ , an increase of  $\pounds 74,000$  on a month ago, and of  $\pounds 135,000$  on a year ago.

# SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued fairly good, and was considerably better than in January, 1915, when much short time was prevalent.

Firms employing about 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns reported a scarcity of male and female labour, the demand being greatest in the Lancashire and West Riding district.

Returns from firms employing 10,565 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed an increase of 0'3 per cent. in the number employed and of 1'3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2'6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 14'1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Ŷ	Vorkpeop	ole.		Earnings	•
	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (	+) or -) on a
	22nd Jan., 1916	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago. *
BRANCHES. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	1,3'4 2,345 4,545 1,498 863	Per cent. - 2.7 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 2.0 + 3.0	Per cent. - 2·2 - 13 4 - 0·2 + 8·4 + 0 9	£ 679 2,240 3 652 1,298 835	Per cent. - 2·3 + 2·0 + 2·8 - 0·3 - 0·8	Per cent. + 11 <sup>.9</sup> + 4 <sup>.5</sup> + 23 <sup>.4</sup> + 9 <sup>.2</sup> + 14 <sup>.9</sup>
TOTAL	10,565	+ 0.3	- 2.6	8,704	+ 1.3	+ 14.1
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties	3,155 1,963 2.987	+ 0.9 - 0.5 + 0.4	- 7.6 + 6.9 - 1.2	3,047 1,669 2.293	+ 3.0 + 2.1 - 0.5	+ 10.3 + 10.2
Other Districts, Including Scotland	2,460	- 0.0	- 4.3	1,696	+ 0.3	+ 17.4 + 21.4
TOTAL	10,565	+ 0.3	- 2.6	8,704	+ 1.3	+ 14.1

At Macclesfield employment was good with throwsters and spinners, and fair with weavers. At Leek and Congleton it was good in all branches. Production generally was affected by the increased cost of raw material.

Employment was reported as good at Yarmouth and Norwich, as fair at Sudbury, and as slack at Halstead \* The comparison of wages with a year ago is somewhat affected by war bonue, and increases in rates of wages. and Braintree. In the West Riding spinners and dressers were fairly well employed. At Coventry artificial silk workers reported employment as fairly good.

The *imports* of raw silk amounted to 107,000 lb., an increase of 25,000 lb. on a month ago, but a decrease of 51,000 lb. on a year ago. Silk yarns and manufactures imported were valued at £1,212,000, as compared with £987,000 a month ago, and £1,009,000 a year ago.

The *exports* (British and Irish) of silk yarns and manufactures were valued at  $\pounds 150,000$ , an increase of  $\pounds 4,000$  on a month ago and of  $\pounds 43,000$  on a year ago.

# HOSIERY TRADE.

THERE was much activity in this trade during January, and employment was somewhat better than a month ago and better than a year ago.

Firms employing 38 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns reported a shortage of labour, chiefly of women and girls. The demand for more workers was especially keen in the Leicester district.

Returns from firms employing 22,980 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 20.1 in the amount of wages paid. The increase shown in earnings as compared with January, 1915, is partly due to war bonuses.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
District.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec, (-) on a	
Lan and Manual	240d Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan , 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Lelcester	12,799 1,820 4,888 2,388 1,085 <b>22,980</b>	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.0 \\ + & 1.0 \\ \hline - & 0.2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4.1 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 4.3 \\ + 3.3 \\ + 27.5 \\ \hline + 4.7 \end{array} $	£ 13,162 1,603 4,376 2,061 790 21,992	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 5.0 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 3.9 \\ - 3.6 \\ - 0.4 \\ \hline + 3.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 21.0 \\ + 19.8 \\ + 22.0 \\ + 8.6 \\ + 29.1 \\ \hline \\ + 20.1 \end{array}$

Employment at Leicester continued very active in spite of increased cost of yarn and the shortage of labour, especially of young girls. In consequence of the labour shortage much machinery was standing idle. At Hinckley there was also a scarcity of suitable male and female workers; at Loughborough the operatives were busy in most departments.

In the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire districts employment with power frame workers continued good, and was better than a year ago; in the Nottingham district about 25 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime to the extent of 8 to 10 hours per week during the month. With hand frame workers in the country districts, who are mainly engaged in the fine branches of the trade, there was a good deal of short time.

In Scotland there was a slight decline compared with a month ago, but employment on the whole was good.

# CARPET TRADE.

THERE was little change in this trade compared with a month ago, but employment was fairly good and above the level of a year ago.

Firms employing about 29 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns reported a shortage of male and female labour.

Returns from firms employing 6,895 workpeople and paying  $\pounds$ 6,590 in wages in the week ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 13.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Short time was worked by about 7 per cent. of the operatives.

In the Kidderminster district employment was fairly good, owing to the execution of Government orders, and

\* The comparison of wages with a year ago is affected by war bonuses.

was better than a month ago and a year ago. In the West Riding the carpet firms at present engaged in making blankets were fairly well employed. In Scotland employment continued good.

# BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING. DURING January employment continued good, and was

better than a year ago. The supply of male and female labour was not equal

The supply of male and remate labour was not equal to the demand. Firms employing about 60 per cert. of the workpeople covered by the returns reported a shortage; but in many cases the shortage was not extensive, and negotiations are being made to relieve the situation by the further employment of women. Twenty-nine per cent. of the operatives were reported to be on overtime during the month, while 14 per cent. were on short time. Returns from firms employing 25,331 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed an increase of 0°8 per cent. in the number employed and of 0°7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 6°8 per cent. in the number employed and of 32 5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

A second se	V	orkpeor	ole.	Earnings.			
1991 <u>1991</u> 1993	Week		) or Dec. on a	Week	Inc. (+) or.Dec (-) on a		
	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago *	
TRADES: Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing and other Departments Not specified TOTAL	3,009 719 12,863 7,587 1,153 25,331	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 0.5 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 0.1 \\ \hline + 0.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 9.1 \\ + & 8.3 \\ + & 6.6 \\ + & 1.1 \\ \hline + & 6.8 \end{array}$	£ 3,719 1,161 22,735 9,932 1,878 39,425	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.8 \\ + \ 6.1 \\ + \ 1.0 \\ - \ 0.5 \\ + \ 1.1 \\ \hline + \ 0.7 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 20.4 + 44.6 + 37.9 + 24.2 + 35.8 + 32.5	
DISTRICTS: Yorkshire — — · · · Lancashire · · · Scotland · · · Ireland · · · Other Districts ·	12 477 8 179 1,812 747 2,116	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1.0 \\ + 1.3 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 9.1 \\ + & 8.8 \\ - & 7.1 \\ - & 10.5 \\ + & 7.2 \end{array} $	22,190 11,470 2,045 638 3,082	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.1 \\ + 1.9 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 2.9 \\ + 1.5 \\ \end{array} $	+ 36.9 + 31.4 + 11.0 + 2.1 + 30.6	
TOTAL	25.331	+ 0.8	+ 68	39,425	+ 07	+32.8	

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was fair, but better than a year ago, when much short time was reported. At Basford and Bulwell overtime was general. In the Dundee district bleachfield workers continued fairly well employed.

*Printing.*—With machine calico-printers in England employment showed some improvement since last month; with engravers it continued bad. In Scotland it continued fair with machine printers, and was slack with engravers.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers continued good, and was better than a year ago, when five-sixths of the operatives were on short time, whereas practically all were on overtime during January, 1916. Part of this overtime was due to the shortage of labour. With cotton dyers generally, and with silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek, and Congleton, employment was also good. Hosiery dyers at Nottingham, Basford, and Bulwell were fully employed.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester, Hinckley, and Loughborough employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., continued good. At Basford overtime was reported; but there was also short time, because some of the operatives were waiting for material, owing to a shortage of labour on preparatory stages of hosiery trimming. At Dundee calender workers continued very well employed.

# BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

WITH rare exceptions much activity prevailed in all the principal districts, and a large amount of overtime was reported. Further depletion of male labour took place during

the month, and although women and girls are now

\* The comparison of wages with a year ago is affected by war bonuses and increases in rates of wages.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

undertaking some of the operations previously performed by men; skilled male labour is in greater demand than ever.

Returns from firms employing 60,998 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 8.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeor	ple.	19. C	Earnings	· (2, 5)
District.	Week ended 22nd	Inc. ( Dec. (	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan, 1916.	Month ago.	Yea1* ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,219 11,322 3 011	Per cent. - 0.0 + 0.6 - 0.3	Per cent. - 5.9 - 0.9 - 4.0	£ 3,179 15,584 3,849	Per cent. + 0.9 - 1.1 - 0.3	Per cent. + 13·3 + 5·5 + 9·8
trict Northampton – Northampton Country District	9,456 9,039	- 0.6 + 1.2	- 0.0 - 4.9	12,413 11,581	+ 3·4 + 5·5	+ 8·1 + 8·7
Keitering	3,419 2,393 3,967 1,734 2,109 2,464 3,337 919 2,044	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1.8 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 2.2 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 2.9 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 64 \\ - 52 \\ - 64 \\ + 61 \\ + 36 \\ - 39 \\ + 83 \\ - 61 \\ - 26 \end{array}$	4,686 2,856 4,162 1,950 2,384 2,933 3,935 951 2,091	$\begin{array}{r} + & 7 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 4 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 2 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 9 & 9 \\ + & 8 \cdot 8 \\ + & 5 \cdot 9 \\ + & 17 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 3 \\ + & 6 \cdot 0 \\ + & 22 & 7 \\ + & 11 \cdot 1 \\ + & 5 \cdot 3 \end{array}$
ENGLAND & WALES	57,433	+ 0.3	- 2.1	72,564	+ 1.4	+ 8.6
SCOTLAND	3,017 548	- 0.5 - 0.4	-11.3 + 3.2	3,848 484	- 1.8 + 1.5	- 0.4 + 19.5
UNITED KINGDOM	60,998	+ 0.3	- 2.6	76,886	+ 1.3	+ 82

### LEATHER TRADES.

APART from the saddle and harness trade employment continued good on the whole, with overtime in places and some shortage of labour. Curriers in London and Edinburgh were, however, not well employed.

In the saddle and harness trades employment was still quiet, especially at Walsall; at some centres, however, it was reported as good.

Trade Unions with 4,270 members, exclusive of those serving with the colours, reported 3.1 per cent. as unemployed at the end of January, compared with 4.7 per cent. at the end of December and 1.8 per cent. a year ago. Most of the workpeople returned as out of employment in January were saddlers in London and Walsall, of whom none were so returned a year ago.

The *imports* of raw hides amounted to 57,392 cwts. in January, 1916, compared with 55,000 cwts. a month ago and 164,000 cwts. a year ago.

The exports (British and Irish) of leather in January, 1916, totalled 16,800 cwts., an increase of 2,800 cwts. on a month ago and of nearly 12,000 cwts. on a year ago. Exports of leather manufactures were valued at  $\pm$ 114,000, or  $\pm$ 6,000 less than the total value a month ago, and  $\pm$ 20,500 less than that of a year ago.

### HAT TRADE.

Silk.—Employment continued bad in London and in the provincial centres, and short time was general. Unemployment was less than a year ago, owing to enlistments.

Felt.—Employment in this branch continued fairly good. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 0'3, compared with the same percentage a month ago and 3'6 a year ago: this insignificant number of unemployed was also largely due to enlistments. At Denton employment continued fairly good, and was much better than a year ago, when 90 per cent. of the operatives were on short time: output was affected by the labour shortage. In Warwickshire employment was good, and better than either a month ago or a year ago. At Stockport 30 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, as compared with 70 per cent. a year ago.

\* The comparison of wages with a year ago is affected by war bonuses and nereases in rates of wages.

### TAILORING TRADE. BESPOKE.

59

London.—During January employment showed more than a seasonal decline, and was worse than a year ago. Returns from firms paying  $\pounds 6,914$  in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 220 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 9.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment in the provincial centres was very slack. It was reported as dull at Liverpool, bad at Belfast and Edinburgh, and as very slack at Glasgow. Short time was general.

# READY-MADE.

In this branch employment on the whole continued fair, but there was less pressure than a year ago, fewer Government contracts being executed.

Firms employing 44 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns complained of a shortage of female machinists, male cutters, &c., especially in London and Leeds. About 23 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time during the month, and about 9 per cent. worked overtime; in January, 1915, 50 per cent. of the operatives were working more than the usual hours.

Returns from firms employing 35,174 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 10 per cent. in the number employed, and no change in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Indoor Workpeople.								
District.		Number,	•	Earnings.					
	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	22n 1 Jan, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Leeds	9,462 3,538 4,751	Per cent. - 1.5 + 0.4 - 1.0	Per cent. - 7.0 - 8.3 - 7.2	£ 8,675 3,741 3,844	Per cent + 4.5 + 1.6 - 4.1	Percent. - 7.2 - 2.6 - 16.9			
Bristol	1,800 3,266	- 3.0 - 1.2	- 6.9 - 7.9	1,352 2,346	+ 4.6 - 2.8	- 4.6 -19.0			
South Midland & Eastern Counties	3,247	- 2.7	- 0.4	2,455	- 42	- 5.9			
Condon	3,993 1,872 3,245	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ + 2.7 \\ - 1.1 \end{array} $	+28·3 -16·8 - 1·5	4,565 1,639 2,284	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.7 \\ +4.1 \\ -6.1 \end{array} $	+34·2 -18·6 - 4·2			
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	35,174	- 10	- 3.8	30,901	- 00	- 5.0			

The total amount of wages paid to outworkers by the above firms showed a decrease of 9 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 66 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Leeds there was some slackness at the beginning of the month, but there was a marked improvement later owing to the placing of orders for khaki uniforms, and, on the whole, employment was better than in December, though not as brisk as a year ago. Firms employing over 70 per cent. of the workpeople reported a difficulty in finding sufficient labour, especially female machinists and male cutters.

At Manchester employment was fair, but not up to the level of a year ago, when a large amount of overtime was worked on Army contracts. At Hebden Bridge employment was reported as good, at Huddersfield it was moderate, at Liverpool it was fair.

At Bristol and Stroud employment on the whole was fair, but a good deal of short time was reported at the former place. At Walsall, Tamworth and Plymouth employment was good, at Colchester it was fair, at Norwich it was slack.

At Glasgow, employment was moderate and considerably below the level a year ago: at some factories the workpeople were employed only three days per week.

In London employment was fair; compared with January, 1915, the increase shown in the total earnings

of indoor workers was more than counterbalanced by the decrease in the amount paid to outworkers—the net result being a decline of about 29 per cent. A shortage of male and female labour was reported.

# SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago. An insufficient supply of labour was reported by firms employing 39 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns. The demand was chiefly for female machinists and male cutters. There was a small amount of short time during the month, affecting 7 per cent of the total employed, chiefly in Londonderry and the South-Western Counties.

Returns from firms employing 18,865 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 11.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
District.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	2?nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Manchester Rest of Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire. S.W. Connties Rest of England and Wales Glasgow Londonderry Beifast Rest of Ireland	3,922 3,132 1,719 2,263 1,279 2,473 1,890 1,521 666	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 1.4 \\ - & 2.1 \\ - & 3.0 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 1.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 1.4 \\ - & 2.2 \\ + & 7.0 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 6.3 \\ - & 5.6 \\ + & 7.1 \\ + & 2.1 \end{array}$	£ - 3,654 2,665 1,159 1,528 970 1,846 1,163 1,113 397	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \\ + & 3 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Fer} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 13.6 \\ + 4.0 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 19.2 \\ + 19.2 \\ + 4.8 \\ + 13.8 \\ + 26.3 \\ + 27.7 \end{array}$
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	18,865	- 09	- 0.2	14,395	14 23	+ 11.7

In London employment was reported as fair, in Manchester it was fairly good; at both centres it was better than a month ago and a year ago. In the South-Western Counties about 16 per cent.of the operatives were on short time during the month, but employment was better than a month ago; in the collar and cuff factories at Bideford, Barnstaple and Exeter employment was fairly good. At Glasgow employment continued fair.

In Ireland generally employment was fair and much better than in January, 1915, but in Londonderry there was a slight decline compared with a month ago.

# OTHER CLOTHING TRADES. DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

In London employment with dressmakers in retail firms was on the whole fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago; about 10 per cent. of the workers were on short time, as compared with 53 per cent. a year ago. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,945 dressmakers in the week ended 22nd January, showed an increase of 1<sup>2</sup>2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7<sup>.8</sup> per cent. compared with a year ago. A scarcity of juvenile labour was reported.

With court and private dressmakers employment continued very slack. The numbers employed showed a decline of 9.7 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 5.2 per cent. compared with a year ago; nearly 50 per cent. of the workers were on short time during the month, as compared with about 60 per cent. in January, 1915

Milliners in the West End reported employment as fair, and there was an improvement as compared with both the periods under review. There was some scarcity of juvenile labour in this branch.

MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades returns from firms in London employing 4,813 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 22nd January showed an increase of 5.0 per cent. compared with both a month ago and a year ago; employment generally was

fairly good, and firms employing over 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns reported a shortage of labour, chiefly machinists and learners. In a few cases as many as fifty additional workers were required. At Manchester returns from firms employing 5,080 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January in the costume, blouse, mantle, &c., trades showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 2.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. The supply of labour was not nearly equal to the demand, firms employing 42 per cent. of the workpeople complained of a shortage, several firms requiring at least sixty extra machinists.

At Glasgow employment continued fair. Returns from firms employing 2,103 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January in the mantle, costume and underclothing trades showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. There was a slight scarcity of machinists.

# CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good at all the principal centres, and was above the level of a year ago. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 6,307 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 01 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 10.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Firms employing 29 per cent. of the workers stated they were short of labour.

### BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT on private building work remained quiet, largely owing to the high prices of materials. With masons and plasterers it was slack, and with painters only moderate, but in other occupations men were well employed. The general percentage unemployed was 2.0, as compared with 2.4 in December, and 4.5 a year ago. In the case of carpenters, plumbers, navvies and labourers the percentage was 1.1 or less.

The following Table shows the percentage unemployed among 664,400 workpeople insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act at the end of January, 1916:—

Occupations.		Number Insured		Percentage Unem-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
		at end of January.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
	101 014	1.1	- 0:4	- 06			
20000				- 3.4			
26223			- 0.5	- 43			
				- 4.9			
				- 6.2			
				- 1.1			
				- 1.3			
				- 1.2			
			and the second	- 17			
••	661,400	2.0	- 0.4	- 25			
		Insured at end of January, 1916  121,214  55,298  32,043  15,747  97,428  31,105  31,105  31,675  91,675  134,203	Insured Unem- at end of Jonnary, at end of Julie January. 121,214 1.1 65,298 1.9 32,043 2.7 97,428 6.6 31,105 1.0 35,687 1.0 91,675 0.4 184,203 1.0	Insured at end of January, 1916         Unem- ployed at end of January.         On            121,214         1'1         - 0'4            55,288         1'9         - 0'2            15,747         6'5         - 0'1            97,423         6'6         - 1'3            31,105         1'0         + 0'3            97,423         6'6         - 1'3            35,687         1'0         - 0'1            98,203         1'0			

The next Table shows in detail the percentage unemployed in the above occupations in each division. The percentage for all occupations taken together remained much higher in Ireland (8.8) than anywhere else. In London it was 3.3 and in the North-Western district 2.1; the percentages for other districts varied between 0.4 and 1.8. Except in Scotland (where no change was shown), there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in every district as compared with the previous month. Taking the occupations separately, all except plasterers and plumbers showed a decreased percentage in most districts, and in the case of carpenters no district showed an increased percentage. A very high percentage was shown, however, for painters in Ireland (30.8). For masons in Ireland the percentage was 14.6, and for plasterers in London 10.4.

Compared with a year ago there were (except in Ireland) reductions in the percentages unemployed in every district in practically every occupation. The improvement was least marked in the case of carpenters, owing to the fact that in January, 1915, the trade was busy upon the erection of huts for the troops and upon other Government work.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Districts.	Number	Per- cent- age		(+) or -) on a	Number	Per- cent- age Un-	Inc. ( Dec. (	+) or -) on a
	Insured.	Un- em- pl'y'd.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.	Insured.	em- pl'y'd.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.
		Carpen	iters.		I	Brickla	yers.	
London North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands West Midlands Wales South-Western South-Western Southand Ireland	$\begin{array}{c} 22,702\\ 5,463\\ 14,113\\ 9,417\\ 5,853\\ 8,482\\ 16,497\\ 15,823\\ 6,175\\ 10,817\\ 5,877\\ \end{array}$	16 0·2 07 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·8 1·1 0·7 0·6 5·9	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 1.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.7 \\ - & 1.8 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 1.1 \\ + & 1.9 \end{array}$	10,337 2,587 6,653 4,742 4,094 6,289 10,691 4,828 1,717 1,810 1,550	5·1 0·4 0·7 0·4 0·5 0·2 1·8 1·7 0·3 0·4 8·2	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.5 \\ + 1.2 \end{array}$	- 31 - 2.6 - 5.8 - 40 - 5.5 - 3.0 - 2.7 - 1.4 - 3.2 - 1.9 - 3.7
		Maso	ns. •			Plaster	rers.	
Londou North-Western Yorkshire Yorkshire West Midlands West Midlands West Midlands South-Western South-Western South-Western Southand Ireland	2,183 2,172 3,041 3,930 767 065 888 5,683 4,948 5,683 4,948 5,827 1,939	40 0·2 3·2 0·9 2·7 1·4 3·8 2·4 0 9 2·1 14·6	$\begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -1.6 \\ \\ +0.2 \\ +0.3 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.4 \\ +0.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 4.8 \\ - 3.1 \\ - 7.5 \\ - 5.6 \\ - 6.2 \\ - 4.7 \\ - 6.3 \\ - 2.6 \\ - 2.0 \\ - 6.2 \\ + 0.6 \end{array}$	3,291 645 1,732 1,698 356 757 1,192 1,825 1,400 1,600 1,241	$   \begin{array}{c}     10.4 \\     1.6 \\     4.3 \\     1.8 \\     5.7 \\     2.9 \\     9.6 \\     4.4 \\     1.1 \\     2.6 \\     9.3 \\   \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.1 \\ + 0.8 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 4.4 \end{array}$	- 4.4 - 2.8 - 5.2 - 7.6 - 8.7 - 7.9 - 2.3 - 3.1 - 4.3 - 5.8
		Painte	rs.		:	Plumb	ers.	
London Northern Counties North-Western Vorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Esstern&S. E. Count. South-Western South-Western Southand Ireland	27,956 3,224 12,202 6,416 3,835 6,653 13,911 9,470 3,032 7,273 3,506	6.5 1.6 9.6 5.5 3.5 2.5 5.4 5.2 2.6 5.2 30.8	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 3.5 \\ - & 8.1 \\ - & 3.7 \\ - & 4.3 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 1.3 \\ + & 3.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -5.7\\ -10.4\\ -10.5\\ -13.6\\ -11.5\\ -8.3\\ -4.1\\ -2.7\\ -3.2\\ -4.8\\ +6.4\end{array}$	6,919 1,593 4,494 2,702 1,234 1,904 3,069 2,548 900 4,591 1,151	2:4 0:1 0:4 0:3 0:4 0:2 0:7 0:9 0:2 0:3 5:4	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0.9 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.5 \\ - \ 0.3 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 1.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -1.2\\ -0.5\\ -1.4\\ -1.8\\ -3.8\\ -1.5\\ -1.2\\ -0.3\\ -10\\ -0.7\\ +0.6\end{array}$
	Other	Skilled	Work	ers.		Navvi	ies.	
London Northern Counties North-Western East Midlands Easternde S. E. Count. South-Western Vales Isotland Isotland	8,029 2,417 4,772 2,626 1,394 2,828 2,639 2,313 1,353 6,219 1,137	2·4 0·2 0·7 0·3 0·3 0·6 0·8 0·8 0·8 0·3 0·3 2·4	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.3 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 2.6 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 2.4 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 1.2 \end{array}$	10,351 5,447 11,952 11,897 4,487 6,599 9,030 7,211 9,816 11,511 3,364	1.1 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.8 0.2 0.2 1.6	$\begin{array}{c} - \ 0.3 \\ \\ - \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ \\ - \ 2.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -1.9\\ -0.3\\ -0.9\\ -1.0\\ -1.5\\ -0.9\\ -1.9\\ -1.9\\ -0.6\\ -5.9\end{array}$
-	]	Labour	ers.		AI	l Occuj	pations	•
London Northern Counties North-Western East Midlands West Midlands West Midlands West Midlands Sastern&S. E. Count. South-Western South-Western Southard	43,570 7,645 21,583 15,234 7,925 13,229 24,459 21,988 8,302 12,089 8,129	1.8 0.3 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.3 0.4 4.4	$ \begin{array}{c} - 0.2 \\ \\ - 0.1 \\ \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 0.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 2.7 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 2.4 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 3.5 \end{array}$	$135,408\\31,188\\80,542\\58,712\\29,955\\47,306\\82,276\\71,689\\37,693\\61,737\\27,894$	3·3 0·4 2·1 1·0 0 9 0·7 1·8 1·7 0·6 1·2 8·8	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.3 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 0.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 32 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 2.8 \\ - 3.9 \\ - 3.9 \\ - 2.6 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 2.1 \\ - 1.2 \end{array}$

# BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES. BRICK TRADE.

COMPARED with the previous month, employment with brick makers showed some improvement, except in Scotland, but a considerable amount of short time, in part due to unfavourable weather, was again reported. The number employed was much less than a year ago, owing to enlistments and the requirements of Government work, but for the workpeople remaining employment was better on the whole. There was again a general shortage of male labour of all kinds, which was most marked in the case of brick drawers and setters, clay-hole hands and labourers.

Employment continued moderate in the Tees and Hartlepools district. In the Stourbridge district it was good, with a slight decline on the previous month. In the encaustic tile trade at Tamworth employment was again good, and better than a year ago; and in the Shropshire glazed brick and pipe trade it was fairly good, and showed an improvement on the previous month. Brickmakers in the Peterborough district were fairly well employed. Employment continued slack generally in the

Eastern Counties. It was again slack at Bridgwater, and in the Wrexham and Ruabon districts of North Wales

Returns from firms employing 7,099 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January, 1916, showed a decrease of 2<sup>·1</sup> per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1<sup>·9</sup> per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 22<sup>·8</sup> per cent. in the number employed, and of 8<sup>·5</sup> per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	,	Earnings	•	
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		ended Dec. (		(+) or -) on a	
	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Countles, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	2,741	Per cent. - 1.2	Per cent. - 11.6	£ 4,176	Per cent. + 2.7	Per cent. + 3.4	
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,972	- 2.4	- 27.3	2,532	+ 2.5	- 12.2	
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	1,503	- 4.5	- 32.6	2,063	+ 3.4	- 21.2	
Scotland	552 331	- 2.6 + 3.4	- 24·8 - 19·9	748 425	- 10.0 + 8.7	- 17·3 + 1·4	
TOTAL	7,099	- 2.1	- 22.8	9,944	+ 1.9	- 8.5	

### CEMENT TRADE.

A general shortage of labour continued to be felt in the cement trade, and for the remaining workpeople employment was very good, and much overtime was worked. Returns from firms employing 7,395 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January, 1916, showed a decrease of 2.4 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, the number employed decreased by 12.8 per cent., but the amount of wages paid increased by 1.3 per cent.

# WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

MILL SAWING AND MACHINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, and showed an improvement on a year ago. Overtime was reported at Bristol and Partick and on the Tyne, and short time at Dundee and the Potteries. Employment continued slack at Belfast and was worse than a month ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of January among workpeople engaged in saw-milling, and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.7, compared with 0.7 in the previous month, and 1.4 in January, 1915. Trade Unions with a membership of 8,233 had 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 0.7 per cent. a month ago and 1.5 per cent. in January, 1915.

### FURNISHING.

Employment continued fairly good generally, and was much better than a year ago.

Trade Unions with 16,447 workpeople reported 2.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 2.6 per cent. in December, and 7.4 per cent. in January, 1915.

Cabinet-makers were fairly well employed in most centres. Employment was good generally in London, with overtime on Government work. It was moderate in the Tees and Hartlepools district, and slack and worse than a month ago in the Potteries and at Cork. With upholsterers employment was fair, and better than a year ago. It was good on the Tyne and fairly good at Norwich, but quiet at Manchester and Liverpool. Short time was reported at Belfast. With *french polishers* employment showed a decline on the previous month.

# COACH BUILDING.

Employment remained fairly good on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Overtime, largely on Government orders, continued to be worked at a number of centres, but short time was also fairly common.

Trade Unions with 11,809 members reported 1.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 1.4 per cent. a month ago, and 3.1 per cent. in January, 1915.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1916.

### COOPERS.

Employment continued very good generally, and was better than a year ago. Overtime was reported at Liverpool, Glasgow and Greenock. Employment was fairly good at Birmingham and fair and better than a month ago at Burton-on-Trent.

Trade Unions with 3,980 members had 0<sup>-1</sup> per cent. unemployed at the end of both January, 1916, and December, 1915, compared with 0<sup>-6</sup> per cent. at the end of January, 1915.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Brushmaking.—Employment continued good in most branches of the brushmaking trade, but with painting brushmakers there was a further decline on the previous month. Much overtime, largely due to Government orders, continued in London, and overtime was also reported at Bristol, Edinburgh and Nottingham.

Trade Unions with 1,363 members reported 0.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 0.4 per cent. a month ago, and 0.6 per cent. in January, 1915.

Other Trades.—Employment continued good generally with wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it continued good. Overtime was reported in London and at Manchester, Bristol, Nottingham and Dundee. With skip and basket makers employment continued good; much overtime was again reported at Oldham.

# PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES. PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good in January, but showed some decline compared with a month ago, though a good deal of overtime was still worked, especially in London, and there was a continued scarcity of labour, particularly of machinemen. Employment was much , better than a year ago, when a considerable amount of short time was reported.

Returns from Trade Unions with a membership of 48,021 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of January was 1.3, the same as at the end of December and November, 1915. For January, 1915, the percentage was 5.5.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions		tage Une at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at end of Jan. 1916.	Jan., Dec., 1916. 1915.		Jan., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Countles and Yorkshire	- <b>21,</b> 399 5,034	0.7 0.9	1.0 1.1	6·2 5·5	- 0.3 - 0.2	- 5.5 - 4.6
Lancashire and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	6,240 2,360	2·1 1·2	1.6 1.1	4·9 4·1	+ 0.5 + 0.1	- 2.8 - 2.9
West Midlands S. & SW. Countles and Wales	2,579 3,793	1·3 0·7	0.6 0.9	3.8 3.5	$\frac{+0.7}{-0.2}$	- 2.5 - 2.8
Scotland	<b>4,572</b> <b>2,</b> 044	1.7 6.3	1.6 5.5	3.8 10.9	+ 0.1 + 0.8	- 2·1 - 4·6
UNITED KINGDOM	48,021	1.3	1.3	5.2		- 4.2

According to returns received from firms employing 14,820 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January the number of persons employed showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. on a month ago, while the amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 3.7 per cent. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 8.4 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

· Carles pair stars	and and a	Workpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (	(+) or -) on a		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22nd Jan , 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire Lanzashire and Cheshire Midland and Rastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	5,738 1,302 2,143 2,184 1,873 1,580	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per cent.} \\ - 3.4 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 0.9 \\ - 0.9 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 2.7 - 15.6 - 10.1 - 14.8 - 10.5 - 6.7	£ 9,870 1,689 3,068 2,993 2,455 2,094	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ - 4.0 \\ - 3.3 \\ - 7.5 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 4.3 \end{array}$	Per cent. + $9\cdot3$ - $6\cdot1$ - $3\cdot3$ - $3\cdot2$ - $0\cdot1$ + $1\cdot3$	
UNITED KINGDOM	14,820	- 1.6	- 8.4	22,169	- 3.7	+ 2.2	

### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued good, with a shortage of labour and a considerable amount of overtime, especially in London, but was not so good as a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 9,149 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 2.0 in the number employed and of 6.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 8.3 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 6.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		Workpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts,	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week		nc. (+) or c. (-) on a		
	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
London	2,980 746	$\begin{vmatrix} -1.7 \\ +1.2 \end{vmatrix}$	- 8·3 -11·0	3,517 674	$\begin{vmatrix} - 6.7 \\ + 0.6 \end{vmatrix}$	+11.4 + 0.9	
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,757 920	- 3·3 - 3·1	- 7·4 -15·3	1,520 733	-11.8 - 9.5	+ 0.1 - 3.7	
Scotland	1,987 759	-2.9 + 0.9	- 6.0 - 4.2	1,633 615	-3.9 -4.2	+15.9 - 1.1	
UNITED KINGDOM	9,149	- 2.0	- 8.3	8,692	- 6.7	+ 6.8	

Trade Unions with a membership of 5,642 had 1.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, 1916, compared with 0.8 per cent. a month ago and 4.0 per cent. a year

		No. of Members of Unions at end of		age Uner at end o		Increase Decrea on	se (-)
		at end of Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1916.	Dec., 1915.	Jan., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts		2 998 2,644	09 1.0	0·4 1·2	5.0 3.1	+ 0.5	- 4·1 - 2·1
UNITED KINGDOM	•••	5,642	1.0	0.8	4.0	+ 0.2	- 3.0

PAPER TRADES.

Employment continued good, and a shortage of male labour was frequently reported. It was much better than a year ago, when short time was in operation at many mills, particularly in Scotland.

Returns from firms employing 14,900 workpeople in the last week of January showed an increase in the number employed of 0.1 per cent. compared with a month ago and a decrease of 0.8 per cent. compared with a year

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week	Inc. (+) on on		
and the second second	last week of Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
MACHINE-MADE PAPER AND MILLED BOARDS: Northern Countles Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Countles	3,691 523 5,298 4,727	<b>Per cent.</b> - 1·2 + 0·4 + 0·6 	Per cent. + 4 <sup>4</sup> + 3 <sup>4</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup> - 3 <sup>5</sup>	
TOTAL MACHINE-MADE PAPER, &0. Hand-made Paper	14,239 661	- 0·1 + 3·3	- 0.8	
	74.000	1 0.1	0.0	

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,706 members had 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 0.1 per cent. at the end of December and 0.6 per cent. a year ago.

The *imports* of wood pulp amounted to 54,000 tons, a decrease of 32,000 tons on a month ago and of 4,000 tons on a year ago. Imports of all kinds of paper amounted to 847,000 cwts., a decrease of 222,000 cwts. on a month ago, but an increase of 13,000 cwts. on a year ago.

The *exports* (British and Irish) of paper were 234,000 cwts. in January, 1916, as compared with 203,000 cwts. a month ago and 214,000 cwts. a year ago.

# GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in these trades, and there was a considerable shortage of most kinds of skilled labour and of boys.

Returns from firms employing 10,680 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed practically no change in the total number of workpeople employed compared with a month ago, while there was an increase of

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 7.2 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 8.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
and the second states	Week ended 22nd		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
The Date of Deck 19		Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle	7,759 1,937	Per cent. - 0.8 + 1.6	Per cent. - 7.7 - 7.1	£ 13,289 2,659	Per cent. + 1.7 + 1.1	Per cent. + 8.8 + 11.8	
Other Branches	984	+ 36	- 3.4	1,212	- 2.8	+ 4.6	
TOTAL	10,680	- 0.0	- 7.2	17,160	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	
DISTRICTS. North of England Yorkshire	1,047 5,409 1,037 1,013 864 1,310	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 3.9 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.8 \\ + & 1.5 \\ - & 2.6 \\ + & 0.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ er} \\ \text{Cent.} \\ - 23.0 \\ - 5.0 \\ - 2.0 \\ - 7.7 \\ - 14.9 \\ + 2.1 \end{array}$	£ 1,786 8,890 1,538 1,356 1,401 2,189	Per cent. - 1·2 + 1·5 + 7·9 - 0·1 - 1·1 + 0·7	Pea cent. - 8.5 + 10.6 + 17.9 + 5.4 - 3.3 + 27.0	
TOTAL f.	10,680	- 0.0	- 7.2	17,160	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	

Employment in the glass bottle trade was good, except at a few places where it was reported as moderate. A shortage of labour, especially of blowers, was frequently reported. Flint glass makers and cutters in the Midlands remained well employed. Pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear reported employment as fair. With sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens it continued good.

The *imports* of glass during January were valued at £243,000, compared with £239,000 in December, 1915, and £87,000 a year ago.

The *exports* of glass were valued at  $\pounds 99,000$ , an increase of  $\pounds 8,000$  on a month ago, and about the same figure as a year ago.

### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, and was better than a year ago, when short time was general. It was especially good in the cheaper grades of china and earthenware, and remained quiet with makers of tiles and sanitary wares, with whom, however, there was some improvement on the previous month. There was again a general shortage of male labour, which was especially marked in the case of biscuit and glost placers and ovenmen. Short time was reported to a limited extent only.

Returns from firms employing 17,774 workpeople in the week ended 22nd January showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the numbers employed and in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase, in part due to war bonuses, of 20.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

a support	. 77	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week ended 22nd	ended (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+ (-)	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,085 11,371 3,318	Per cent. + 3.6 - 0.8 + 1.4	Per cent. + 15 <sup>.8</sup> - 0 <sup>.3</sup> - 14 <sup>.8</sup>	£ 4,064 11,537 3,225	Per cent. + 3·9 - 2·1 + 1·9	Per cent. + 32.0 + 18.9 + 14.7	
TOTAL	17,774	- 0.5	- 1.0	18,826	- 0.5	+ 207	
DISTRICTS. Potterles	13,336 4,438	- 0.5 + 1.0	- 0·4 - 2.8	13,038 5,788	- 1.4 + 2.8	+ 22.5 + 16.9	
TOTAL	17,774	- 0.2	- 1.0	18,826	- 0.5	+ 20.7	

# FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued very good, but showed a slight decline on the previous month. It was, however, much better than in January, 1915. A general shortage of all kinds of labour, especially of packers, was again reported. Returns from firms employing 64,011 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 14 per cent. in the numbers employed and of 13 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 13.8 per cent. in the numbers employed and of 28.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.				Earnings	
Trade.	Week ended 22nd		) or Dec. on a	Week ended	Inc. (+)	or Dec. on a
	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Sugar Refining. &c. Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	5 371 31,671	Per cent. - 0.7 - 1.0	Per cent. + 4.6 + 9.6	£ 8,530 33,601	Per cent. - 2.5 + 0.1	Per cent. + 11.1 + 30.3
Jams, Marmalade, &c Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles, Sauces, &c	9.860 8,661 7,550 898	$\begin{array}{r} - & 4.0 \\ + & 2.0 \\ - & 5.3 \\ + & 11.7 \end{array}$	+ 24.9 + 21.4 + 19.5 + 2.7	8,942 7,895 8,050 740	- 7.2 + 3.0 - 3.7 + 5.6	+ 26·1 + 37·4 + 35·7 + 20·7
TOTAL	64,011	- 1.4	+ 13.8	67.758	- 1.3	+ 28.2

Sugar Refining.—Transport difficulties were referred to as hindering this industry, and labourers were again reported as particularly scarce.

Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery.—Transport difficulties and high prices of raw materials were again reported as affecting this branch, and in certain cases girls were very scarce.

Biscuits, Cakes, &c.—Government orders continued to provide much work. Ordinary demand was still diminished owing to the increased prices resulting from the high cost of raw materials.

Jams, Marmalade, &c.—In this branch, also, the high price of raw materials was having the effect of reducing the ordinary demand by causing increased prices. The industry, however, continued largely engaged on Government orders.

Bacon and Preserved Meats.—This trade in Ireland was affected to a certain extent by a shortage of pigs. Transport difficulties also had an adverse effect.

Pickles and Sauces.—This branch continued busy on Government orders.

# AGRICULTURE.\*

THE weather over the greater part of England during January was mild and open, enabling good progress to be made in cultivation, but in the north-west and in Wales and Scotland stormy and unsettled weather much retarded work.

# ENGLAND AND WALES.

The shortage of labour was again reported as general. In Yorkshire wages were reported as having risen in some districts; horsemen were specially scarce in certain parts of that county. Women were being employed in some districts of Lincolnshire and Norfolk. In Buckingham, Oxfordshire and Berkshire the greatest difficulty was felt in regard to labour for threshing, but neighbouring farmers endeavoured to assist each other. Horsemen were particularly scarce in Surrey, Kent and Sussex.

The supply of labour was sufficient in some districts of north Wales, but short in others. In central Wales the supply continued to decrease. In south Wales the shortage was very pronounced.

# SCOTLAND.

In Scotland also an almost general shortage of labour was again reported. In east Aberdeenshire, however, and in south-west Forfarshire the supply was said to be about sufficient, except that potato-dressers in the latter district were difficult to get. Casual workers were especially scarce throughout Perthshire and in south Ayrshire. In south-east Perthshire the deficiency of turnippullers was being met by the use of machines. Ploughmen were particularly scarce in north Ayrshire. In Inverness work was pushed on with the help of boys and elderly men. Advances in wages were reported at the Berwickshire hiring-fairs, and wages have risen in Dumfries-shire.

\* Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

# FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, but was again hindered to some extent by stormy weather.

East Coast.—At Hartlepool employment continued moderate with fishermen and slack with fish-curers. It was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers at Hull. At Grimsby it was good with fishermen, and fair with labourers; with fish-curers it was moderate at Hull, and continued bad at Grimsby. There was practically no fishing at Yarmouth. Employment continued slack at Brightlingsea, Harwich, and Southwold.

South Coast .- Unfavourable weather conditions prevailed. Employment was fairly good at Brixham and Plymouth, but quiet at Newlyn, Polperro and St. Ives; it was moderate with fish packers, carters and curers.

Scotland.-At Aberdeen employment improved during the month, and was fair with fishermen and labourers and moderate with fish-curers. It was slack generally at Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Macduff; it was good at Arbroath and fair at Montrose. There was a decline at Dundee.

Ireland .- On the east coast the quantity of fish landed was more than double that in January, 1915, but on the north and south coasts there were considerable declines.

FISH LANDED IN JANUARY, 1916.

	Qua	intity.	Value.		
	Jan., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Jan., 1915.	Jan., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Jan., 1915.	
Fish (other than shell) : England and Wales Scotland	Cwts. 212,982 134,695	Cwts. - 149,015 - 63,655 + 5,240	£ 512,681 158,263 25,623	£ + 33.286 + 3,991 + 12.448	
Ireland TOTAL Shell Fish	27,146	- 207,430	696,567 25,514	+ 49,725 + 1,957	
TOTAL VALUE	-	-	722,081	+ 51,682	

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT at London, Liverpool, and other principal ports continued good generally

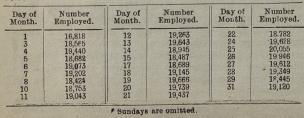
LONDON AND TILBURY.

London .- Employment generally continued good, and was about the same as a month ago, but the number employed was slightly less than a year ago. There was again a certain amount of congestion at the docks, due principally to the shortage of river craft and the means of land transport.

The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves was 18,901, an increase of less than 0.1 per cent. on a month ago and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. on a year ago.

The suite of the s	Average Da	aily Number nd at Princip	of Labour pal Wharv	rers employe ves in Londor	d in Docks n.	
		In Docks			Tetal	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total in Docks and at Principal Wharves.	
Week ended Jan 1st , , , , 8th , , , , 15th , , , , 22ad , , , , 29th	7,173 7 812 7,693 8,055 8,184	2,800 3,340 3,342 3,216 3,276	9,973 11,152 11,035 11,271 11,460	7,650 7,746 7,987 7,972 8,046	17,623 18,898 19,022 19,243 19,503	
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Jan., 1916	} 7,804	3,209	11,013	7,888	18,901	
Average for Dec., 1915	'7,881	2,903	10,784	8,089	18,873	
	7,150	3,993	11.143	7,848	18,991	

The numbers employed at the docks and principal wharves on each day\* in January, 1916, were as follows :-



Tilbury .-- The mean daily number employed at the docks during January was 2,404, as compared with 1,885 a month ago and 2,209 in January, 1915.

# OTHER ENGLISH AND WELSH PORTS.

East Coast.-Dock and quayside labourers continued well employed on the Tyne and at Blyth; overtime was worked on cargoes of wood-pulp, ironstone and grain. There was a decline on the Wear. Employment was again good at the Hartlepools and very good at Middles-brough. With dock labourers employment was fair at Hull and moderate at Grimsby and Goole. With coal porters it was moderate at Hull and Grimsby and bad at Goole. Employment continued slack at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn and Harwich, and fair at Ipswich.

South and West Coasts .- Employment was fair at Plymouth, good at Falmouth, and very good at Dart-mouth. It continued good, with much overtime, at Bristol and Gloucester. Dock labourers and coal trimmers were well employed at Newport, Cardiff and Barry. Overtime was again reported at Liverpool.

# SCOTTISH AND IRISH PORTS.

There was a slight decline at Dundee. At Glasgow employment was fair, but rather worse than a month ago. It continued good at Ayr and Troon. Employment was moderate at Belfast and bad at Londonderry it was worse than a month ago at both ports. It was fair at Cork and Limerick, and bad at Waterford.

# SEAMEN.

THE supply of seamen for mercantile ships during January was not quite equal to the demand. Shortage of men was reported from Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Bristol, Avonmouth, Barry, Penarth and Poplar (London); scarcity of British seamen was reported from Newport (Mon.) and Dock St. (London), but at the other ports the supply was quite equal to the demand.

Returns received from certain selected ports show that 34,608 seamen\* shipped on foreign-going vessels during January, a decrease of 5,543 on January, 1915. 'there were decreases at 9 ports, the largest of which were at Liverpool (2,663), at Belfast (1,129), and at Southampton (1,034), while at the other 8 ports there were increases.

	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	Janu	ary.	Inc. (+) o			
	1915.	1916.	Dec. (-) i 1916.			
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
East Coast—	1,755	1,850	+ 95			
Tyne Ports	275	288	+ 10			
Sunderland	91	562	+ 471			
Middlesbrough	1,486	1,064	- 422			
Hull	67	75	+ 8			
Grimsby						
Bristol Channel-		070	+ 19			
Bristolt	957	976	+ 19 - 286			
Newport, Mon	1,061	775 4,784	- 503			
Cardifft	5,287	4,764	- 156			
Swansea	515	000	- 100			
Dt'er Ports-		and the second				
Liverpool	13,472	[10,809	- 2,663			
london	8,563	8,079	- 484			
Southampton	2,168	1,134	- 1,034			
Second Construction of the second second second	and the second second					
SCOTLAND :	418	812	+ 394			
Leith:	164	95	- 69			
Burntisland, Methil, and	104		Strategic State			
Grangemouth	2,511	2,653	+ 142			
Glargow	2,0~2	Charles and Share				
IRELAND:						
Dublin	49	113	+ 64			
Belfast	1,312	183	- 1,129			
-	40.151	34.608	- 5,543			
TOTAL	40,151	34,000	- 0,040			
and a loss of the second s			Carlo and Carlos and			

† Including Avonme

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

# TRADE DISPUTES,\*

# [Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Number and Magnitude.-The number of disputes beginning in January was 38, as compared with 17 in the previous month, 30 in January, 1915, and 54 in January, 1914. In these new disputes 9,044 workpeople were directly and 172 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before January, and were still in rogress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 1,697 workpeople involved in trade disputes in January, 1916, as compared with 8,817 in December, 1915, 5,889 in January, 1915, and 61,783 in January, 1914.

New Disputes in January, 1916 .- In the following Table the new disputes for January are summarised by trades affected :-

Groups		No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.			
of Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.		
Building		4 2 1 3	85 2,989 59 188		85 2,989 59 188	
Shipbull'ing	··· ··· ··· ···	.5 2 5 4 7 5	1,731 240 1,261 282 2,056 153	95 50 27	1,731 240 1,356 332 2,056 180	
TOTAL, JANUARY, 1916		38	9,044	172	9,216	
TOTAL, DECEMBER, 1915	-	17	2,81/4	331	3,145	
TOTAL, JANUARY, 1915		.30	3,436	646	4,082	

Causes .- Of the 38 new disputes, 27, directly involving 6,152 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; one, directly involving 75 workpeople, against a proposed reduction in wages; 2, directly involving 1,270 workpeople, on questions affecting hours of labour; 3, directly involving 248 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or per-sons; 2, directly affecting 1,065 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; one, directly involving 120 workpeople, on a question of Trade Union principle; and 2 from other causes.

Results .- During the month settlements were effected in the case of 25 new disputes, directly involving 5,023 workpeople, and 3 old disputes directly involving 119 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 9 were decided in favour of the workpeople. 6 in favour of the employers, and 13 were compromised. In the case of 7 other disputes, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.-The number of working days lost in January by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 56,400. In addition 41,200 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before January, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total aggregate duration in January of all disputes, new and old, was 97,600 days, as compared with 74,800 in the previous month, 55,900 in January, 1915, and 694,800 in January, 1914.

# PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JANUARY, 1916.

Occupations and Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute	Duration in Working	Cause or Object.†	Result.†
	Directly.	Indirectly.	began.	Days.		
COAL MINING : Coal miners, underground dayworkers and surfacemen-Newport, Mon.(near).	989		1916. 1st Jan.	3	Refusal of employers to pay for alleged unnecessary timbering.	Work resumed pending investiga tion by Conciliation Board.
Coal miners-Glasgow (near)	2,000		31st Jan.	1	For payment of full day's wage for a short day's work on Saturdays, in accordance with a recent arrangement.	Demand conceded.
METAL TRADES : Tube workers-Wednesbury	1,250		31st Jan.	1	Against closing on Saturdays at 12 o'clock (mid-day) in- stead of 1 p.m.	Work resumed pending conference.
BOOT AND SHOE TRADE :- Lasters, finishers and stockroem uomen -Leicester.	139	20	17th Jan.	4	Refusal to work with men of military age who were un- attested.	Some of the men attested; others left the works.
OTHER TRADES :	1,500‡		3rd Jan.	12 xip	For advance in wages of 2s. 4d. per day.	War bonts awarded of 10d. per day to men at sea, and of 1s. per day when in port through stress of weather, cleaning boilers, &c.
Furnishing trades employees-Bristol	220		13th Jan.	s.,	For additional war bonus of 5 per c.nt.	(see also page 77.) No settlement reported.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.-36 disputes, involving about 6,200 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

\* 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 (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. + 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 parties to the disputes). The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons. t Estimated.

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.\*

# [Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

The changes in rates of wages and war bonuses reported to the Department as taking effect in January affected nearly 488,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of £22,000 per week. The changes reported were all increases, with the exception of those for Northumberland coal miners, who sustained a decrease of 5 per cent. under the operation of the sliding scale.

The textile trades accounted for nearly 340,000 of the total number of workpeople whose wages were increased, this number being made up principally of 270,000 workpeople in the cotton weaving industry, who received a war bonus of 5 per cent., and 67,500 woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, who received an extension of bonuses previously granted. In other trades, both iron and steel manufacture and the engineering and shipbuilding trades accounted for about 20,000 workpeople, the pig iron and "other metal" industries for over

Data

11,000 each,		and	iron	mining	each	fo
nearly 10,000						

The extent to which different groups of trades contributed to the total is shown in the following Table : \_\_\_\_

Group of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	(+) or Decrease (-) per week.
Building	9,247 48,700 9,227 2,000 11,699 20,089 19,215 11,138 338,433 1,400 11,810 1,917 2,712 222	$\begin{array}{r} \pounds \\ + & 932 \\ - & 2,572 \\ + & 692 \\ + & 68 \\ + & 959 \\ + & 1,439 \\ + & 1,439 \\ + & 990 \\ + & 1,106 \\ + & 15,468 \\ + & 133 \\ + & 2,276 \\ + & 180 \\ + & 272 \\ + & 34 \end{array}$
- TOTAL	487,814	+ 22,016

PRINCIPAL WAR BONUSES AND INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES IN JANUARY, 1916

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.		Particulars of Change.
petro nater	Leeds	First	Bricklayers	} 1,000		Increase of 34d. per hour (10d. to 103/d.).
All Standards	me Of selecting of the	pay-week after	(Masons	ſ 1,000		and a state of the second second
an artist 1. Basic at	Sheffield	5 Jan. 1 Jan.	Painters	600		Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.)
Building	Nott'ngham	22 Jan.	and joiners	2,500	{	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (71/2d. to 8d.).
	Leicester	1 Jan. 1 Jan.	Plumbers	250 800		Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).
the second second	Glasgow	1 Jan. {	Plasterers	500 2,000		Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (10d. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (10d. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
Iron Mining {	Cleveland	Jan.	Ironstone miners	8,000		Increase of 41/4 per cent., making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
IION MINING (	Cumberlani	First pay in Jan.	Iron ore miners	1,230		Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. 1d. per shift, making bargain price 10s. 8d. per shift. Increase of 4½ † per cent., making wages 50 per cent. above
Quarrying	W. & S. Durham .	24 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	2,000		the standard of 1879. Increase, under sliding scale, of 4 per cent, making wages
1143 11 11 11 11 11	Cleve'and and Durham	1 Jan.	Blast-furnacemen	5,500	-	44 per cent. above the standard of 1879. Increase, under sliding scale, of 15½ per cent., making
1 6 1 1 1 1	W. Cumberland	1 Jan.	Blast-furnacemen	1,400		wages 844 per cent. above the standard of 1889. Increase, under sliding scale, of 3 per cent., making wages
Pig Iron Manufacture	North Staffs	First making- up day in	Blast-furnacemen	1,000		45¼ per cent. above the standard.
	South Wales	Jan. 1 Jan.	Blast furnacemen	1,100		Increase, under sliding scale, of 4½ per cent., making wages 45 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
(	Northumber- land, Ducham, }	31 Jan. {	Iron puddlers	750		Increase, under sliding scale, of 9d. per ton, making rate 11s. 9d. per ton.
	and Cleveland J Consett, Jarrow,	1 and 3	Iron and steel millmen Steel millmen	3,000 1,184		Increase, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
Iron and Steel)	and Newbu n S. Wales and Mon.	Jan. 1 Jan.	Iron and steel workers and mechanics	and the second second		Increase, under sliding scale, of 4½ per cent., making wages 45 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Manufacture		24 Jan.	Steel millmen Enginemen, cranemen, etc Gas producermen, charge wheelers,	2,7E0 1,850 1,250	}	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Increase of 2½ per cent.
	W. Scotland	31 Jan.	etc. Iron puddlers	2,900	{	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1s. per ton, making rate 12s. 9d. per ton, plus bonus of 1d. per heat. Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent.
(	Sheffield, and	First pay	Iron millmen Labourers	12,000		Increase of 1s. per week in minimum rate (23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.)
Engineering	Rotherham Huddersfield	in Jau. First full pay week af er Jan. 14	Fitters, turners, smiths, machine- men, patternmakers, ironmoulders, corema.ers, dress rs, brass mould- ers and finisuers, coppersmiths, plambers, joiners, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, en-	3,500	•	Increase of 2s. per week on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece rates, in lieu of war bonus of 2s. per week previously granted.
	Manchester and District	12 Jan.	ginemen, strikers, labourers, etc Enginemen, cranemen, labourers, etc.	10,000		Increase of 1s. per week on minimum rate (21s. to 22s.), with a further advance of 3s. on weekly rates in lieu of war bonus of 3s. per week granted in March, 1916.
	Wolverhampton and Walsall District	1 Jan.	Lock, latch and key makers, bobbers, pressers, &c.	1,800		Increase of 10 per cent. on time and piece wages.
11 2 20	Midlands	First pay in Jan.	Galvanised hollow-ware workers: :	3,000	{	Increase of 10 per cent. on day work and piece work (except Government piece work). Increase of 5 per cent.
Other Metal Trades -			Women an 1 Girls		l	Increases of 10 per cent. to those whose wages exceed the minimum rates fixed under the Irade Boards Act, <sup>±</sup> but are less than 15s. per week, and 5 per cent. to those rated at more than 15s. per week.
	Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall and		Welded tube workers	. 6,000		Increase to timeworkers of 2s. per week to adults, 1s. 6d per week to youths over 19 and under 21, and 1s. per week to youths under 19; and to pieceworkers of 5 per cent.
Cotton Weaving §	District Lancashire, Cheshire, Deiby- shire and West Riding of York-	pay day after	Weavers, winders, warpers, reelers, twisters, drawers, sizers, dressers, overlookers and ware: ousemen	270,000		War bonus of 5 per cent.
Woollen and	shire Huddersfield, and the Holme and Colne Valleys	nearest 7 Jan	Woollen and worsted operatives .	. 44,500		War bonus, granted in April, 1915, increased by 1s. per week for males rated at, or earning on piece-work, over 30s., and by 6d. per week for other workpeople.
Worsted Industry -	Heavy Wollen District (Dews- bury, Batley, Cleckheaton. &c.)	Jan.	Woollen and worsted operatives, including mungo and shoddy workers			War bonus, granted in April, 1915, increased by 6d. per week.

\* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees.
\* Of this increase 34 per cent. was merged into the war bonus given in May, 1915.
\* The minimum rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Act, for the hollow-ware trade in Great Britain, also came into limited operation on let January, 1915.
\* See Labour Gazette for November, 1915, page 427.)
\* Excluding hard waste, fustian and velvet weavers, to whom war bonuses were granted during 1915.

pay-day after 10 Jan. 28 or 29 Manchester Carters Jan Transport Trades 1 Jan. Dock la Hasgow Printing London Platen p Pay-day. 22 Jan Boot and Shoe .. Kingswood, Bristol First full Boot and week in Jan. Glass Bottle Manufacture Iand, Seaham Harbour, Bristo, and Scotland 3 Jan. Gatheren 3 Jan. Hewers eputie Northumberland 31 Jan. Coal Mining and 7 Feb. Engine Fireme

from which change took effect.

First

Lace ma section

February, 1916.

Locality.

Nottingham

Trade.

Lace Manu'ac-

FARM SERVANTS' WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

INFORMATION has been received from correspondents in various parts of Scotland with regard to the rates of wages for farm servants during the autumn of 1915. The engagements date from 28th November, and, except in some of the central counties, are principally for unmarried men, and run for six months. Comparison is in each case made with the corresponding period of 1914. From all counties reports were received of a scarcity of labour, owing to the large number of enlistments. The result was a sharp upward movement in wages which, following on the other increases which have taken place since the early part of 1913, brought wages to a level considerably in excess of former years. In Kincardine and Forfar the wages of best men ranged up to £38 or £40 per halfyear, with full or partial board and lodging in addition. In some of the central counties the cash wages of married men in many instances exceeded £50 per year, with a free house and allowances of oatmeal, potatoes, etc., in addition, and in some cases, with fewer "extras," they reached 30s. per week.

In the Orkneys and Caithness the increase on a year ago was about £2 per half-year. In Inverness, Ross, Nairn and Elgin it ranged from £3 to £6 per half-year, a marked scarcity of all classes of labour being reported. In Banff the increase was usually about £6 per half-year, while in Aberdeen and Kincardine it ranged from £4 to £7, in some cases reaching £10 per half-year.

In Forfar and Perth the increases ranged from £5 to £10 per half-year for unmarried men, while married men got up to £10 per year more than a year ago in Forfar and up to £15 per year more in Perth. In Fife the increases both for married and unmarried men varied from £10 to £12 or £14 per year. Married ploughmen were especially scarce in Stirling, and their wages increased by 5s. or 6s. per week on a year ago, some increase in the allowances in kind being also reported. The increases for these men in Clackannan also ranged up to 6s. per week; for single men in both counties the increase usually varied from £2 to £3 per half-year.

In Renfrew, Lanark, and Ayr the wages of married men increased by from 2s. to 4s. per week. Unmarried men in these counties, and in the South generally, obtained increases of from £2 to £4 per half-year, as compared with a year ago. These amounts were exceeded in certain parts of Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, where the establishment of munition

66

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Particulars of Change.
akers and minors (levers )	650	War bonus of 10 per cent. on wages not exceeding 20s. per week, 7½ per cent. on wages over 20s. and up to 30s., and 5 per cent. on wages over 30s. and not exceeding 40s.
	2,000	War bonus of 4d. per day to one-horse drivers and 6d. per day to two-horse drivers.
ourers	7,000	Increase of 1d. per hour on time rates and various increases on piece rates, estimated to average about 10 per cent.
rinting machine minders	1,000	Increase of 2s. per week on time rates and 5 per cent. on plece rates.
shoe operatives	800	War bonus of 2s. per week to men and 1s. per week to youths between the ages of 18 and 21.
s, blowers, makers, etc	2,600	Increase of 5 per cent. on earnings.

67

# DECREASES IN RATES OF WAGES IN JANUARY, 1916.

other underground workers surface workers (except as below)	44,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., leaving wages 78 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
3	1,300	Decrease of 3d. per day (8s. 11d. to 8s. 8d.).
ics		Decrease of 3d. per day (7s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.).
nen	950	Decrease of 3d. per day (8s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. for winding engine- men; 7s. 11d. to 7s. 8d. for others.).
· · · · · · ·	350	Decrease of 5 per cent.; leaving wages 78 per cent. above the standard of 1879.

works and the consequent demand for labour appreciably affected agricultural wages.

Women's wages again rose in the majority of counties, the increases in the South usually varying from £1 to £2 or so per half-year. In Forfar and Perth the daily wages of out-workers in more or less regular employment were in many cases from 6d. to 1s. per day higher than in 1914, their wages (apart from harvest) ranging from 2s. up to 3s. per day.

# SLIDING SCALE CHANGES IN WAGES.

THE results of the ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given below :---

	Price accordi Audi		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on		
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
Coal. (Average of all classes of	1915.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
coal at pit's mouth.) Durham	OctDec. SeptNov.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 12 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 12 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	+ 0 73/4 - 0 73/4	$+ 3 2\frac{1}{4}$ + 3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Pig Iron. Cleveland	Oct Dec. Oct Dec. Nov Jan. 1916	$\begin{array}{ccc} 67 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 107 & 6 \\ 80 & 10\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$+ 3 3\frac{1}{2}$ +12 6 +9 8	+16 $6\frac{3}{4}$ +42 $10\frac{1}{2}$ +21 $11\frac{3}{4}$	
Manufactured Iron. North of England	NovDec.	193 2	+13 5	+52 01/2	
angles.) Midlands	NovDec.	224 43/4	+15 734	+76 3	
plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods).	Nov.—Dec.	202 834	+16 9	+64 0	
	and the second second	R Ward Start		and the second of the	

As a result of these ascertainments, the wages of coal miners in Northumberland were reduced by 5 per cent.; blast-furnacemen's wages were raised by 4 per cent. in Cleveland,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Cumberland, and 10 per cent. in the West of Scotland; increases of 9d. per ton and  $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively were given to puddlers and mill men in both the North of England and the Midlands, while in the West of Scotland puddlers' wages were increased by 1s. per ton, and millmen's by 10 per cent.

Full particulars of these changes will be found in the detailed Table on this and the previous page, except as regards the rise in the wages of blast-furnacemen in the West of Scotland and iron and steel workers in the Midlands, which take effect in February and will be summarised in the March GAZETTE.

# PRICES OF WHEAT, FLOUR, AND BREAD.

# I.-WHEAT AND FLOUR. (a) Supplies.

Imports .- The quantity of wheat and wheat meal and flour imported into the United Kingdom during January, 1916, together with the increase or decrease compared with January, 1915, and 1914, is shown in the following Table:

	and the loss sectors				Quantity imported during	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with		
					January, 1916.	January, 1915.	January, 1914.	
	-	Net 42		WH	EAT.			
23 31 32	Russia United States British East Indi Australia Canada Other Countries Total	es 		··· ·· ·· ··	Cwts. 7,223,100 5,000 40,700 1,886,600 10,500 9,165,900	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Cwts.} \\ - 100 \\ + 1,722,900 \\ - 1,001,400 \\ + 40,600 \\ + 647,500 \\ - 34,900 \\ \hline + 1,374,600 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cwts.} \\ -1,043,400 \\ +3,716,400 \\ - 248,800 \\ - 420,300 \\ + 201,900 \\ - 572,500 \\ + 1,933,300 \end{array}$	
		w	HEAT	MEAL	L AND FLOUR	•	-	
From "	United States Canada Other Countries	 			461,900 417,300 1,800	- 616,325 + 145,720 - 70,600	- 176,800 + 15,194 - 138,800	
	Total		-		881,000	- 541,205	- 300,406	

During the first five months (September-January) of the current cereal year, 1915-16, the imports of wheat totalled 38,307,400 cwts., compared with 44,609,230 cwts., and 39,822,452 cwts. in the corresponding period of the 1914-15 and 1913-14 seasons. The figures for wheat meal and flour were 3,861,800 cwts., 4,805,088

cwts., and 5,780,210 cwts. respectively. Deliveries of British Wheat.—In the following Table the deliveries of wheat by farmers at the various markets of England and Wales from which returns are received by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are shown for the first twenty-two weeks of the current cereal year, together with the increase or decrease compared with a year ago and with two years ago :-

	Quantity delivered.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1914-15.	1913-14.		
1915–1916. Eighteen weeks ended January 1st, 1916	Quarters. 1,419,578	Quarters. - 11,567	Quarters. + 298,t08		
Four weeks ended January 29th, 1916	460,382	+ 161,725	+ 175,406		
Total	1,879,760	+ 150,158	+ 473,914		

# (b) Prices.

In the following Table particulars are given of the average declared values and market prices of wheat and flour during January, 1916, with the increase compared with a month ago and a year ago :---

	January, 1916.	Increase compared with				
- 4 9 4 5 19 6 6 1		December, 1915.	January, 1915.			
WHEAT :-	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.			
Imported, average declared value per 480 lb	57 3	3 9	8 2			
Imported; spot price at Liverpool per 480 lb. :						
No. 1 North Manitoba (new):						
Average price	66 11	6 6	9 6			
Average price	61 11	4 9	7 6			
British :Gazette average price per 480 lb. (England & Wales)	56 5	2 11	7 9			
English white wheat per 504 lb.	00 0	2 11	1 9			
(London)	60 9	2 9	. 5 3			
LOUR :- Imported, average declared value						
per ewt	16 8	0 11	3 1			
Town Households, London (ex mill, less usual discount), per						
sack of 280 lb. : average price	50 6	3 3	7 3			

During January the prices of imported wheat showed a marked rise, and practically the whole supply came from the United States and Canada. At the beginning

of the month the "spot" price of No. 1 Northern Manitoba (new wheat) at Liverpool was 64s. per 480 lb., by the middle of the month it was 67s., and on the 31st it was nearly 70s. The present price (14th February) is about 71s. 3d. There was a similar movement in the price of No. 2 Hard Winter (new Gulf wheat), which was quoted at 59s. per 480 lb. on 3rd January and 64s. on 31st January, the present price (14th February) being 65s. 2d. to 65s. 5d. The average "Gazette" price of British wheat was 54s. 9d. at the beginning of January; this increased week by week to 58s., the average price according to the returns received during the week ended 29th January. Town households flour in London rose from 48s. 6d. on 3rd January to 52s. 6d. per 280 lb. on 24th. On 31st a reduction of 1s. took place, but on 7th February the quotation was again 52s. 6d., and this price has prevailed to date (14th February).

# II.—BREAD.

Between 1st January and 1st February there was a general rise of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 4 lb. in the price of bread, the average price on 1st February being 83d.

Returns received from 120 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations and thirty returns received from other sources are summarised below. In these Tables the predominant prices, *i.e.*, the prices at which the bulk of the bread was sold, are utilised, but it will be understood that bread was also sold at both lower and higher prices.

The following Table shows the mean predominant price in different parts of the country at 1st February, as compared with a month ago and a year ago:

	Mean Pred	Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on				
District.	Jet Fab		r Dec. (-) red with			
	1st Feb., 1916.	1st Jan., 1916.	1st Feb., 1915.			
ondon : N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E. W. & W.C. Worthern Countles & Yorkshire ancashire & Cheshire Midlands Sastern Countles Southern	$\begin{cases} 9''\\ 9''_{4}\\ 9''_{4}\\ 9''_{4}\\ 8''_{4}\\ 8''_{2}\\ 8''$	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{d}, \\ \mathbf{d}, \\ + + 3/4 \\ + + 3/4 \\ + + 3/4 \\ + + 1 \\ + + 3/4 \\ + + 1/2 \\ + + 3/4 \\ + - 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ + - 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ + 3/4 \\ +$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{d.} \\ +13 \\ +11 \\ +11 \\ +13 \\ +13 \\ +13 \\ +12 \\ +11$			

Of the prices at which bread was sold in each of the following towns, the predominant prices were as

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on	Dec. (-	(+) or ) as com- i with	Last Change.		
	1st Feb., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Ame unt per 4 lb	
London	9 & 9½	d. + ¾	d. + 13⁄4	Jan , '16	+ <sup>d</sup> . + <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub>	
Birmingham Bristol Cardiff Derby Ipswich Leeds Leicester Manchester Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Portsmouth Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Wolverhampton	8½ & 9       8 & 8½       9       8 & 9       8 & 9       8 & 9       8 & 9       8 & 9       8 & 9       8 & 9       8 & 9       8 & 9       8 & 9       8 & 9       9       8 & 9       9       8 & 6 9       9 & 10 9½       9       8 & 8 & 9       9 & 10 9½       9       8 & 8 ½       8 & 10 9       9 & 10 9½       9       8 & 8 ½	2012 2012 2012 2012 2012 2012 2012	$+ \frac{14}{14} $	Jan., '16 Jan., '16	222	
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	··· 7½ & 8 ·· 8½ ·· 9 ·· 8 & 8½	- + ½ + ¼	$\begin{vmatrix} + & \frac{3}{4} \\ + & \frac{11}{2} \\ + & \frac{11}{2} \\ + & \frac{11}{4} \end{vmatrix}$	Oct., '15 Jan., '16 Dec., '15 Jan., '16	- 1/4 + 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/4 + + + +	
Belfast Dublin	··· · · · · · 9	$+\frac{1}{2}$ + 1	$+ \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{+ \frac{13}{4}}$	Jan., '16 Jan., '16	$+\frac{1}{2}$ + 1	

There has been no appreciable movement in the price of bread generally since 1st February, the number of changes reported being very few.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

# PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

# [Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.]

to a rate of 162 per 10,000.

THE total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended 28th THE number of paupers relieved on one day in January, January, 1916, was 20,359, as compared with 27,765 during the five weeks ended 31st December, 1915, and 1916, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded with 73,395 during the five weeks ended 29th January, Compared with the previous month the total number 1915. Of the total of 20,359 claims, 11,584 (or 57 per of paupers relieved decreased by 3,356 (or 1.1 per cent.), cent.) were claims for the direct payment of benefit, and the rate per 10,000 showing a decrease of 2. The num-8,775 (or 43 per cent.) were claims for payment of ber of indoor paupers decreased by 744 (or 0.5 per cent.), benefit through associations of workpeople in the insured and the number of outdoor paupers by 2,612 (or 1.6 per trades having arrangements with the Board of Trade cent.). Three districts showed no change and six under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act. The showed increases, the largest leing in the Paisley and Greenock district (4 per 10,000). The other 26 districts showed decreases. The largest decreases were in the number of claims made during each of the four weeks was 6,391, 4,706, 4,819 and 4,443, the average being 5,090, as compared with 5,553 in the five preceding Wigan district (11 per 10,000) and in Coatbridge and weeks and with 14,679 in January, 1915. Airdrie (7 per 10,000).

Compared with January, 1915, the total number of paupers decreased by 48,026 (or 13.9 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 27. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 24,245 (or 14.6 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 23,781 (or 13.2 per cent.). Every district showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the central metropolitan district (55 per 10,000) and in the east metropolitan district (43 per 10,000). The average for the metropolis was 34, and 8 other districts showed decreases of 30 and under 40 per 10,000, while 12 districts showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000.

The states			n one day January, 1		Inc. (	(+) or (-) in	London 1,729 1,571 3,632 541 497 1.599 South-Eastern 446 532 1,233 284 224 796 South-Wastern 446 542 1,233 284 224 796						
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	ra per 10 Popula	te ,000 of tion as red with a Year ago.	South-Western          491         451         951         217         169         405           West Midlands          172         164         906         64         52         526           East Midlands          176         177         745         80         £0         465         526           Yorkshire          289         429         1,329         181         112         768           North-Western          93         124         573         52         337         Solatad          333         244         573         52         38         301         1685         North-wistern          373         326         1,269         188         108         701           Wales           76         112         375         55         37         177           Ireland           768         122         375         35         37         177           Generation          761         122         375         35         37         177           Ireland <t< td=""></t<>						
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District TOTAL, Metropolls	10,344 13,041 3,863 11,814 20,625 59,657	1,765 5,935 1,254 4,449 12,061 25,454	12,099 18,976 5,117 16,263 32,686 85,141	149 188 359 244 173 189	- 4 - 2 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 3	- 29 - 35 - 55 - 43 - 32 - 34	<b>BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.</b> FIVE WEEKS ENDED 14TH JANUARY, 1916. THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Regis- ters† of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges (390 in number) on 14th January was 125,712, as compared with						
West Ham	4,459 2,C83 1,127 4,038 1,754 9,012 10,167 1,9012 2,494 820 2,843 1,816 2,100 1,356 2,400 2,686 2,240	9,906 3,871 3,175 3,357 4,210 5,848 10,594 1,597 2,434 2,965 2,902 3,304 6,027 4,674 3,871 4,674 3,871 5,437 5,437	$\begin{array}{c} 14,366\\ 5,964\\ 4,302\\ 7,396\\ 5,964\\ 14,860\\ 20,761\\ 3,506\\ 3,613\\ 5,459\\ 3,722\\ 6,147\\ 6,843\\ 6,774\\ 5,747\\ 3,861\\ 9,691\\ 10,894\\ 6,317\\ 7,677\\ \end{array}$	188 122 171 91 135 144 182 94 94 113 124 216 167 123 167 123 161 171	- 3 - 4 - 3 - 11 - 12 - 11 - 12 - 11 - 12 - 1 - 12 - 1 - 12 - 12	$\begin{array}{c} - 28 \\ \hline & 20 \\ - 37 \\ - 21 \\ - 38 \\ - 28 \\ - 17 \\ - 20 \\ - 17 \\ - 20 \\ - 32 \\ - 32 \\ - 36 \\ - 29 \\ - 36 \\ - 18 \\ - 24 \end{array}$	<ul> <li>109,433 on 10th December, 1915, and 112,889 on 15th January, 1915. These comprise workers in professional commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations.</li> <li>Excluding cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, there were on the Register at some time or other during the period 361,295 workpeople (men 135,467, women 177,843<sup>‡</sup>, boys 20,758, and girls 27,227), as compared with 342,576 in the previous four weeks, and 341,818 in the five weeks ended 15th January, 1915.</li> <li>The number of vacancies filled was 108,977, a daily average of 3,892, as compared with 4,138 in the previous four weeks, and with 3,601 in the five weeks ended 15th</li> </ul>						
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	59,321	80,156	139,477	139	- 2	- 26	January, 1915.						
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Alrdrie	3,449 719 1,389 633 432 274	17,317 2,638 4,844 2,021 2,669 1,537	20,766 3,357 6,233 2,654 3,101 1,811	218 175 154 132 188 175	+ 4 - 1 - 2 - 7	- 25 - 14 - 16 - 20 - 23 - 35	Men.         Women.         Boys.         Girls.         To           On Register at beginning of period Registrations during period Individuals registered         33,767         64,382         3,813         7,471         100           109,172         120,070         17,394         20,177         266           101,701         114,452         16 955         19,715         255						
TOTAL for the above }	6,896	31,026	37,922	188		- 22	Individuals registered          101,701         114,453         16 958         19,715         252,826           Re-registrations          7,471         5,618         4,36         4,62         13,937           On Register at end of period          39,522         71,429         5,215         9,546         125,712						
IRELAND.† Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District } Galway District	5,572 2,550 3,262 296	4,645 885 4,128 159	10,217 3,435 7,390 455	248 80 297 132	- 4 - 1 + 1 + 1	- 26 - 14 - 17 - 6	Vacancies notified during period         76,094         48,800         11,229         11,214         147,337           Vacancies filled during period         52,814         38,770         8,943         8.450         108,977           Individuals placed          11,714         29,208         7,150         6,775         84,847           Applicants placed in other         14,685         5,569         1,412         1,228         22,894						
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts}	11,680	9,817	21,497	192	- 1	- 18	In the following Table are shown, for men and women, the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified,						
TOTAL for above 35 Dis- tricts in January, 1916	142,043	186,359	298,402,	162	- 2	- 27	and of vacancies filled to registrations (including those on the Registers at the beginning of the period) in the prin- cipal groups of trades:						

Exclusive of Vagrants, of Patients in the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals of he Metropolitan Asylums Boards, and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

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

# **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN JANUARY.\*** INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

The average weekly amount of unemployment benefit paid during the four weeks ended 28th January, 1916, was  $\pounds 2,610$ , as compared with  $\pounds 1,922$  per week in the five preceding weeks, and with £8,250 per week in January, 1915; 53 per cent. of the amount was paid direct and 47 per cent. through associations.

		age Weel Claims M			Weekly Benefit H	Amount Paid.
Districts.	Jan., 1916.	Dec., 1915.	Jan., 1915.	Jan. 1916.	Dec., 1915.	Jan., 1915.
London	486 491 172 176 289 718 93 373 76 497	$1,571 \\ 532 \\ 451 \\ 164 \\ 177 \\ 429 \\ 929 \\ 124 \\ 326 \\ 112 \\ 738$	3,632 1,238 951 906 745 1,329 2,729 573 1,269 375 932	£ 541 284 217 64 80 181 498 52 168 35 490	£ 497 224 169 52 50 112 321 38 108 37 314	2 1.599 796 405 526 490 768 1,685 337 701 177 766
UNITED KINGDOM .	5,090	5,553	14,679	2,610	1,922	8,250

\* The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 42. † Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (s.e., dock labourers, cloth porters and cotton porters); these are dealt with in the last paragraph but one. ‡ See Note \* on page 70.

				Contraction of the			
Trade	8.	Propo cies fil	ortion of led to V notified	Vacan- acancies	Propor cies fill	tion of V led to Re tions.	Vacan- gistra-
		Mer	n. V	Vomen.	Men.	.   w	omen.
Insured Trades- Building, Cons Works and S	truction of	Per ce 70.6		er cent. 56·9	Per cer 30.7		r cent. 62·3
Works and S Engineering, ing and Cons Vehicles.	shipbuild. struction of	69.5		97.7	52-6		85.0
Uninsured Trade Textiles Dress Transport Agriculture	s- - ·· - ··	52·2 42·9 74·6 34·6		68·1 79·9 90·8 56·7	46·4 12·2 44·8 19·8		33·7 19·1 18·5 18 9
Paper, Prints, Chemicals, Exp Food, Tobacco, Lodging	&c losives, &c.	42 2 57 2 63.4		72·9 92·7 84·2	27·3 25'7 41·0		36·0 10·5 38 0
Commercial an Domestic General Labour		71 4 60 0 79 9	- 18 3%	80 3 69·3	14·1 24·6 34·2		13·4 31·8
TOTAL		69.1	,	79.4	36.9		21.1
The ave vacancies fil	rage da led for t	ily n he per	umbe: iods st	r of ated as	registr re shov	ations vn bel	and
		Ins	ured Tra	des.	Unin	sured Ti	ades.
District Departmo		5 weeks ended 14 Jan., 1916.	4 weeks ended 10 Dec. 1915.	5 weeks ended 15 Jan., 1915.	5 weeks ended 14 Jan., 1916.	4 weeks ended 10 Dec., 1915.	5 weeks ended 15 Jan, 1915.
			 ]	REGISTR	ATIONS.	*	
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northeren Scotland Wales Ireland		563 215 203 228 124 201 420 113 215 168 178	545 224 215 224 118 198 419 114 222 158 145	921 309 294 269 198 384 685 236 360 256 182	2,034 522 418 532 255 578 966 345 714 267 275	2,142 590 416 546 271 605 1,028 388 786 230 261	1,494 349 299 402 247 392 848 238 500 151 188
Men Women Boys Girls	·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	2,417 139 60 7	<b>2,3</b> 81 136 59 6	4,010 31 45 8	1,482 4,149 561 714	1,465 4,581 501 716	1,844 2,084 540 640
TOTAL		2,623	2,582	4,094	6,906	7,263	5,103
-			VA	CANCIES	FILLE	D.	
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern		223 92 128 168 98 124 188 96	241 132 137 169 82 123 186 111	219 142 251 98 56 131 127 124	797 189 167 211 \$6 184 328 88	859 204 171 223 97 214 358 102	611 138 188 152 101 183 346 93

Yorkshire . North-Western Northern . Scotland . Wales Ireland			124 188 96 201 109 23	123 186 111 183 104 22	131 127 124 118 145 26	184 328 88 248 77 57	214 358 102 288 75 57	183 346 93 230 63 59
Men Women Boys Girls	: ::	: : : :	1,199 192 49 10	1,240 189 53 8	1,382 18 36 1	688 1,192 270 292	745 1,304 270 329	887 750 285 212
TOTA	L _		1,450	1,490	1,437	2,442	2,648	2,164

# INSURED TRADES. †

Registrations .- The number of registrations effected during the period was 68,115 (men 62,449, women 3,821 boys 1,666, and girls 179). The total number of workpeople on the Register was 90,298 (men 81,589, women 6,285, boys 2,006, and girls 418). These figures exclude 5.335 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed during the period, and represent separate individuals. Of the registrations among men, 60.7 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 29.5 per cent. in mechanical engineering, and 7.0 per cent. in shipbuilding.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Register at 14th January, 1916, was 26,432, as compared with 22,185 on 10th December, 1915, and 50,221 on 15th January, 1915.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.-The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 55,440, a daily average of 1,980, as compared with 2,496 in the previous four weeks, and 1,979 in the five weeks ended 15th January, 1915. The number of vacancies filled was 40,592, a daily average of 1,450,

\* Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period. † The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured against unemployment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Iusurance Act.

as compared with 1,490 in the previous four weeks, and 1,437 in the five weeks ended 15th January, 1915.

Building and construction of works account for 49.2 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for men, and 50.1 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by men, the corresponding figures for mechanical engineering and shipbuilding respectively being 39.1 and 9.8 per cent. of the total vacancies notified, and 39.7 and 8.9 per cent. of the total vacancies filled.

# UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations .- The number of registrations during the period was 184,711 (men 39,252, women 110,631, boys 15,292, and girls 19,536). The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 270,997 (men 53,878, women 171,558, boys 18,752, and girls 26,809). These figures exclude 8,652 cases in which persons already placed in vacancies during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

Among men, 22.2 per cent. of the total registrations were in the transport, etc., trades, and 32.2 per cent. as general labourers, while of the women registered 26.7 per cent. were in domestic offices or services and 5.8 per cent. in dress. Commercial and clerical occupations accounted for 9.9 per cent. of the registrations among men, and 8.0 per cent. among women. The number of workpeople on the Register at 14th

January was 99,280 (men 16,808, women 68,343,\* boys 4,810, and girls 9,319), as compared with 87,248 on 10th December, 1915, and 62,668 on 15th January, 1915. Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of

vacancies notified during the period was 91,897, a daily average of 3,282, as compared with 3,640 in the previous four weeks, and 3,119 in the five weeks ended 15th January, 1915. The number of vacancies filled was 68,385, a daily average of 2,442, as compared with 2,648 in the preceding four weeks, and 2,164 in the five weeks ended 15th January, 1915.

Of the vacancies notified for men, 25.0 per cent. were in conveyance of men, goods, etc., and 25.3 per cent. as general labourers. The corresponding figures for vacan-cies filled were 27.3 per cent. in the transport, etc., trades, and 29.6 per cent. as general labourers. Among women 46.2 per cent. of the vacancies notified and 41.4 per cent. of those filled were in domestic offices or services, while dress accounted for 5.4 per cent. of the notifications and 5.6 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

Of the vacancies filled, 7,579 (men 2,803, women 4,284, boys 210, and girls 282) were known to be for less than a week's employment, while of the 15,734 vacancies filled by boys and girls 4,554 (boys 2,222, and girls 2,332), or 28.9 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

# CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained casual employment through the Exchanges was 496, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 3,314, a daily average of 118, compared with 120 in the preceding four weeks, and 231 in the five weeks ended 15th January, 1915. Of the obs given during the period, 2,901 were for dock abourers and 413 for cloth porters at Manchester. During the period there were also 3,238 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

# UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

In the engineering and shipbuilding trades the shortage of skilled male workers continued, and in many centres demands for women and labourers could not be met. The demand for colliery workers and for navvies, builders' labourers and carpenters remained unsatisfied. Textile (cotton and woollen) operatives were difficult to obtain, and there were local shortages at Manchester (seamstresses) and Northampton (boot and shoe workers). Juvenile labour was scarce in London, Manchester and other centres for the printing trade, and as Post Office and warehouse messengers, and in Birmingham for learners in the jewellery trade. The demand for domestic servants remained unsatisfied

 $\lambda$  \* A number of women on the Register, from 15 to 20 per cent., were known to be in employment, and a further 15 per cent. are reported to have never been in employment.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

# BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES-FIVE WEEKS ENDED 14th JANUARY, 1916. A.-INSURED TRADES.

							ADU	ULTS.			JUVEN	TILES.	
OCCUPATIO	ONAL	GRO	UTPS +			RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAN- CIES.	RE	GISTRATIO	<b>NS.</b>	VACAN- CIES.
						On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.*	On Register at End of Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Begiuning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.*	On Register at End of Period.	Filled during Period.
Building : Carpenters, Joiners, &c. Bricklayers Masons Painters, Decorators &c. Plumbers and Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers					1::::1	 1,976 1,216 755 5,711 202 842 1,537	7,598 3,171 1,419 13,667 1,C07 1,786 7,412	2,212 1,136 883 7,739 352 907 1,670	4,445 1,228 144 1,690 355 318 3,474	5 1 1 9	23 1 4 18 33	8 	22 3 14 15 40
Construction of Works	•••			• ••		 838	5,037	929	5,157	1	9	1	3
Sawmilling		••	•••	•••		 138	396	157	184	1	4	2	20
Shipbuilding : Platers and Riveters Shipwrights Labourers	 	 	 	 	 	 326 60 287	1,532 892 2,300	322 54 345	1,083 603 1,286	10 2 33	84 5 138	13 3 33	45 8 116
Mechanical Engineering : Moulders (Iron and Steel) Smiths Erectors, Fitters and Turn Metal Machinists Wiremen Other skilled occupations Labourers	ers 					 396 176 1,333 604 178 603 1,341	1,344 643 6,670 2,367 721 2,432 5,806	537 250 1,497 764 197 779 1,295	406 253 4,775 1,392 403 1,160 4,926	2 3 133 57 10 14 39	36 11 647 314 51 102 190	3 176 47 15 30 45	34 12 423 314 33 89 162
Making of Vehicles Cabinet Making &c	 	::	2			 376 242	959 507	398 291	216 53	22 1	24 3	7	17 6
TOTAL MALES		-	-	-		 19,136 2,466	67,666 3,904	22,714 3,086	33,551 5,382	344 239	1,697 183	405	1,376
GRAND TOTAL	••					 21,602	71,570	25,800	38,933	583	1,880	632	283

\* Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.
 † Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.
 ‡ These figures are mainly in respect of the Englneering and Vehicle Trades.

# B.-UNINSURED TRADES.

# Registrations and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended 14th January, 1916.

Mining and Quarrying        89       5       94       273       16       289       75       10       85       119       9       128       21         Miscellaneous Metal Trades        158       371       529       794       845       1,639       207       386       593       716       708       1,424       250       480         Textile:         161       845       1,008       668       2,515       3,183       171       778       949       383       1,037       1,420       100       148         Wool and Worsted         87       163       250       210       439       649       66       154       220       129       348       30       64	otal. 21 730 248
Mining and Quarrying          89         5         94         273         16         289         76         10         86         119         9         128         21           Miscellaneous Metal Trades          158         371         529         794         845         1,639         207         386         593         716         708         1,424         250         480           Textile:         Cotton          161         845         1,006         668         2,515         3,183         171         778         949         383         1,037         1,420         100         148           Wool and Worsted           87         163         250         210         439         649         66         154         220         129         348         30         64	21 730
Miscellaneous Metal Trades          158         371         529         794         845         1,639         207         386         593         716         708         1,424         250         480           Textile :           Cotton         -         -         161         845         1,006         668         2,515         3,183         171         778         949         383         1,037         1,420         100         148           Wool and Worsted          87         163         250         210         439         649         66         154         220         129         348         30         64	730
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	248
Silk, Flax, Linen, &c 77 724 801 228 1,302 1,530 86 648 734 151 763 914 108 314	94 422
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	136 198 165 294 116
Un Railways	2,929
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	93 624 263 1,228 ,93
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:- Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers         50         135         185         149         210         359         67         93         160         45         162         207         49         40           Waiters         78         885         943         232         1.909         2,141         93         856         949         72         693         765         17         33           Others (Jam, Cocoa, Tobacco, &c., maunfacture)         102         659         761         205         1,503         1,708         112         770         882         218         1,154         1,372         125         303	89 50 425
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers 69 208 277 209 499 708 70 208 278 61 267 328 61 207	268 172
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and         42         86         128         116         124         240         33         68         101         268         56         324         13         2           Sanitary Service.         33         68         101         268         56         324         13         2	15
Commercial and Clerical         -         2,481         6,866         9,347         4,122         9,294         13,416         2,681         7,439         10,120         930         2,160         3,090         877         952         1           Domestic :   13,090         877         952         1	,8 <b>2</b> 9
Laundry and Washing Service Private Indoor Servants Other Indoor Servants $0$ in $\begin{bmatrix} 582\\ 1,408\\ 3,202\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is $\begin{bmatrix} 1,585\\ 3,202\\ 3,202\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is $\begin{bmatrix} 1,391\\ 1,653\\ 3,202\\ 206\\ 206\\ 206\\ 206\\ 206\\ 206\\ 206\\ $	,859
Others         J $104$ J $334$ J $202$ J $70$ J         General Labourers        3,297       -       3.297       13.358       -       13.358       4,241       -       70       J       -       13         Shop Assistants        235       4,043       4,278       395       7,448       7,843       255       4,590       4,848       42       706       748       118       394       -       -       60       9,666       848       3,356       4,804       2,184       1,804       3,982       215       274	512 489 382
	,734
Casual Employments 837 — 837 251 — 251 828 — 828 3,314 — 3,314 — * Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.	

t Including 59 men provided for the Pioneer Battalion of the Royal Engineers, and for the Army Service Corps.

70

Registrations and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended 14th January, 1916.

# DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

# IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

[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.]

THE total number of cases of poisoning, of anthrax and of toxic jaundice reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during January, 1916, was 32, of which 23 were due to lead poisoning, 7 to anthrax and 2 to toxic jaundice. In January, 1915, 24 cases of lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning and 2 to anthrax were reported.

The number of deaths reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during January, 1916, was 2, one of which was due to anthrax and 1 to toxic jaundice, as compared with 1 death due to lead poisoning in January, 1915.

There were 9 cases reported of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers during January, 1916, compared with 12 cases (including 6 deaths) in January, 1915.

No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported in either of the periods covered by the Table.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. CASES REPORTED IN JANUARY, 1916.

[Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.]

THE number of workpeople, exclusive of seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in January, 1916, was 262, a decrease of 85 on a month ago and of 18 on a year ago. The mean number for January during the five years 1911-1915 was 273, the maximum being 311, and the minimum 251.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during January, 1916, numbered 45, compared with 59 in December, 1915, and 30 in January, 1915.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 91, a decrease of 18 on a month ago and 19 on a year ago. There were 4 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 6 a month and a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in January was 121, a decrease of 52 on December, 1915, and of 11 on a year

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen during January, 1916, was 490, an increase of 262 on a month ago, and of 332 on a year ago.

The Table shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during January, 1916, December, 1915, and January, 1915 :--

	Cas	e <b>s</b> .	Dea	ths.
Industry.	January, 1916.	January, 1915.	January, 1916.	January 1915.
		Lead Poi	soning.	
ONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN-		1.0300		
Smelting of Metals		1	-	
Sheet Lead and Lead Fiping	Ξ.	_	_	
Plumbing and Soldering	1	1 2	-	-
Printing		-	_	
Finning of Metals			-	
Nhite Lead Works	2 1	322		_
Pottery	1	2	-	1
Hass Cutting and Polishing			_	
lectrical Accumulator Works	8 1	4	-	
Paint and Colour Works	13	4	=	1
hipbuilding	3 2		-	
aint used in other Industries	2	4	_	1
AL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	23	24	_	1
USE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	9	12		6
		]	[]	
added to the format	Oth	er Forms o	f Poisoning	<b>;</b> .
RCURIAL POISONING— arometer and Thermometer		1	- II	
Making	1.1.1	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		
urriers' Processes ther Industries		1	_	1
TOTAL		2		
	201 2 200			
aints, Colours, and Extraction				
of Arsenic				
ther Industries	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	-			_
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF		2		
POISONING"	CANE COL	4		
	and the first	Anth	rax.	
	- 1998 + 19		() ()	1
ndling of Horsehair	4	2	-	-
ndling and Sorting of Hides and	AT SAL	a toke -	1	130 72.0
kins (Tanners, Fellmongers &c.)	3		1	-
ner Industries				
TOTAL ANTHRAX	7	2	1	-
xic Jaundicet	2	_	1	
TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE	2		1	_
a stand a stand of the stand of the			-	
			ul.	,
		The children	1 Stand Brief Law St.	the second second second
OTAL REPORTED UNDER FAC-	32	28	2	1
OTAL REPORTED UNDER FAC- TORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	32	28	2	1

\* Of the persons affected in the Pottery Industry all were Males.. † The order of the Secretary of State extending the provisions of S. 73, 1901, to this disease, came into force on January 1st.

Jan., 1916.         Dec., 1915.         Jan., 1915.         Month ago.         Year Ago.           ALWAY SERVICE— Brakesmen & Good Guards Engthe Divers.          9         2         -9         -2           Brakesmen & Good Guards Engthe Divers.          9         2         -9         -2           Clarks (Fassenger)          2         3         2         -1            Permen.          -         2         3         2         -1            Permen.          -         -         2         1         -         -         1         4           Biourers         -         -         1         4         18         7         -         4         1           Mechanles         -         -         14         18         7         -         4         1           Contractors Servants         -         1         109         100         -18         -19           Quarries over 20 feet de p         -         4         6         6         2         -         2         2           AOTORIES AND WORKSHOPS         -         1         2         - <td< th=""><th>Trade.</th><th></th><th>er of Work dilled durin</th><th></th><th>Inc. (+) (-) ir 1916,</th><th>Jan.,</th></td<>	Trade.		er of Work dilled durin		Inc. (+) (-) ir 1916,	Jan.,
Brakesmen & Goods Guards        9       2       -9       -2         Brighto Diversion        1       4       1       -3          Permanent Way Men (in- cluiding labourers)         1       2       3       2       -1          Permanent Way Men (in- cluiding labourers)         1       2       -1          Porters         1       2       -1       -2       +4         Mechanics        1       2       -1       -2       +2       +2       -2         Miseilancous        14       18       7       -4       +7       -7       -9       -9       -2       -1       -1       -1       -2       -1	ITANG.				The service of the second second	Contraction of the local division of the
Engine Drivers       1       4       1       -3          Guards (Passenger)        2       3       2       -1          Guards (Passenger)        1       9       9       5        +4         Cluding labourers)        1       2       -1       -2       2        3       +2       -1       +4       2       1       2       -1       -2       2        3       +2       -1       1       2       -1       -1       2       2       1       3       +2       -1       1       2       1       1       2       -1       1       2       1       1       2       -1       1       2       1       1       2       1       1       2       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       2       1 <td>AILWAY SERVICE-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>an a se</td> <td>an agentia</td> <td>The Party of the P</td>	AILWAY SERVICE-			an a se	an agentia	The Party of the P
Tremen.       2       3       2       -1          Permanent Way Men (in- cluding labourers)       9       9       5        +4         Porters       -        6       8       4       -2       +2         Porters       -        1       2       -1       -2       +2         Shunters       -        1       2       -1       -2       +2       -1         Macellaneous        14       18       7       -4       +7       -7       -14       13       12       +1       +2       -1         Contractors'Servants         14       13       12       +1       +2       -2         MINES         10       100       -18       -19       -1       -1       -2       -2       -2         ACTORIES AND WORKBOPS-       Textle        1       2       -1       -1       -2       -1       -1       0       -1       2       -1       -1       -2       -1       -2       2       -1       -2       2       -1       -1       -2       -2		ï		2	-9 - 3	- 2
Permanent Way Men (In- cluding labourers)       9       9       5        + 4         Porters		2	3	2	- 1	
Porters         6       8       4       -2       +2       +2         Machanics         1       2       -1       -2       +2       -1       -2       +2       -1       -2       +2       -1       -2       -2       -3       3        -4       +7       -7       -7       4       -7       -4       +7       -7       -7       -4       +7       -7       -7       -4       +7       -7       -4       +7       -7       -4       +7       -7       -4       +7       -7       -4       +7       -7       -4       +7       -7       -4       +7       -5       -5       -1       1       -1	Permanent Way Men (in-	9		And and and the		+ 4
Contractors' Servants        3       3        + 3         TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE       45       59       30       -14       + 15         Underground       -        14       13       12       + 1       + 15         Surface       -       -       14       13       12       + 1       + 15         Quarties over 20 feet de p       -       4       6       6       - 2       - 2         ACTORIES AND WORKEHOPS-       -       -       3       10       6       - 7       - 3         Wool and Worsteld       -       1       2       2       - 1       - 2         Cotton        1       2       2       - 1       - 2         Mon-Textile=        1       2       2       - 1       - 2         Marine and Locomotive       5       6       3       - 1       + 2       - 2         Marine and Boat Building       11       23       15       - 12       - 4         Gas         1       3       - 1       - 2         Wood         3       6       7	Porters		8	4		+ 2
Contractors' Servants        3       3        + 3         TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE       45       69       30       -14       + 15         Underground       -        14       13       12       + 1       + 15         Surface       -       -       14       13       12       + 1       + 15         Quarties over 20 feet de p       -       4       6       6       - 2       - 2         ACTORIES AND WORKEHOPS-       -       -       3       10       6       - 7       - 3         Wool and Worstellow       -       1       2       2       - 1       - 2       2         Cotton        1       2       2       - 1       - 2       2       - 1       - 2         Wool and Worstellow        1       2       2       - 1       - 2       2       - 1       - 7       - 3         Wool and Boat Building       11       2.3       15       - 12       - 4       - 4       - 2       - 4       4       - 6       - 2       2       - 1       - 1       - 2       - 4       - 2       - 1       - 1       - 2	Mechanics		1	27	- 1	- 2
Contractors' Servants        3       3         + 3         TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE       45       69       30       -14       + 15         Underground         77       96       98       - 19       - 21         Burface         91       109       110       - 18       - 19       - 21         Guaries over 20 feet de p        4       6       6       - 2       - 2         ACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS       -       -       1       2       2       - 1       - 3         Wool and Worsted         1       2       2       - 1       - 2         Mon-Textiles         1       2       2       - 1       - 2         Wool and Worsted         1       2       2       - 1       - 5         Founding and Conversion       6       4       1       + 2       - 4       - 4       - 2       - 4         Gas         1       1       - 1       - 1       - 2       - 4       - 1       - 2       - 2       - 2		14	iii	7		+ 7
MINES <th< td=""><td>Contractors' Servants</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td></td><td></td><td>+ 3</td></th<>	Contractors' Servants	3	3			+ 3
Surface       14       13       12       + 1       + 2         TOTAL, MINES       -       91       109       110       -18       -19         Quarries over 20 feet de :p       4       6       6       - 2       - 2         ACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS- Textile       -       3       10       6       - 7       - 3         Cotton       .       .       1       2       2       - 1       - 1         Other Textiles       .       .       1       2       - 1       - 2         Morner and Locomotive       5       6       3       - 1       + 2       - 4         Gas       .       .       2       8       4       - 6       - 2         Wood       .       .       .       1       23       15       - 12       - 4         Gas       .       .       .       1       3       - 1       - 2       2       4       - 6       - 2       2       4       - 6       - 2       2       4       - 6       - 2       - 2       - 1       - 1       - 1       - 1       - 1       - 1       - 1       - 1       - 1       - 1       - 1 <td>MINES-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	MINES-					
Quaries over 20 feet de p       4       6       6       - 2       - 2         ACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS- Textile- Cotton						
ACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS- Textile- Cotton       3       10       6       -7       -3         Wool and Worksted       1       1       2       2       -1       -1         Other Textlles        1       2       2       -1       -1         Wool and Worksted        1       2       -1       -1       -2         Mon-Textile-       Extraction of Metals        6       4       1       +2       +5         Founding and Conversion       6       23       12       -17       -6       -6       -2         Marine and Locomotive       5       6       3       -1       +2       -4       -4       -2       -4         Marine and Locomotive       5       6       3       -1       -2       -4         Marine and Locomotive       5       6       3       -1       -2       -4         Gas         1       1       -7       -3       -4         Gas         1       1       -7       -3       -4         Drink         2       4       -2       -2       -2 <t< td=""><td>TOTAL, MINES</td><td>91</td><td>109</td><td>110</td><td>- 18</td><td>- 19</td></t<>	TOTAL, MINES	91	109	110	- 18	- 19
Cotton        3       10       6       -7       7       -3         Wool and Worsted        1       2       2       -1       -1       -1         Other Textlles         1       2       2       -1       -2         Kon-Textile       6       4       1       +2       +5         Founding and Conversion       6       23       12       -17       -6         of Metals       Marine and Locomotive       5       6       3       -1       +2         Ship and Boat Bullding       11       23       15       -12       -4         Gas         2       8       4       -6       -2         Wood          1       1        -1       -1         Laundries         1       1       1         +1         Food         3       5       1       -2       -2       +2         Wood         3       232       36        -4         Other Kon-Text	Quarries over 20 feet deep	4	6	6	- 2	- 2
Cotton        3       10       6       -7       7       -3         Wool and Worsted        1       2       2       -1       -1       -1         Other Textlles         1       2       2       -1       -2         Kon-Textile       6       4       1       +2       +5         Founding and Conversion       6       23       12       -17       -6         of Metals       Marine and Locomotive       5       6       3       -1       +2         Ship and Boat Bullding       11       23       15       -12       -4         Gas         2       8       4       -6       -2         Wood          1       1        -1       -1         Laundries         1       1       1         +1         Food         3       5       1       -2       -2       +2         Wood         3       232       36        -4         Other Kon-Text			the first second second		Constanting of the	
Other Textlies        1       2       -1       -2         Non-Textile-       Extraction of Metals        6       4       1       +2       +5         Founding and Conversion of Metals       6       23       12       -17       -6         Marine and Locomotive Engineering       5       6       3       -1       +2       +5         Ship and Boat Building       11       23       15       -12       -4         Gas         3       4       5       -1       -2         Wood         3       4       -1       -2       -2         Wood         1       1        -1       -1         Laundries         1       1        -1       -1         Laundries         1       1        -1       -1       -1         Laundries         1       1        -1       -1       -1         Laundries         32       32       36       1       -2       +2 </td <td>Cotton</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>- 7</td> <td>- 3</td>	Cotton	3		6	- 7	- 3
Non-Textile- Extraction of Metals       6       4       1 $+ 2$ $+ 5$ Founding and Conversion       6       23       12 $-17$ $-6$ Marine and Locomotive Engineering Ship and Boat Building - Gas       11       23       15 $-12$ $-4$ Gas $  2$ 8 $4$ $-6$ $-2$ $-4$ Wood $  -2$ 8 $4$ $-6$ $-2$ Wood $  -2$ 8 $4$ $-6$ $-2$ Clay, Stone, &c. $ -1$ $-3$ $-1$ $-3$ $-3$ Chemicals $ -2$ $8$ $4$ $-6$ $-2$ $-2$ Paper, Printing, &c. $-1$ $-1$ $-32$ $32$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ Other Non-Textile Industries $-10$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ Other Shores $-10$ $-32$ $-32$ $-24$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$		1		22		
of Metals       Marine and Locomotive Engineering       5       6       3       -1       +2         Ship and Boat Bullding       11       23       15       -12       -4         Gas         3       4       -6       -2         Wood         3       4       -6       -2         Clay, Stone, &c.         1       3       -1       -3         Chemicals         1       1        -1       -2         Chay, Stone, &c.         1       1        -1       -3         Chemicals         1       1        -1       -1       -1         Laundries         1       1        -1       -1       -1         Drink         2       4       4       -2	Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals		4	1	+ 2	+ 5
Engineering Ship and Boat Building - Gas       11       23       15       - 12       - 4         Gas         2       8       4       - 6       - 2         Wood         3       4       5       - 1       - 2         Clay, Stone, &         1       3       - 1       - 3         Chemicals         1       1        - 4         Differ         3       6       7       - 3       - 4         Drink          3       5       1       - 2       - 2         Paper, Printing, &c.         32       32       36        - 4         dustries          32       32       36        - 4         MorekshOps          32       32       36        - 4         Other Non-Textlle In- dustries           - 4       10       - 53       - 24         Corderer Non-Textlle Jone	of Metals		and the second second	- Aller		
Gas         2       8       4       -       6       -       2         Wood        1       3       -       1       3       -       1       -       -       2         Clay, Stone, & &        1       1       3       -       1       -       -       2         Chemicals         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1       1        1       1       1        1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1 <th1< th="">       1       <th1< th=""></th1<></th1<>	Engineering			A COLUMN AND A COLUMN AND A	100000	
dustries $139$ $110$ $-53$ $-24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $86$ $139$ $110$ $-53$ $-24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Docks, Wharves, and Quays $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Warehouses $$ $$ $12$ $15$ $7$ $-3$ $+5$ TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $35$ $34$ $22$ $+1$ $+13$ Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 $1$ $$ $2$ $+1$ $-1$ TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN. $262$ $347$ $280$ $-85$ $-18$ EAMEN ON Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $$ $19$ $6$ $15$ $+13$ $+4$ On Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $$ $210$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $2$ $10$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ Steam $$ $$ $210$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $2$	C					- 4
dustries $139$ $110$ $-53$ $-24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $86$ $139$ $110$ $-53$ $-24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Docks, Wharves, and Quays $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Warehouses $$ $$ $12$ $15$ $7$ $-3$ $+5$ TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $35$ $34$ $22$ $+1$ $+13$ Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 $1$ $$ $2$ $+1$ $-1$ TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN. $262$ $347$ $280$ $-85$ $-18$ EAMEN ON Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $$ $19$ $6$ $15$ $+13$ $+4$ On Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $$ $210$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $2$ $10$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ Steam $$ $$ $210$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $2$	Wood		4		- 1	- 27
dustries $139$ $110$ $-53$ $-24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $86$ $139$ $110$ $-53$ $-24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Docks, Wharves, and Quays $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Warehouses $$ $$ $12$ $15$ $7$ $-3$ $+5$ TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $35$ $34$ $22$ $+1$ $+13$ Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 $1$ $$ $2$ $+1$ $-1$ TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN. $262$ $347$ $280$ $-85$ $-18$ EAMEN ON Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $$ $19$ $6$ $15$ $+13$ $+4$ On Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $$ $210$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $2$ $10$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ Steam $$ $$ $210$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $2$			9	9	-1	- 3
dustries $139$ $110$ $-53$ $-24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $86$ $139$ $110$ $-53$ $-24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Docks, Wharves, and Quays $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Warehouses $$ $$ $12$ $15$ $7$ $-3$ $+5$ TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $35$ $34$ $22$ $+1$ $+13$ Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 $1$ $$ $2$ $+1$ $-1$ TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN. $262$ $347$ $280$ $-85$ $-18$ EAMEN ON Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $$ $19$ $6$ $15$ $+13$ $+4$ On Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $$ $210$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $2$ $10$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ Steam $$ $$ $210$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $2$		13	1 6	·:7	- 3	$+ 1_{4}$
dustries $139$ $110$ $-53$ $-24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $86$ $139$ $110$ $-53$ $-24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Docks, Wharves, and Quays $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Warehouses $$ $$ $12$ $15$ $7$ $-3$ $+5$ TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $35$ $34$ $22$ $+1$ $+13$ Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 $1$ $$ $2$ $+1$ $-1$ TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN. $262$ $347$ $280$ $-85$ $-18$ EAMEN ON Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $$ $19$ $6$ $15$ $+13$ $+4$ On Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $$ $210$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $2$ $10$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ Steam $$ $$ $210$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $2$	Drink	2	4	4	- 2	- 2
WORKSHOPS $200$ $100$ $110$ $203$ $24$ COLDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Docks, Wharves, and Quays $19$ $18$ $13$ $+1$ $+6$ Buildings to which Act applies $12$ $15$ $7$ $-3$ $+6$ TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. $35$ $34$ $22$ $+1$ $+13$ Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 $1$ $$ $2$ $+1$ $-1$ TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN. $262$ $347$ $280$ $-85$ $-18$ EAMEN On Trading Vessels Salling $$ $19$ $6$ $15$ $+13$ $+4$ On Fishing Vessels Salling $$ $2$ $10$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ Steam $$ $$ $2$ $10$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ Steam $$ $$ $$ $$ $490$ $11$ $+1$ $+39$ Total, Steam $$ $$ $$ <	Other Non-Textile In-	3 32	32		- 2	+ 2 - 4
FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.         Docks, Wharves, and Quays       19       18       13       + 1       + 6         Warehouses        4       1       2       + 3       + 2         Buildings to which Act applies       12       15       7       - 3       + 6         TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.       35       34       22       + 1       + 13         Accidents reported under       1        2       + 1       - 1         Notice of Accidents Act, 1894       1        2       + 1       - 1         TOTAL, EXCLUDING       262       347       280       - 85       - 18         EAMEN        19       6       15       + 13       + 4         Steam         2       10       4       - 8       - 2         Steam         50       49       11       + 1       + 39         TOTAL, SEAMEN        *490       228       168       + 262       + 332         TOTAL, INCLUDING       *752       575       438       + 177       + 314		86	139	110	- 53	- 24
Docks, Wharves, and Quays       19       18       13       + 1       + 6         Warehouses         4       1       2       + 3       + 2         Buildings to which Act applies       12       15       7       - 3       + 6         TOTAL UNDEE FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.       35       34       22       + 1       + 13         Accidents reported under       1        2       + 1       - 1         Motioe of Accidents Act, 1894       1        2       + 1       - 1         TOTAL, EXCLUDING       262       347       280       - 85       - 18         EAMEN-        19       6       15       + 13       + 4         Steam         2       10       4       - 8       - 2         Steam         50       49       11       + 1       + 39         TOTAL, SEAMEN        *490       228       168       + 262       + 332         TOTAL, INCLUDING       *752       575       438       + 177       + 314	OCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER	a Tra				and a
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.       35       34       22       +       1       +       13         Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894       1        2       +       1       -       1       1       -       1       -       1 <t< td=""><td>Docks, Wharves, and Quays</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>+ 1</td><td>+ 6</td></t<>	Docks, Wharves, and Quays				+ 1	+ 6
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.       35       34       22       +       1       +       13         Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894       1        2       +       1       -       1       1       -       1       -       1 <t< td=""><td>Warehouses</td><td></td><td></td><td>27</td><td>+ . 3</td><td>+ 2</td></t<>	Warehouses			27	+ . 3	+ 2
SS. 104-5.         Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894       1 $\cdot \cdot$ 2       + 1       - 1         TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN.       262       347       280       - 85       - 18         Contrading Vessels— Saling $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $\cdot \cdot \cdot$ $\cdot \cdot $	Dunnings to white stor uppies					
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894         TOTAL, EXCLUDING       262       347       280 $-85$ $-18$ TOTAL, EXCLUDING         SEAMEN.         On Trading Vessels—       3419       6       15 $+13$ $+4$ On Trading Vessels—         Salling $- \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $+419$ 163       128 $+256$ $+291$ On Fishing Vessels—         Salling $- \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ $2$ 10 $4$ $- 8$ $- 2$ Steam $ \cdot $		<b>3</b> 5	34	22	+ 1	+ 13
SEAMEN.       202       347       230 $-35$ $-18$ EAMEN-       On Trading Vessels-       19       6       15 $+13$ $+4$ On Trading Vessels- $-19$ 6       15 $+13$ $+4$ On Fishing Vessels- $-19$ 6       15 $+13$ $+4$ Steam. $-18$ $-18$ $-18$ $-18$ Tor Fishing Vessels- $-19$ 6       15 $+13$ $+4$ Steam. $-10$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ $-2$ $-2$ $-39$ $-11$ $+1$ $+39$ TOTAL, SEAMEN $-10$ $-10$ $-10$ $-10$ $-10$ $-20$ $-10$ $-20$ $-21$ $-10$ $-21$	Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1		2	+ 1	- 1
On Trading Vessels— Salling       19       6       15       + 13       + 4         Steam       -       -       *419       163       128       + 256       + 291         On Fishing Vessels—       2       10       4       - 8       - 2       2       10       4       - 8       - 2         Steam       -       .       .       50       49       11       + 1       + 39         TOTAL, SEAMEN       .       *490       228       158       + 262       + 332         TOTAL, INCLUDING       *752       575       438       + 177       + 314	and the second	262	347	* 280	- 85	- 18
Sailing        19       6       15       +13       +4         Steam        *419       163       128       +256       +291         On Fishing Vessels        2       10       4       -8       -2         Steam        50       49       11       +1       +39         TOTAL, SEAMEN        *490       228       158       +262       +332         TOTAL, INCLUDING       *752       575       438       +177       +314						W BR
Steam        *419       163       128       +256       +291         On Fishing Vessels        2       10       4 $-8$ $-2$ Saling         50       49       11 $+1$ $+39$ TOTAL, SEAM2N        *490       228       158 $+262$ $+332$ TOTAL, INCLUDING       *752       575       438 $+177$ $+314$					+ 13	+ 4
Sailing $2$ $10$ $4$ $-8$ $-2$ Steam $50$ $49$ $11$ $+1$ $+39$ TOTAL, SEAMEN        * $490$ $228$ $158$ $+262$ $+332$ TOTAL, INCLUDING       * $752$ $575$ $438$ $+177$ $+314$	Steam	*419	163	128	+256	+ 291
TOTAL, SEAMEN          *490         228         168         +262         +332           TOTAL, INCLUDING         *752         575         438         +177         + 314	· Sailing				and the second sec	
TOTAL, INCLUDING *752 575 438 +177 + 314	and the second second second second second					
	and a subscription of the second s	*752	575	498	+ 177	+ 314
	SEAMEN.	101		100	1	1 014

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. I.-IMPORTS IN JANUARY.

Note:-Certain goods which, at the time of importation, were the property of I.M. Government or of the Governments of the Allies, are not included in the ports.]

### (a) VALUES.

The total value of the imports (less re-exports) in January, 1916, was £66,118,069, an increase of £5,767,143 (or 9½ per cent.) com-pared with January, 1915, and of £7,710,003 (or 13 per cent.) compared with January, 1914. The value of the net imports in January, 1916, was about £3,000,000 greater than the value for December, 1915. The increase as compared with a year ago was mainly in the grain and flour, meat, and chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c., groups. Raw wool, leather, and leather manufactures showed decrease in value. Compared with January, 1914, there was a arge increase in the value of grain and flour imports and a marked rease under the heading of cotton. The figures for the four principal groups into which the imports

re classified are shown below :-

Groups.	Value of Imports (less	Inc. (+) o in Janua compar	or Dec. (-) ary, 1916, red with
	re-exports) in Jan., 1916.	January, 1915.	January, 1914.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£ 32,821,704 19,129,61 <b>9</b>	£ +4,213,756 -1,101,317	£ +10,522,998 - 3,361,186
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured Miscellaneous	13,910,203 256,543	+2,741,718 - 87,014	+ 782,338 - 234,147
TOTAL	66,118,069	+5,767,143	+ 7,710,003
(b) QUANT The following Table gives the qua articles imported during January, 1 or decrease compared with a year ag	antities of s 1916, togeth go, and wit	per with th	le increase
Principal Articles.	Quantity imported (less quantity re-exported)		r dec. (-) ary, 1916, ed with
1. 10 March 1. 10	during January, 1916.	January, 1915.	January, 1914.
Food, Drink and Tobacco :- Grain and Flour cwts. Dead Meat cwts. Butter and Margarine cwts. Cheese cwts. Eggs Great Hundreds (120's) Cocoa, Raw lb. Sugar lb. Tobacco lb. Tobacco lb. Metals and Manufactures of Metal :-	19,456,205 1,827,682 440,401 121,462 1,145,772 16,944,745 1,752,944,745 1,752,947 31,182,527 6,064,660	$\begin{array}{r} + & 2,147,983 \\ + & 135,261 \\ - & 55,372 \\ - & 33,453 \\ + & 145,471 \\ + & 7,923,199 \\ - & 1 & 724,588 \\ - & 10,523,316 \\ - & 10,607,477 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 4,617,565 \\ - 25,557 \\ - 56,612 \\ - 6,286 \\ - 144,648 \\ + 4,040,627 \\ - 1,504,025 \\ + 6,851,060 \\ - 13,666,510 \end{array}$
Iron Ore	526.269 140,186 66,255 31,321 7,648	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 160,457 \\ + & 50,825 \\ - & 286 \\ - & 15,143 \\ + & 1,736 \end{array}$	+ 5,044 - 13,522 - 108,972 - 9,217 + 401
Raw Cotton centals of 100 lbs. Sheep's or Lambs' Wool lb. Flax, Hemp and Jute tons Silk Broadstuffs, wholly of Silk yds. "," mixed materials yds. Miscellaneous:	1,756,541 52,612 533 43,982 5,612,589 2,474,394	- 934,494 -49,833,031 + 8,884 - 1,021,999 + 1,329,316	- 1,117,257 - 5,061,261 - 9,160 - 1,057,808 + 727,260
Wood, hewn, sawn or split loads Flax or Linseed grs. Petroleum galls. Hides, wet and dry cwts. Wood Pulp centals of 100 lbs. Leather centals of 100 lbs. Paper	$\begin{array}{r} 289,154\\ 124,221\\ 29,472,298\\ 56,524\\ 54,204\\ 67,676\\ 63,552\\ 837,506\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} + & 5,481 \\ - & 31,227 \\ \cdot & 28,164,023 \\ - & 118,373 \\ - & 3,482 \\ - & 63,927 \\ - & 131,973 \\ + & 26,897 \end{array}$	- 89,506 - 30,336 - 24,597,498 - 25,988 - 20,374 + 31,525 - 2,152 - 132,909

Compared with January, 1915, there was an increase of 1,700,000 cwts. in the quantity of wheat received from the United States and of over 600,000 cwts. in that received from Canada; on the other hand, receipts from the British East Indies dropped by over 1,000,000 cwts. Both barley and oats from the United States showed a large increase. Rice imported from the British East Indies was less by over 250,000 cwts. A great increase in the amount of frozen beef from the Argentine Republic more than compensated for a falling-off of over 173,000 cwts. in the quantity from Australia and New Zealand. Argentine Republic, and Canada. Exports of Worsted tissues and linen piece goods to the United States each declined by over 1,000,000 yards. Jute piece goods sent to Canada increased by over 650,000 yards. over 650,000 yards. Compared with January, 1914, the exports of steam coal declined by nearly 2 million tons, and of gas coal by nearly 400,000 tons. Absence of exports to Russia and Germany and a decline of nearly 900,000 lbs. in those to the United States accounted for a drop of 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> million lbs. in the quantity of sheep's or lambs' wool exported. Exports of pig iron and of steel bars, angles, rods, &c., to France increased largely. Exports of textile machinery declined by nearly 9,000 tons. Cotton yarn exports were less by nearly 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million lbs. Cotton piece goods showed a marked decrease, a greatly reduced quantity going to India, China, Japan, and the East generally. Absence of exports to Germany, Belgium, and Turkey accounted for the drop in the rom Australia and New Zealand. Imports of frozen mutton from lew Zealand increased from 93,000 cwts. to 253,000 cwts. Bacon nd ham imports from the United States were over double what ey were in January, 1915. There was a decrease in the quantity butter from Sweden, Denmark, France, and Australia, but the ports from Russia, Argentine Republic, and New Zealand owed an increase. Considerable increases in the number of gs from the United States, Egypt, and Canada more than lanced a shortage in supplies from Russia, Denmark, and the to Germany, Belgium, and Turkey accounted for the drop in the Netherlands. Imports of raw cocoa from British West Africa exports of woollen tissues. In the case of worsted tissues, there creased over fourfold. Of the total import of refined sugar were marked decreases in the exports to the United States, uring January, 1916, seven-eighths came from the United States. China and Japan, Italy and Australia; the quantities sent to France and Canada increased. There was a drop of 5 million Unrefined sugar dropped from 2,291,000 cwts. to 934,000 cwts., due to the absence of supplies from Java. Imports of iron ore from Spain increased by nearly 100,000 tons. The quantity of cotton from the United States dropped by over 1,000,000 centals. In the case of sheep's or lambs' wool there was a considerable decrease in the imports from the Argenting Population. yards in the jute piece goods sent to the United States. The following Table gives the quantities of some of the principal articles exported during January, 1916, together with the increases or decreases, compared with a year ago, and with two ecrease in the imports from the Argentine Republic, Australia years ago :--

72

and New Zealand. The quantity of petroleum fuel oil imported decreased from over 26,000,000 gallons in January, 1915, to less than 1,000,000 gallons in January, 1916. Zinc imports fell from 10,973 tons to 3,138 tons. There was an increase of nearly

1,500 tons in the quantity of machine tools imported. During January, 1916, the quantity of wheat received from the United States was over double the quantity received in January, 1914, barley showed an eight-fold increase, and oats a ten-fold increase. Maize from the Argentine Republic increased over 800,000 cwts. There was a marked falling-off in the imports of butter from Sweden, Denmark, and Australia, but the quantity from the Argentine Republic increased by 16,000 cwts. A deficiency in the imports of cheese from the Netherlands was practically accounted for by an increase of 20,000 cwts. in the quantity from Canada. Margarine imports from the Netherlands increased by 70,000 cwts. Raw cocoa from British West Africa increased by over 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million lb. In January, 1914, over twothirds of the total sugar imports came from Germany and Austria, but in January, 1916, the principal sources of supply were the United States, Mauritius, Cuba, Peru and the Philippines. Tea imports from the British East Indies showed a marked increase. The imports of cotton from the United States showed a drop of over 900,000 centals. The imports of sheep's or lambs' wool from the principal sources of supply showed a decrease, especially was this so in the case of British South Africa. The decline in iron and steel manufactures imported was principally under the headings of steel blooms, billets and slabs, and steel sheet bars and tinplate bars formerly sent from Germany. There was a decrease of 9,000 tons in the quantity of crude zinc imported.

# II.-EXPORTS IN JANUARY.

### (a) VALUES.

The value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during January, 1916, amounted to £36,757,167, an increase of £8,509,575 (or 30 per cent.) compared with Janu-ary, 1915, but a decrease of £11,048,998 (or 23 per cent.) com-

pared with January, 1914. The value of the exports in January, 1916, was higher than for any month of 1915, during which year the monthly totals varied from £26,177,000 in February to £35,639,000 in November. The increase as compared with January, 1915, was principally in metal manufactures, textile manufactures, and in chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c. Compared with January, 1914, there were large decreases in the value of exported coal, metal manufactures, machinery, and cotton manufactures.

The figures for the four principal groups into which the exports are classified are shown below

Groups.	January,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1916, compared with		
	1916.	January, 1915.	January, 1914.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£ 2,256,719	£ + 233,864	- £ 152,166	
unmanufactured	4,624,937 27,410,260 2,465,251	+1,184,855 +5,678,395 +1,412,431	- 1,376.934 - 11,154,120 + 1,634,222	
Total	36,757,167	+8,509,575	- 11,048,998	

# (b) QUANTITIES.

Compared with January, 1915, the exports of sheep's or lambs' wool showed an increase of over 2,700,000 lbs., most of which went to the United States and Canada. Exports of pig iron went to the United States and Canada. Exports of pig iron increased by 57,000 tons; there were largely increased shipments to France, Italy, Japan, and the United States. There was a large increase in the exports of plates and sheets to France, which country also took largely increased consignments of steel bars, angles, rods, &c. A large decrease in the exports of cotton yarn to Switzerland was more than compensated for by increased exports to France. The increase under the heading woollen tissues was due to increased exports to France, the Netherlands, Argentine Republic, and Canada. Exports of worsted tissues and

Principal Articles.	January, 1916.	Inc. (+) or (Dec. (-) in January, 1916, compared with			
TTHOUGHT AT WOODS	1010.	January, 1915.	January, 1914.		
Coal and Metals and Metal Manufactures : Coal-Steam tons "Other sorts tons	2,252,645 918,555	- 401,042 - 40,721	- 1,978,736 - 644,834		
Total of Coal-tons	3,171,200	- 411,763	- 2,623,570		
Iron and Steel and Manufactures					
thereof:	78,271 8,998	+ 57,133 - 26,209	- 3,911 - 69,314		
Plates and Sheets (except galvanised and tinned) tons Galvanised Sheets tons	42,586 15,785	+ 26,757 - 12,203	+ 21,471 - 61,642		
Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets	26,271	- 2,945	- 16,893		
Tubes and Pipes and Fittings, wrought and cast tons	15,451	+ 1,549	- 27,132		
Steel Bars, Angles, Rods and Shapes or Sections tons	58,741	+ 28,515	+ 37,893		
Other Iron and Steel Manu- factures tons	41,247	- 9,875	- 47,916		
Total Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof tons }	287,350	+ 62,722	- 167,444		
Copper and Manufactures thereof tons	1,271	- 1,370	- 3,592		
Lead, Tin and Zinc and Manufactures thereof tons Cutlery and Hardware tons Machinery tons	3 966 37,686 25,954	- 880 - 6,778 - 4,534	- 2,418 - 59,913 - 38,558		
Textiles :       Wool, Sheep's or Lambs'       .       lb.         Cotton Yarn       .       .       lb.         "Piece Goods       .       .       yds         Woollen Tissues       .       .       yds.         Worsted Tissues       .       .       yds.         Jute Piece Goods       .       .       yds.         Linen Piece Gools       .       .       yds.	$\begin{array}{c} 2,952,900\\ 13,634,300\\ 424,103,500\\ 9,631000\\ 4,254,900\\ 8,108,600\\ 11,622,300\end{array}$	+ 2,745,700 - 205,000 +74,661,700 + 3,619,900 - 2,479,500 + 349,803 - 555,700	- 1,667,900 - 5,421,700 - 264,001,600 - 2,219,000 - 5,704,800 - 6,772,400 - 9,252,000		
Miscellaneous:1b.Tobacco and SnuffBoots and ShoesChemical ManuresPainters' ColoursPapercwts.	3,165,254 107,887 43,998 142,508 234,455	+ 222,835 - 4,759 - 16,038 + 20,730 + 20,658	- 268,623 - 46,935 - 26,331 - 74,941 - 101,939		

# III.-EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

During January, 1916, the total value of the re-exports was £3,830,172, an increase of £1,934,707 compared with January, 1915, but a decrease of £766,771 compared with January, 1914. Compared with January, 1915, there were large increases under cotton and wool, and a large decrease under grain and flour. Compared with January, 1914, the most marked decrease was under wool; cotton showed an increase.

# DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JANUARY.

THE total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open at the end of January, 1916, was 17, including one case in which the Distress Committee formed classes for training women and girls for munition work. The number open in January, 1915, was 75.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during January was 161, as compared with 5,667 a year ago, a decrease of 5,506 persons.

The aggregate duration of employment relief was 2,929 days, compared with 68,123 days in January, 1915, and the average duration of employment was 18.2 days, compared with 12.0 days a year ago. The total amount of wages paid in January, 1916, was £295, compared with £10,473 in January, 1915; the average earnings were 36s. 8d., compared with 37s. a year ago.

Districts.	No.of Applicants given Employ- ment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Em- ployment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
Districts.	Jan , 1916.	Jan., 1915.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1915.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1915.
London : County Outer	4	2,146 1,292	Days.	Days. •34,496 10,123	<b>£</b> - 9	£ 4,768 1,986
Total, London Northern Countles Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Countles Southern Countles	4     	3,438 17 342 140 368* 208 204 359	72    547	44,619 212 6,122 867 2,647 477 1,907 4,087	9    102 	6,754 35 561 178 534 253 336 988
ENGLAND AND WALES	32 33 90	5,076 118 473	619 943 1,367	60,938 2.769 4,416	111 87 97	9,639 207 627
UNITED KINGDOM	161	5,667†	2,929	68,1231	295	10,473

\* Includes 46 men on piecework. † Revised figures.

# PASSENGER MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN DECEMBER.

IN December, 1915, the total number of passengers who landed in the United Kingdom from other countries was 35,146, and the number who embarked for other countries was 28,321; these numbers compare with 73,297 and 57,990 respectively in Decem-ber, 1914. In the twelve months ending December the pas-sengers inward numbered 594,624 and the passengers outward 557,585, the inward being 819,138 and the outward 747,489 less them in the compared in particular for 1014 than in the corresponding period of 1914.

The number of outward passengers to non-European countries in December was 6,190 in 1915 and 11,417 in 1914; these numbers including 4,851 and 8,876 British subjects respectively; the in-ward passengers from non-European countries in December num-bered 11,016 in 1915 and 19,933 in 1914, of whom 10,273 and 16,928 respectively were British subjects. The numbers in the twelve months ending December were 126,505 outward (including 104,917 British), and 147,354 inward (including 129,823 British), the number of British subjects being less by 188,287 and 100,047 respectively than in the year 1914.

The total of passengers of British nationality in December in cludes 3,122 passengers outward, who were recorded as leavin permanent residence in the United Kingdom and intending t reside permanently in non-European countries, while 7,142 the inward British passengers were recorded as having been res dent in such countries and intending to reside within the United dent in such countries and intending to reside within the United Kingdom. The British passengers who were so recorded as changing their country of permanent residence during the twelve months ending December numbered 76,914 outward and 91,960 inward, showing a decrease of 137,979 and 12,502 respectively on the corresponding figures for 1914. The distribution of the migratory movement of British subjects during December and the twelve months ending December is shown below so far as the principal countries are concerned.

Migran's of British Nationality.*	Decen	December.		Twelve months ending December.	
MIGTAL S OL DITUSH Mattonanty.	1914.	1915.	1914.	<b>191</b> 5.	
EMIGRANTS TO- British North America Australia New Zealand British South Africa India (including Ceylon) Other British Colonies and Possessions TOTAL, BRITISH EMPIRE	\$06 1,647 358 242 509 412 4,074	713 147 207 270 404 295 2,036	78,570 32,425 7,873 7,785 6,962 5,141 138,756	16,765 9,393 2,989 5,700 5,035 4,349 44,231	
United States Other Foreign Countries	000	922 164 3,122	69,655 6,482 214,893	29,406 3,277 76,914	
Immigration of the second s	462 7,206 1,705 1,122	4,038 243 126 755 245 256 5,663 1,111 363	33,684 13,515 2,880 11,289 8,138 4,991 74,497 20,444 9,521	38,811 8,298 1,672 9,102 5,605 5,141 68,629 16,163 7,178	
TOTAL IMMIGRANTS	. 10,033	7,142	104,462	91,960	
EXCESS OF EMIGRANTS	. 4,037†	4,020†	110,431	15,046	

If the figures for the twelve months ended December, 1913 1914 and 1915 respectively be examined, it will be found that the large decrease in emigration in 1914 compared with a year earlier was accentuated in 1915 as a result of the European War. In the year 1913 the total number of male emigrants of twelve In the year 1913 the total number of male emigrants of twelv years of age and over of British nationality was 178,538 (of whom 89,794 went to British North America and 29,149 to Australia 89,794 went to British North America and 29,149 to Australi and New Zealand); the corresponding total for 1914 was 92,45 (of whom 32,306 went to British North America and 17,408 t Australia and New Zealand); and in 1915 the total had fallen t 31,822 (a decrease of 146,716 on 1913), and only 6,039 went to British North America and 3,623 to Australia and New Zealand The number of statutory adult male immigrants in the year 1915 was 44,533 compared with 53,820 and 43,621 respectively 1915 was 44,533, compared with 53,820 and 43,621 respectivel in 1914 and 1913. The number coming from British Nort America rose from 15,327 in 1913 to 18,882 in 1914, but fell t 15,965 in 1915. The net effect of the change in the direction the migratory movement of statutory adult males was that, whil in 1913 there was an excess of 134,917 emigrants over immigrant in 1914 this excess was reduced to 38,633, and in 1915 the *immigrants* exceeded the emigrants by 12,711.

\* Exclusive of persons travelling via Continental Ports. † Excess of Immigrants.

# LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT. ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT : SHUNTER RIDING ON BUFFER OF WAGGON : DISOBEDIENCE TO ORDERS : CONDUCT

OUTSIDE SPHERE OF EMPLOYMENT.

An injured workman is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only where his injuries were caused by an accident arising out of as well as in the course of his employment.

employment. A young man was employed as a shunter on the private railway connected with the works of his employer. It was no part of his duty ever to get on the waggons, and he was expressly forbidden to get on a waggon. When trucks were being shunted by being pushed by the engine it was his duty to walk in front of the moving truck, so as to keep a look-out and warn the driver of any obstruction. One evening, when the shunting for the day was nearly over, the engine was returning to the shed, and, picking up waggons on its way, pushing them in front. Four waggons had been thus picked up when the shunter, instead of walking in front of the leading waggon until they reached another, got on to the buffer of that waggon and sat there, balancing him-self with his shunting-pole. The pole slipped, and he fell off on to the line. Some of the wheels passed over his legs, and both had to be amputated. The Court of Session held that on the facts proved the Sheriff-Substitute was not justified in the decision at which he had arrived. The appeal was therefore allowed, and the case sent back for the amount of compensation to be fixed.—Walton v. Alloa Coal Company, Ltd.—Court of Session.—14th January, 1916. ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT : BOY USING HOIST CONTRARY TO ORDERS. A boy was employed as a messenger at a warehouse. On the premises there was a hoist for raising goods, which the workmen, and especially the boys, were forbidden to enter or to use except both had to be amputated.

He claimed compensation, and the county court judge made an award in his favour, holding that, though he had been guilty of serious and wilful misconduct, that fact was immaterial under the Act where he was permanently incapacitated. The Court of Appeal set aside this award, holding that by riding on the buffer was doing an act which he knew was forbidden and for which he could be summarily dismissed, therefore he was incurring a new and added peril to which, under his contract of service, ought not to have exposed himself, and which was outside the sphere of his employment. Hence he was not entitled to com-pensation, as the accident did not "arise out of" the employment. The workman appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords held that, on the evidence of the workman

himself, it was quite clear that he met with his injuries in com-mitting an act which he knew to be forbidden and likely to lead to his dismissal if discovered, and which he knew to be extremely dangerous. The act, therefore, in the doing of which he was injured, was outside the sphere of his employment, and the acci-dent did not "arise out of" the employment. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Herbert v. Samuel Fox & Co., Ltd.— House of Lords.—24th January, 1916.

# ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENTS : SEAMAN ROWING ASHORE ON PRIVATE BUSINESS : DROWNED WHILE RETURNING TO SHIP.

A ship was being overhauled at a slip on an island a con-siderable distance from the mainland, and certain members of the crew were living on board during the process. One of these men went ashore to attend a wedding, and arranged with another to borrow a boat and fetch him back to the ship at night. Late in the evening, accordingly, this man got the loan of a small nine-foot boat, and rowed to the mainland to fulfil his promise. On the way back the boat was swamped by the wash of a passing warship, and the man rowing was drowned though his passenger warship, and the man rowing was drowned, though his passinger was rescued by a boat from the warship. The widow of the deceased man claimed compensation under the Act, and obtained an award in her favour in the Sheriff's Court, notwithstanding the contention of the employers that the accident had not arisen out of or in the course of the employment of the deceased. The Sheriff-Substitute held that the deceased was lawfully absent from the ship with the implied permission of his officers, and in returning to the ship he was in the act of returning to the sphere of his employment and fulfilling an obligation on his part to be

ready to start work next morning. The employers appealed. The Court of Session allowed the appeal, on the ground that there was no evidence upon which the Sheriff-Substitute could have properly found that the deceased had met his death by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. The Court held that, while the seaman was absent from his ship, he could not be considered as absent on the ship's business or in pursuance of any duty he owed his employers. The arrange-ment he made with his fellow-seaman was entirely a private one between the two men made to oblige a friend, and there was no evidence that the officers of the ship either assented to it or even knew of it. When the accident happened he was not in the act of getting on board the ship, from which he was nearly a mile distant.— $M'Lean \nabla$ . David Macbrayne, Ltd.—Court of Session.— 11th January, 1916.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT : TAKING RISK NOT INCIDENTAL TO EMPLOYMENT : USING APPROACH PERMITTED BUT NOT PROVIDED.

A miner in the employment of a colliery company was ascend-ing the "brae" or slope to reach his working-place, when he was knocked down and seriously injured by some empty hutches

which were being hauled. The workmen of the colliery were allowed to use the slope in order to get quickly to their work, instead of the provided approach, provided the haulage, which was frequently proceeding on the slope, was not in motion. When the man arrived at the brae he saw that preparations for banking more complete, but he did not know that the simple to hauling were complete, but he did not know that the signal to start the haulage had been given, and he therefore proceeded. He claimed compensation, but the Sheriff-Substitute refused an award in his favour on the ground that the accident had not arisen out of the claimant's employment, and that he had volun-tarily taken a risk which was not incidental to that employment. The claimant appealed.

and especially the boys, were forbituden to enter to to to be except for goods. One morning this boy collected a quantity of floor sweepings in a basket in the course of his duties, and put the basket in the hoist. The hoistman was absent at the time, and the boy, along with another boy, got into the hoist and set it in motion. The result was an accident, in which the first boy's leg was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. He claimed compensation under the Act, but the Sheriff-Substitute refused to make an award in his favour on the ground that the accident had not arisen out of his employment

On appeal the Court of Session held that, on the evidence, the Sheriff-Substitute was entitled to find that the accident had not arisen out of the claimant's employment, and they dismissed the appeal.—Roper v. Willis, Nelson & Co.—Court of Session.—20th January, 1916.

# (2) MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS.

SHIP DETAINED IN ENEMY PORT : "LOSS " OF SHIP : INTERN-MENT OF SEAMAN : RIGHT TO WAGES.

By the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the agreement of service made with a seaman may contain a stipulaat sea to his wife or other near relative. The person in whose favour such allotment is made is entitled to recover the amount favour such allotment is made is entitled to recover the amount alloted by legal procedure, unless it is shown that the seaman has forfeited or ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid. Where the service of a seaman is ter-minated before the date contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, he is entitled to wages up to the time of such termination, but not for any longer period. A seaman signed articles as mate on a ship sailing from Hull at end of May, 1914. The agreement was to serve for a voyage not exceeding two years in duration to any ports in certain lati-tudes beginning at Hull and ending at any port in the

tudes, beginning at Hull and ending at any port in the United Kingdom or in Europe within home trade limits. Wages were fixed at £9 10s. a month, and an allotment was made out of such wages to the seaman's wife of £4 15s. a month The ship in due course arrived at Hamburg on 2nd August, 1914. War was declared with Germany on 4th August, and the ship was unable to leave, and was detained by the German authori-ties. The crew were confined on the ship till 2nd November, when they were removed to another ship till 8th November, when they were taken ashore and interned at Ruhleben. Payments were made to the seaman's wife under the allotment note down to 2nd August, but no payments were made after that date. The seaman's wife then brought an action to recover payments under the allotment, contending that her husband was entitled to wages until he was discharged in accordance with his agreement. The shipowner admitted liability to 4th August, but contended that shipowher admitted flability to 4th August, but contended that after that date, or at all events after either 2nd November or 8th November, all liability on his part to pay wages to the crew had ceased, also that the ship had been "lost" to her owner by being detained at Hamburg by the enemy. The judge held that the services of the seaman had not been terminated either by "loss of the ship" or otherwise, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. On appeal the decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal and the shipwarer appealed to the House of Lords. Appeal, and the shipowner appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords allowed the appeal. They held that the

performance of his duties by a seaman became impossible when was impracticable-in a commercial sense-for him to render his agreed services. At first it was possible that the ship might have been released under certain recommendations of The Hague Convention, and there was therefore a period of suspense till 2nd November. Therefore, although the ship was not "lost" within the meaning of the Act (as "lost" refers to physical loss), as from 2nd November it was impossible for the crew to render any services contemplated by the contract, therefore the shipowner was not liable to pay wages.—Horlock v. Beal.—House of Lords. —21st January, 1916.

# RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

# CASES UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1896, AND MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916.

# LEATHER TRADES, WALSALL AND BIRMINGHAM.

DIFFICULTIES having arisen between the Walsall and Birmingham Leather Traders' Associations on the one hand, and the Midland Leather Trades' Federation and the Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers on the other, in connection with a pro-

General Leather Workers on the other, in connection with a pro-posal of the employers to reduce all piecework prices by 20 per cent., a stoppage of work was threatened. The Chief Industrial Commissioner entered into negotiation with the parties, and they agreed to refer the matter to him for decision. Sir George Askwith accordingly heard representatives of the parties on 10th January, and issued his award on 12th January. The operative part of the award is as follows :--"With regard to the application for a general reduction of 20 per cent. off list prices, a case has not been established, but in view of the statements that new factors not contemplated by the parties at the time of the making of the agreements have arisen, on account of the request of the Government Departments for lower estimates in certain classes of goods, I determine that the Joint Pricing Committee consider and adjust applications for a revision of previously agreed list prices which are affected, or may from time to time become affected by such new factors."

### SEAMEN, CLYDE.

SEAMEN, CLYDE. A difficulty having arisen between the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union and certain shipping companies in the Clyde district, respecting a claim made by the former for an advance of wages of 10s. per week on behalf of the crews of vessels engaged in the coasting and cross-channel trade sailing out of the Clyde, and negotiations between the parties having failed to effect a settlement, a number of vessels were held up. The Chief Industrial Commissioner entered into communication with the parties, and arrangements were made for work to be resumed, and the parties agreed to discuss the matter in con-terence under his chairmanship. Sir George Askwith accordingly met the parties at Glasgow on Ath January, and an agreement was arrived at, the owners agree-ing to give an advance of 5s. per week, and the Union under-taking not to support in any way any appeal for a further advance during the war.

advance during the war.

# LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH.

A dispute having arisen between the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers regarding an application made by the latter for an advance of wages, and negotiations between the parties having failed to effect a settlement, a stop-page of work was threatened. The matter was then reported to the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who communicated with the parties. Notices on both sides were ultimately withdrawn, and the matter for an advance of a site of the settlement of the settleme the matter formed the subject of a joint conference, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., when an amicable settlement was arrived at.

# ELECTRICIANS WORKING ON SUBMARINES, CLYDE.

In September, 1915, an agreement was arrived at between the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association and the Electrical Trades Union (Clyde District), which provided, *inter alia*, that elec-tricians should receive an allowance of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour extra when working on board submarines after the batteries are charged. A difficulty subsequently arose in respect of a claim made by the Union for the allowance in question to be added to the hourly rate in the computation of overtime, and negotiations between the parties proving unsuccessful, the matter was referred to the Department, and Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., was appointed to

Mr. Macassey issued his award on 2nd February, deciding that the claim had not been established.

### ELECTRICIANS, GLASGOW.

A difference having arisen between the Electrical Contractors' A difference having arisen between the Electrical Contractors Association of Scotland and the Electrical Trades Union respect-ing a claim made by the latter for travelling time allowance to certain of their members employed by Messrs. Archibald Watson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and negotiations between the parties having failed to effect a settlement, the matter was referred to the Department, and Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., was appointed arbitration to devide the matter

arbiter to decide the matter. In his award, dated 2nd February, Mr. Macassey decided that the Union had not established their claim.

# BRASSFOUNDERS, GLASGOW.

A difficulty having arisen between Messrs. Wilson & Dalziel, Glasgow, and the Associated Brassfounders', Turners', Fitters', Finishers' and Coppersmiths' Society regarding the applicability in relation to the wages of brassfinishers employed on two particular jobs of a finding of the Committee on Production, and the parties being unable to come to a settlement, the matter was referred to the Department, and after lengthy correspondence, it was ultimately agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 18th January, deciding the points in dispute.

# , MILLWRIGHT LABOURERS AND ENGINE DRIVERS, SUNDERLAND.

A difficulty having arisen between Messrs. Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland, and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour regarding an application made by the latter for an allowance of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a day extra per week on behalf of millwright labourers and engine drivers, following an arrangement made by the firm in the case of certain skilled trades, and negotia. tions between the parties having failed to result in a settlement, the matter was referred to the Department, and Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., was appointed to act as arbitrator. Mr. Macassey issued his award on 16th December, disallowing the Union's claim.

# SHELL MANUFACTURE (SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS), LONDON.

Messrs. W. & G. du Cros, Ltd., and the Workers' Union being unable to agree on the question of a claim made by the latter for payment of time-and-a-half for night shift work to their members in the firm's employ, the matter was reported to the Department, and Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., was appointed unbited on the matter

arbitrator to decide the matter. In his award, dated 18th January, Mr. Macassey decided that the Union had failed to establish their claim.

# GAS METER MAKERS, LONDON.

A dispute having arisen between Messrs. Thomas Glover & Co., td., and the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers regarding a claim made by the latter for increased over-time rates on behalf of their members (unskilled and semi-skilled workers) in the employ of the firm, and negotiations between the parties having failed to effect a settlement, it was ultimately agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 18th January, disallowing the claim made by the Union.

# CORPORATION WORKERS CARLISLE

A dispute having arisen between the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers and the Corporation of Carlisle regarding a claim made by the former for an advance of wages on regarding a claim made by the former for an advance of wages on behalf of their members in the Corporation's Gas Works, and negotiations between the parties having failed to effect a settle-ment, the matter was reported to the Department, and Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., was appointed to decide the points in dispute. In his award, dated 18th January, Mr. Macassey allowed certain claims and disallowed others.

# ENGINEMEN &C., ROGERSTONE.

Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Rogerstone, having been unable to come to terms with the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers respecting a claim made by the Union for an advance of wages, on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, advance of wages, on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, and as to the hour for stopping work in the steel mill on Satur-days, these matters were referred to the Department, who appointed Mr. Charles Doughty to act as arbitrator. Mr. Doughty issued his award on 3rd February, granting certain increases of wages, but making no alteration as regards the hours worked.

### COLLIERY WORKERS, GLYNNEATH.

A difference having arisen between the Aberpergwm Collieries Company, Ltd., and the South Wales Miners' Federation on cer-tain questions respecting the system of payment and the working conditions generally at the company's collieries, and negotiations between the parties having failed to result in a settlement, it was agreed to refer the matter to an arbitrator appointed by the Department

Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed, accordingly met the parties on 18th January, when an agreement was arrived at on all the points in dispute.

# WIRE ROPE WORKERS, CARDIFF.

WIRE ROPE WORKERS, CARDIFF. The Excelsior Wire Rope Company, Ltd., and the Workers' Union being unable to come to a settlement upon a claim made by the latter for increased wages and overtime rates on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, it was agreed to refer the matter to an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade. Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 3rd February, granting war bonuses of 4s. a week to all men over 21 years of age, 2s. 6d. to all women over 18 years of age and to boys over 18 and under 21, and 2s. a week to boys and girls under 18 years of age, such war bonuses to be in lieu of the war bonuses hitherto paid by the company. Mr. Doughty also decided the rates to be paid for overtime.

### WOODWORKERS, CHESHAM.

A difficulty having arisen between Messrs. Joseph Reynolds, Chesham, and the Workers' Union respecting an application made by the latter for an advance of wages on behalf of the day workers in the firm's employ, and negotiations between the parties having proved unsuccessful, the matter was referred to the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who appointed Mr. Charles Deurotty to decide the point Doughty to decide the point

Doughty to decide the point. In his award, dated 29th January, Mr. Doughty granted in-creases of wages as follows —To day workers paid by the hour, an increase of ½d. per hour; to day workers paid a fixed weekly wage, an increase of 2s. 6d. per week, any increases given before 1st August, 1915, to be merged into the increases awarded, which are to be regarded as war wages, and recognised as due to, and dependent on, the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

# BUILDERS' LABOURERS, HAYES.

The Gramophone Company, Ltd., Hayes, and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour being unable to agree on a claim Amagamated Onton of Labour being unable to agree on a claim made by the latter for increased wages and overtime rates on behalf of builders' labourers in the firm's employ, it was agreed to refer the matter to the decision of an arbitrator appointed by

to refer the hatter to the decision of an around an appointed by the Department. Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 24th January, leaving the rate of wages unchanged, but deciding that the bonus of 10 per cent. on the total wages earned, previously paid by the firm once in six months, shall be paid at intervals of not more than four weeks. Mr. Doughty also fixed the rates of pay for overtime.

# FISHERMEN, ABERDEEN.

Early in January a considerable number of fishermen at Aber-deen struck work in support of their claim for an advance of wages. The matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Indus-trial Commissioner, and after lengthy negotiations the parties agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, work being resumed

agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, work being resumed pending the decision. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was accordingly appointed, and issued his award on 5th February, deciding that the several rates of pay for men at sea should be advanced 10d. a day, and determining the advances to be given in certain other cases and other matters referred to him.

# SAILORS AND FIREMEN, SOUTH SHIELDS.

A difficulty having arisen between the Tyne Steam Fishing Boat Owners' Association and the National Sailors' and Fire-

Boat Owners' Association and the National Sailors' and Fire-men's. Union respecting claims made on behalf of trawl fisher-men and shoremen, and negotiations between the parties having failed to effect a settlement, it was agreed to refer the matter to an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 5th February, granting an increase of 10d. a day on the several rates of pay to fishermen when at sea, and 6d. a day on the several rates of pay when not at sea. He disallowed the claims in respect of shoremen, one of these claims being withdrawn. withdrawn.

# CORPORATION WORKERS, ROTHERHAM.

A difference having arisen respecting an application made by the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers for an advance of wages on behalf of destructor men in the employ of the Rotherham Corporation, and negotiations between the parties proving unsuccessful, it was agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. arbitration

arbitration. Mr. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was accordingly appointed, and issued his award on 7th February, deciding that the Corporation's offer to increase the wages from  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $7\frac{2}{3}d$ . per hour (provided that the men destroy not less than 65 tons of refuse per day), and also to grant an additional war bonus of 1s. per week should be accepted.

### PAINTERS, AYR.

PAINTERS, AYR. In January application was made to the Department by the master and operative painters at Ayr for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide certain matters in dispute. Professor Irvine, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 5th February, deciding that on and after 1st January the standard rate of wages in the painting trade in the Ayr district shall be 10d. per hour, being an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour on the rate of wages in force prior to that date.

### PAINTERS. PERTH.

PAINTERS, PERTH. On 3rd January joint application was made to the Department for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide certain questions in dispute between the master and operative painters at Perth. Professor J. W. Irvine, K.C., the arbiter appointed, issued his award on 31st January, and decided that on and after 1st January, the standard rate of wages shall be 94d. per hour, being an increase of 2d. per hour on the rate of wages in force prior to that date. prior to that date.

# GASMEN IN STEEL WORKS, NEATH.

His Honour Judge H. Y. Stanger, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to deal with a difference that had arisen respecting the tonnage rates to be paid to gasmen in the melting shop of a certain steel works at Morrison (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 38), issued his award on 2nd February, deciding that the tonnage rates should be increased by three farthings per ton.

# CORPORATION EMPLOYEES, BIRKENHEAD. .

Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to decide a claim made by the National Amalgamated Union of Engine-men, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers for an increase of wages and reduced working hours on behalf of drivers, fire-men and trimmers employed at the waterworks of the Birken-head Corporation (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 38), issued his award on 10th Learning increases of action head Corporation (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 58), issued his award on 18th January, granting increases of wages of 3s. 6d. per week to drivers, 2s. 6d. per week to firemen, and 2s. per week to trimmers, but disallowing the claim in respect of reduced working hours having regard to the abnormal conditions resulting from the war.

# ELECTRICAL WORKERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to deal with a claim made by the Electrical Trades Union for an advance of wages to their members at Birmingham to  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . per

hour (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 38), issued his award on 29th January, and decided that the minimum rate to be paid to electrical wiremen in the Birmingham district shall be 10d. per hour.

77

### BRASSWORKERS, BIRMINGHAM.

BRASSWORKERS, BIRMINGHAM. Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to decide certain matters in dispute between the Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., Birmingham, and certain classes of their employers, members of the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 38), issued his award on 3rd February, deciding that the Union had failed to establish their claim, but that all moulders in the firm's employ not receiving 45s. per week should be brought up to that rate.

# ENGINEERS ON SUBMARINES, CLYDE DISTRICT.

Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to decide a questions of difference that had arisen between the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association and Messrs. Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers regarding certain allowances to be paid to engineers working on board submarines during construction and on trial trips (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 38), issued his award on 18th January, deciding the matters in dispute.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to decide a claim made by the Electrical Trades Union for payment of travelling, &c., allowances to certain of their members employed at the Walker Shipyard of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whit-worth & Co., Ltd. (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 38), issued his award on 18th January, deciding that the claim had not been established.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, MANCHESTER. Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to decide a difference that had arisen between the parties in connection with the application of an award issued by the Committee on Production regarding the wages to be paid to carpenters and joiners employed at the works of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Openshaw, as to the demarcation between bonâ-fide constructional building work and work incidental to the business of the firm (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 38), issued his award on 18th January, deciding the points in dispute.

PAINTERS, GLASGOW. Professor J. W. Irvine, K.C., the arbiter appointed to decide certain matters in dispute between master and operative painters at Glasgow (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 39), issued his award on 28th January, and decided that on and after 1st January the standard rate of wages in the house painting trade in Glasgow shall be 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour, being an increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour on the standard rate of wages in force prior to that date.

IRONGRINDERS, DUNDEE Sheriff Loutit Laing, the arbiter appointed to decide a claim made by the General Ironfitters' Association to two firms at Dundee for a war advance or bonus on behalf of irongrinders and a complaint regarding the use of the grinders' machines by fitters during overtime (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 39), issued his award on 31st January, deciding that fitters should not be entitled to use the grinding machines during overtime, except in cases of emergency. The application for a war bonus was withdrawn by the Union.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, GLASGOW. A dispute having arisen between the Scottish Steel Makers' Wages Association and the Electrical Trades Union regarding certain points in a proposed code of working rules, and negotia-tions between the parties proving unsuccessful, it was agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, and the Chief Industrial Com-missioner has according appointed Sheriff A. O. M. Masterarie missioner has accordingly appointed Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., to act as arbitrator.

# FETTLERS, SUNDERLAND.

FETTLERS, SUNDERLAND. Messrs. William Doxford & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland, and the National Union of Gas and General Workers being unable to agree upon a claim made by the latter for an advance of wages on behalf of the fettlers employed in the firm's brassfoundry, it was agreed between the parties to refer the matter to arbitra-tion, and Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., has accordingly been appointed to act as arbitrator.

ENGINEERS, OLDHAM. A difficulty having arisen between Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Ltd., Oldham, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers re-specting the piece rate to be paid for one of the operations in the production of certain gaines for fuses, and negotiations between the parties having failed to result in a settlement, the matter was referred to the Department, who have appointed Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., to act as arbitrator in the matter.

# ENGINEERING TRADES, LEYLAND.

ENGINEERING TRADES, LEYLAND. A dispute having arisen between Messrs. Leyland Motors, Ltd., and the unions representing certain classes of skilled men in their employ regarding a claim made for an advance of wages, and negotiations having failed to result in a settlement, the parties agreed to refer the matter to the decision of an arbitrator. Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., has accordingly been appointed to act in that capacity.

PAINTERS, STOCKPORT. On 28th January joint application was made to the Depart-ment for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide certain matters in dispute between the master and operative painters at Stockport, and Sir William Robinson has accordingly been appointed to act in that capacity.

# COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

The Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government to inquire into the best steps to be taken to ensure the fullest pro-ductive power of employees in engineering and shipbuilding establishments, and whose reference was subsequently extended to deal with the avoidance of stoppages on work for Government purposes (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1915, page 83, and August, 1915, page 280), have issued decisions on further cases which have been referred to them. Full particulars of these cannot be given owing to lack of space, but the following are summaries of certain of the cases :--

IRONFOUNDERS, SHEFFIELD (ISSUED 10TH JANUARY) .- In March. 1915, the men concerned, in common with the other skilled section of the engineering trades, received an advance of wages of 4s. per week on time rates and 10 per cent. on piece rates. The application before the Committee was for a further advance of wages of 6s. per week and an equivalent advance on piece prices. In all the circumstances of the case the Committee found that the claim for a further advance had not been established.

IRONFOUNDERS, CLECKHEATON (ISSUED 10TH JANUARY) .- The claimants in this case received in common with other trades, an advance in wages of 2s. per week in April, 1915, and a further advance of 1s. per week in June, 1915. The present application was for a "war bonus" of 5s. per week, and the Committee, after taking all the circumstances into consideration, found that the claim for a further advance had not been established.

LABOURERS, ENGINEERING TRADES, SHEFFIELD (ISSUED 10TH JANUARY).—In March, 1915 (when the minimum rate was 23s. 6d.), an advance of wages of 3s. per week was granted to the men concerned for the period of the war. Shortly afterwards the skilled sections of the engineering trade received an advance of 4s. per week. The present claim was for an advance of 2s. 6d., the previous advance to be continued to be paid. The Committee decided that the minimum rate of 23s. 6d. should be advanced 1s.

MESSRS. GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, LTD., ROGERSTONE MESSRS. GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, LTD., ROGERSTONE (ISSUED 12TH JANUARY).—Following an agreement made between the South Wales Steel Makers' Association and the British Steel Smelters', &c., Association, the firm, although not connected with the Employers' Association, agreed to pay war bonuses on the same scale. A further agreement was subsequently made same scale. A further agreement was subsequently made between the two associations cancelling the previous arrange-ment, and substituting a revised scale of war bonus. The firm intimated that they were prepared to accept the revised scale only if an upper limit of wage was fixed, and suggesting 60s. per week as the limit. The Committee decided that the firm should adopt the scale, but that the bonus should not be payable to workpeople earning over 60s. per week. In eases where the earnings exceed 60s., but are less than 66s., the bonus payable should be such amount as will bring the aggregate payment up to 66s.

IRON ORE UNLOADERS-MESSRS. GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, IRON ORE UNLOADERS—MESSRS. GUEST, KLEN & NETLEFOLDS, LTD., DOWLATS (ISSUED 12TH.JANUARY).—In January, 1915, the men concerned were paid a day rate of 4s. 4d., plus a percentage (7 per cent.). They subsequently received advances in sliding scale percentage, "war bonus" of 2s. per week, plus 2d. per day on the standard rate, amounting in all to approximately 15s. 24d. per week. The Committee decided that the men had not estabper week. The Committee decided that the men had not call lished a claim for a further advance or for a revision of the present system of unloading the iron ore.

AEROPLANE OPERATIVES, LONDON (ISSUED 12TH JANUARY) .-AEROPLANE OPERATIVES, LONDON (ISSUED 12TH JANOARY).— Application was made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and other trade unions for a uniform minimum wage of 1s. per hour and a recognised code of working rules for the London District. The Committee made certain recommendations, but they decided that the claims advanced for general adoption had not been established.

INCE FORGE COMPANY, LTD., WIGAN (ISSUED 15TH JANUARY).— The men concerned, members of the National Union of Gas-workers and General Labourers, applied for an advance of wages to forge labourers, a reduction of the hours of labour constituting a full week, and for alteration in the rates of payment for over-time. The Committee decided that the wages of men now rated at 24s. should be advanced 1s. per week, that no alteration be made in the present weekly hours, that overtime should be paid for at "time and a quarter."

CALLENDER'S CABLE & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LTD., BELVE-DERE (ISSUED 19TH JANUARY).—Claims made by Workers' Union for certain advances of wages and alterations in working conditions. The Committee decided that machinists and day workers at present The Committee decided that machinists and day workers at present rated at 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d, per hour (exclusive of 1d, per hour war wage at present paid) shall be rated at 7d, per hour (exclusive of war wage advance of 1d, per hour), that crane drivers shall be paid not less than 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d, per hour (exclusive of any war wage or bonus they may be receiving). The firm agreed to pay double time for work done from 6 a.m. till midnight on Sunday, if it became necessary to have a recognized Sunday shift. to have a recognised Sunday shift.

BRICKLAYERS-DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., LTD., DUKINFIELD (ISSUED 19TH JANUARY).—A proposal to pay a "war bonus" of 3s. per week was submitted by the firm to the Ministry of Munitions, but the Minister intimated that he was not prepared to sanction the payment of the "war bonus." The Committee decided that the claim had not been established.

JUTE WORKERS, DUNDEE (ISSUED 20TH JANUARY) .- Since the JUTE WORKERS, DUNDEE (ISSUED 20TH JANUARY).—Since the outbreak of war the workpeople concerned received approximately 4s. per week advance of wages. The present claim was for an increase of 10 per cent., with a minimum of 2s. per week, and for a reduction in the working hours and other matters. The Com-mittee decided that the claim for an advance of wages and revision of the "war bonus" agreement had not been established, and that under existing circumstances the reduction should not be made in the working hours.

THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO WORKS, WEYMOUTH (ISSUED 20TH JANUARY).—In February, 1915, the workpeople concerned (skilled engineering trades) received advances of 2s. per week on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece rates. The present claim was for an advance of 10 per cent. The Committee decided that the time rates of wages should be advanced 2s. per week.

ENGINEERS' OUT-WORKING ALLOWANCE, HALIFAX (ISSUED 20TH JANUARY).—The present claim was for an increase in out-working allowance from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. The Committee decided that the payment of 2s. 6d. should not be changed, but that special consideration should be given to exceptional cases as and when they arise.

MESSES, WARING & GILLOW, LTD., LONDON (ISSUED 24TH JANUARY).—The National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Asso-ciation, some of whose members in the employ of the firm were clation, some of whose members in the employ of the hird were temporarily suspended owing to lack of work caused by a break-down of machinery, claimed that Belgians should have been dis-charged. The Committee decided that the Association had failed to establish their claim that Belgian employees engaged in a dif-ferent section of the works should have been selected for temporary suspension

ELECTRICIANS, SOUTHAMPTON (ISSUED 24TH JANUARY).—The men concerned have since the outbreak of the war received in-creased overtime allowances—viz., double time for all work done after 5 p.m., and in March, 1915, they received an advance of wages of 4s. per week. The present claim was for a further advance of wages of 4s. per week, and the Committee decided that the claim had not been established.

MESSRS. F. SAGE & Co., LTD., LONDON (ISSUED 24TH JANUARY). —The United French Polishers' London Society claimed that certain of their members employed by the firm in "doping" cer-tain of the parts of aircraft should be paid 10d. per hour, that being the rate paid by the firm to skilled painters. Originally the firm (being unable to arrange for the employment of women) em-ployed their painters on work requiring the application of dope, but subsequently they employed French polishers. The Com-mittee decided that the men's claim had not been established.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, LTD., LINCOLN (ISSUED 267H JANUARY).—The firm employ semi-skilled machinists to make hub plates for field kitchens at rates of wages lower than the recognised district rate for skilled turners. The work was originally done by turners, and the Amalgamated Society of Engi-neers claimed that, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Schedule II. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, the semi-skilled men should it was the 11. of the Munitions of War Act, 1910, the semi-skilled near should be paid at the higher rate. The Committee decided it was the custom of the shop previous to the war to give to semi-skilled machinists repetition work similar in character to that in ques-tion, and that the claim had not been established.

MESSES. REA TRANSPORT Co., LTD., BRISTOL (ISSUED 26TH JANUARY).—On the outbreak of the war the men concerned received an advance of wages of 2s. 6d. per week. In February, 1915, they participated in a port increase of 5s. per week. The present claim was for a further advance of 7s. 6d. a week in the case of seamen, winchmen, and captains in the firm's employ. The Committee decided that the wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 2s. 6d. a week.

shall be advanced 2s. 6d, a week. BOILER SCALERS, BRISTOL (ISSUED 26TH JANUARY).—In July, 1914, an agreement was arrived at between the Bristol, Avon-mouth and Portishead Association of Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing and Marine Engineering Employers and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, fixing, *inter alia*, for two years the daily rate of pay of boiler scalers at 7s. 6d. per day from Mondays to Fridays and 5s. 6d. on Saturdays. In February, 1915, the men were granted a "war bonus" of 6d. per day. The present application was for an advance of wages of 1s. per day to men covered by the above agreement, and the Committee decided that the wages should be advanced by 4d. per day. per day.

per day. SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS, TYNE (ISSUED 26TH JANUARY).— The present application was with respect to payment for meal hours to workmen engaged on warships and other Government vessels in H.M. Floating Dock "Medway" at Jarrow Slake, in the river Tyne. The Committee decided that the men shall receive an allowance of 6d. per meal when it is not possible for them to land for meals, unless adequate accommodation is provided for the supply of hot water and the warming of food; and that, if landed for meals, the men shall be entitled to the full meal-time from landing at the jetty until their return to the same.

CLAYTON, SON & CO., LTD., INVERGORDON (ISSUED 26TH JANUARY).—Certain men employed by the firm (whose head-quarters are at Leeds) in the erection of oil tanks at Inver-gordon, claimed an advance of 10 per cent. on the rates, time to be made up to a full week of 53 hours, if a man is prevented

# February, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

from putting in these hours owing to wet or dark weather; pay-ment of fares home and back at Christmas; payment of fare home after working six months; payment of a board and lodging allow-ance of 17s. 6d. per week. The men have had an advance of wages of 3s. per week under the Leeds District Agreement. The firm agreed to make up the hours to 53 per week, and they pro-vide lodging accommodation, together with a cook, assistant, and the requisite apparatus. The Committee find that a further advance of 5 per cent. on the existing rates shall be given, and that in addition to the fare to the job at starting and the fare home on completion, the firm should in this instance allow the men half fares home and back at Christmas, provided a man has been engaged on the work for a reasonable period.

IRONFOUNDERS—OLD FOUNDRY, CARMARTHEN (ISSUED 26TH JANUARY).—In the spring of 1915 the moulders concerned received an advance of 3s. per week, with the understanding that if application were made in three months' time for a further advance of 1s. per week, such application would be considered. The present claim was for an advance of 3s. per week, and the Committee decided that the men concerned should receive an advance of 1s. per week.

COPPER WORKERS-SWANSEA (ISSUED 28TH JANUARY).-The COPPER WORKERS—SWANSEA (ISSUED 28TH JANUARY).—The present application was for an advance of wages of 25 per cent. over and above the increases awarded under the Committee's finding of 27th May. The Committee decided that men receiving a bonus of 3s. per week under the above finding shall receive a further bonus of 2s. per week, those receiving 2s. a week shall receive a further bonus of 3s. per week, and youths and boys shall receive a further 1s. per week.

BRASSWORKERS—KILMARNOCK (ISSUED 28TH JANUARY).—In the spring of 1915 the men concerned received an advance of wages of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d, per hour, or 3s. per week on time rates, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on piece rates. In the case of men rated at 34s. per week and under the advance was 4s. per week. The present claim was for a "war bonus" of 2s. per week. The Committee decided that an advance of 1d are bone was 1s are made at its enter and 21 are advance of  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . per hour, or 1s. per week on time rates, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on piece rates should be given.

# TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

# TAILORING TRADE.

# GREAT BRITAIN. OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of their powers under the above Act, the Board In pursuance of their powers under the above Act, the Board of Trade have made an Order, dated 20th January, 1916, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) on 19th July, 1915, for male and female workers in certain branches of the Retail Bespoke Tailoring trade, and the minimum rates of wages for female workers in the Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring trade, as varied by the above Trade Board on 19th July, 1915.\*

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-nentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those nade in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 20th January at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade is a fine not exceeding  $\pounds 20$  for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infimity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

# PAPER BOX TRADE. IRELAND.

# PROPOSAL TO VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

The Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland) gave notice on 12th February, 1916, that they proposed to vary the minimum time-rate of wages fixed in November, 1912, for female workers, other than learners, in the Paper Box-making trade. The rate at present in force is 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour, and the Trade Board's proposal is to vary the rate to 3d. an hour. The Trade Board also propose to vary certain of the minimum rates of wages fixed for female learners in the trade. The Trade Board will consider any objections to the proposed variations which may be lodged with them within three months from 14th February, 1916. Objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. The Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland) gave notice on 12th

# NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 to 1915. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

# DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance Jumpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether conbutions are payable :--The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in

• See LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1915, page 271.

the shaping of rubber, vulcanite, ebonite, &c. (Application 352.)

This decision reverses decision B 932 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for September, 1912), in so far as the two may conflict

may conflict. 1534. Workmen engaged in repairing lock gates constructed wholly or mainly of iron or steel which are removed from their positions for repair. This decision modifies decisions B 654 and B 655 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for August, 1912). 1535. Workmen described as lace-curtain machine inside hards. (Application 251)

1535. Workmen described as lace-curtain machine inside hands. (Application 351.)
This decision reverses decision B 797 (1) ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for August, 1912).
1537. Workmen who are employed in an establishment which is engaged wholly or mainly in the repair of vehicles, and who are engaged in making iron and steel hardware in connection with such repair work.

and who are engaged in making from and steel hardware in connection with such repair work. This decision modifies decision B 1295 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for April, 1913). 1538. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of pit cages.

(Application 353). B. The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable

1535. Workmen engaged in the initial active of pointailent magnets for electrical instruments and for magnetos. (Applition 350.)
1536. Workmen employed in a forging establishment and engaged in cutting steel bars into short lengths, heating in furnaces, piercing with hydraulic presses, reheating and nosing shell. (Application 354.)
CORRECTION.—Decision A 1012 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for October, 1912) should read "Workmen engaged in making ammunition belts for maxim guns."
Note.—Where no reference is given to an application, the question has been decided by the Umpire without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.
(2) of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

# APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS. **JANUARY**, 1916.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*	
Baldock (Herts.)	N. Macfadyen, 123, Norton Way, Letchworth	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.	
Clonaslee (Queen's Co.)	D. J. Hanafin, Clonaslee	Clonaslee Dispensary, during Dispensary hours	
Edinburgh, North	G. J. R. Carruthers, 4A, Melville Street, Edinburgh	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.	
Edinburgh, South	J. Burnet, 6, Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.	
Lytham (Lancs.)	G. H. Wyse, 12, Park Street, Lytham	Weekdays, 2–3 p.m.	

NOTE.-Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the esidence of the Certifying Surgeon.

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JANUARY.

[All the United Kingdom Oficial Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, Lond m, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Ofice (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh: or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.]

# UNITED KINGDOM.

Military Service Act, 1916. Act. [5 & 6 Geo. 5, ch. 104: price 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.] The Military Service (Regulations) Order, 1916. [S.R.O., 1916. No. 53: price 1d.] Circular relating to the Constitution, Functions and Procedure of Local Tribunals. [Stationery Office publication: price 1d.] publication : price 1d.]

List of Certified Occupations. [Stationery Office publication : price 1d.]

Inter of Contract Occupations. [Stationery Office publication : price 1d.]
Report on Recruiting. [Cd. 8149 : price 1d.]
Statement of the Measures adopted to intercept the Sea-borne Commerce of Germany. Miscellaneous. No. 2 (1916). [Cd. 8145 : price 1d.]
Mines and Quarries, 1914. Part III. Output. Coal, coke, copper, iron, lead, &c. Home Office. [Cd. 8141 : price 2½d.]
Output of Coal in the United Kingdom. Return showing the estimated quantities of coal raised in each of the quarters, March, June and September, 1915. Board of Trade. [H.C. 389 : price ½d.]

price <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.] Coal Mining Organisation Committee. Second General Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the conditions prevailing in the coal mining industry due to the war. Home Office. [Cd. 8147 : price  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ .]

• Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less

 80
 IIIE DOMMED OF IMME OF IMME.

 Health of Munition Workers' Committee, Memorandum No. 2.

 Welfare Supervision. [Cd. 8151 : price 1d.]

 Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Report by the Board of Trade respecting their proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, during the year ended 27th July, 1915. [H.C. 426 : price ½d.]

 Merchant Shipping Casualties. Return showing the number and net tonnage of British merchant ships and fishing vessels reported to the Board of Trade as totally lost between the 4th August, 1914, and the 31st October, 1915, by enemy action and by ordinary marine casualties. [H.C. 430 : price ½d.]

 Agricultural Statistics, 1914. Part IV. Imports and Exports of Corn, Live Stock and other Agricultural Produce. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 8152 : price 5d.]

 Deaths from Starvation or accelerated by Privation (England and Wales). Return for 1914. Local Government Board. [H.C. 395 : price 2<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.]

 Merceases in Rental of Small Dwelling-Houses in Industrial Districts in Scotland. Departmental Committee. Minutes of Evidence, with appendices and index. [Cd. 8154 : price 1s. 1d.]

 Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Act for the year 1914. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 8100 : price 4d.]

# BRITISH DOMINIONS.

CANADA.—The Labour Gazette, December, 1915. Industrial and labour conditions, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, prices, trade disputes and industrial accidents during November; Manitoba and Ontario labour legislation in 1915. [Ottawa : J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.] —Saskatchewan: The Public Service Monthly, December, 1015.

1915.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. Labour Bulletin, No. 10, April-June, 1915. Unemployment, prices, disputes, wages, free employ-ment bureau, operations under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts, &c. Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics, September 1915. Trade Unions, unemployment, wages, disputes, prices and cost of living, &c. [Melbourne : McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers] Printers.]

The Industrial Gazette, October, 1915. NEW SOUTH WALES.

Printers.] NEW SOUTH WALES. The Industrial Gazette, October, 1915.
Dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, emergency legislation, arbitration proceedings, labour exchanges, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.] VICTORIA. Wages Board Determinations, 1915, showing in brackets the dates of Determinations cancelled thereby. Brick, 29th October (20th February, 1914). Tanners, 4th November (8th January, 1915). Undertakers, 9th November (5th December, 1912). Furniture, 9th November (11th July, 1911). Furniture (Wire Mattress), 9th November (12th July, 1912). Furniture (Wood Mantelpiece or Overmantel), 9th November (11th October, 1911). Ovenmakers, 10th November (21st May, 1912). Plumbers, 12th November (12th July, 1912). Firmiture (Wood Mantelpiece, 15th November (21st May, 1912). Plumbers, 1911). Ovenmakers, 10th November (21st May, 1912). Plumbers, 1914). Electro-Platers, 15th November (19th August, 1914). Electro-Platers, 15th November (9th August, 1912). Saddlery, 19th November (22rd July, 1912). South Austratin.—Wages Board Determination. Tanners and Curriers, dated 27th September, 1915. QUENSLAND.—Industrial Peace Act Awards, 1915. Brisbane Bread and Pastry Cooking Trade, Appeal. Gas Workers, Northern Division, dated 2nd November. Blacksmiths, Strikers, de., Townsville District, Submission. Cooks, South-Eastern Division, dated 12th November, cancelling that of 28th July, 1910. —Thirtieth Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies,

1910. —Thirtieth Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building Societies and Trade Unions, 1914-15. [Brisbane : A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.] NEW ZEALAND.—Journal of the Department of Labour, Novem-ber, 1915. Condition of trade and employment as at 31st October, 1915, current retail prices, accidents, persons assisted to employ-ment. &c. [Wellington : John Mackay, Government Printer.] —Report on Cost of Living, 1891-1914. Being an Inquiry into the course of retail prices during the period 1891-1914, with monthly tables showing increases during war period—July, 1914, to August, 1915. By Malcolm Fraser, Government Statistician. [Wellington : John Mackay, Government Printer.]

# FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES. INTERNATIONAL.—Bulletin des Internationalen Arbeitsamtes, No. 9-10, 1915: [Jena : Gustav Fischer.] Bulletin of the International Labour Office, English Edition. Vol. X., numbers 3 and 4, 1915. [Pioneer Press, Ltd., 3, New Road, Woolwich.] International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, January, 1916. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.] International Review of Agricultural Economics, January, 1916. Proposal for Italian Bill to extend compulsory insurance to accidents in agricultural labour; French law of October 16th, 1915, on the purchase and sale of wheat and flour for the supply of the civil population. International Institute of Agriculture. the civil population. [Rome.]

[Rome.] UNITED STATES.—Department of Labour Bulletins. No. 180, October, 1915. The Boot and Shoe Industry in Massachusetts as a Vocation for Women. No. 181, October. 1915. Wholesale Prices, 1890-1914. Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, January, 1916. Strikes and lock-outs, July to November, 1915; unemployment in New York City, immigra-

tion, scientific management and labour, &c. [Washington: Government Printing Office.] —Twenty-sixth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States. Year ended 30th June, 1913. Division of Statistics. [Washington: Government Printing Office.] —Massachusetts. Thirty-first Quarterly Report on Unemploy-ment in Massachusetts. Quarter ending 30th September, 1915. FRANCE.—Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, September-October, 1915. Wholesale prices in September and October, labour disputes in September and October, economic indices in second quarter of 1915. Ministry of Labour. [Paris : Berger-Levrault.]

and October, labour disputes in September and October, economic indices in second quarter of 1915. Ministry of Labour. [Paris : Berger-Levrault] GERMANY.—Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, December, 1915. Employment in November, effect of war on trade unions, miners' wages in second quarter. Department of Labour Statistics, Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin : Carl Heymann : price 1d.] AUSTRIA. — Soziale Rundschau, October-November, 1915. Labour exchanges in July and August, unemployment in trade unions June-September. Department of Labour Statistics of Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna : Alfred Hölder : price 4d.] Traty.—Annuario Statistico Italiano, Anno 1914. Wholesale and retail prices, trade unions, wages and hours, labour dis-putes. General Department of Statistics and Labour, 1915. [Rome : G. Bertero & Co. : price 2s. 5d.] —Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro (Fortnightly series), 1st and 16th January, 1916. Labour disputes and retail prices in Novem-ber, labour disputes in second half of December (Monthly Series), September-October, 1915. Inquiry into prices in 1914, labour disputes (detailed reports). Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 3d. each part.] —Annali del Credito e della Previdenza—Atti del Consiglio della Previdenza e della Assicurazione Sociale, Sessione del 1915. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1915. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 3s. 8d.]. HOLAND.—Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st December, 1915. Wholesale and retail prices in December, trade unions on 1st January, 1915, employment, un-employment insurance, labour exchanges, labour disputes in November. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague : Gebroe-ders Belinfante : price 2d.] —Verslag over het Haventoezicht uitgeoefend in 1914. Labour

employment insurance, labour exchanges, labour disputes in November. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague : Gebroe-ders Belinfante : price 2d.]
—Verslag over het Haventoezicht uitgeoefend in 1914. Labour Division of Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [The Hague, 1915.]
—Overzicht van de Verslagen der Kamers van Arbeid over 1914. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1915. [The Hague : Gebroeders Belinfante.]
—Beknopt overzicht van den Omvang der Vakbeweging op 1 Januari, 1915 (Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland, No. 222). Central Statistical Bureau, 1915. [The Hague : Gebroeders Belinfante.]
Swedden.—Sociala Meddelanden, No. 12. Royal Decree on maximum prices for barley, oats and rye; retail prices in November. Department of Social Affairs. [Stockholm : P. A. Norstedt & Söner : price 2d.]
DENMARK.—Statistisk Aarbog, 1915. Workpeople's insurance, unemployment and unemployment insurance, strikes and lockouts, hours of labour in agriculture and industry, wages, trade unions, household budgets, &c. Statistical Department, 1915. [Copenhagen : Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag : price 2s. 3d.]
—Statistiske Efterretninger, 28th December, 1915, and 20th Januari 1916. Wages of semiculture in version 1915.

2s. 3d.] -Statistiske Efterretninger, 28th December, 1915, and 20th January, 1916. Wages of agricultural workers in 1915, unemploy-ment in October, retail prices in December and January. Statis-tical Department. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.] -Arbejderoverenskomster i Danmark den 1. August, 1915 (Statistiske Meddelelser, IV., 49). Statistical Department, 1916. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag: price 1s. 8d.]

1s. 8d.] —Social Forsorg, January, 1916. Unemployment in October. Danish Workmen's Insurance Council and the Unemployment Inspector's Department. [Hellerup: V. L. Faber.] SPAIN.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, December, 1915. Labour disputes in November, 1915, retail prices. Labour Department. [Madrid: D. V. Suárez: price 2½d.] CHILE.—Anuario Estadístico de la Republica de Chile, 1914, Vol. I. Demografia, Vol. IX. Commercio y Comunicaciones, 1a Parte.—Movimiento Maritimo. Central Statistical Office, 1915. [Santiago de Chile.] [Santiago de Chile.] 1915.

# CONSULAR REPORTS

CONSULAR REPORTS. Consular Reports, Annual Series, No. 5525, Bordeaux, 1914. Effect of the war on prices, statistics of industries, &c. [Cd. 7620-135: price 3½d.] No. 5540. Portland, Oregon District, 1914. Mines and minerals, proposed new industries, labour con-ditions, &c. [Cd. 7620-150: price 5d.] No. 5542. Boston, 1914. Principal manufactures and industries, labour conditions in boot and shoe industry, Minimum Wage Commission, &c. [Cd. 7620-152: price 4d.] No. 5543. Baltimore District (com-prising the States of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia), 1914. Unemployed, deaths in coal mines, immigration, &c. [Cd. 7620-153: price 3½d.] No. 5544. Odessa, 1914. Agricul-ture, trade and commerce, public health, &c. [Cd. 7620-154: price 5d.] price 5d.7

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. PONNONEY, LTD., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies, in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. FISHER UNWIN, LOBGON, W.C. Printed by WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C.—Price 1d.—February, 1916