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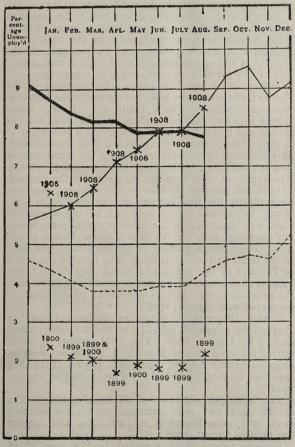
## EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

\_\_ Thin Curve=1908. - Thick Curve=1909. \_\_\_\_ Dotted Curve=Mean of 1899-1908.

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the years 1899-1908

with the dates thereof.



The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. For August, 1909, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 697,268 members in the following trades:—

Building... ... 59,603
Coal Mining ... 139,740
Engineering ... 171,166
Shipbuilding ... 57,672
Other Metal Trades ... 41,155
Textiles ... ... 116,383 59,603 | Paper, Printing & Book-binding ... ... 59,098 171,166 | Woodworking and Fur-nishing ... 35,584 41,155 | Miscellaneous ... ... 16,867 Total ... 697,268

#### STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN AUGUST.

[In addition to the 2,968 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 3,609 were received from employers relating to 1,092,068 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 6,577 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in August was, on the whole, rather better than in July. The metal group of trades—pig iron, iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding—all showed some improvement. There was the usual seasonal decline in the tailoring and printing trades.

As compared with a year ago, there was an improve-ment in all the principal industries. This is particularly noticeable in the linen and most of the other textile trades, except cotton spinning.

In the 416 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 697,268 making Returns, 53,918 (or 7.7 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of August, 1909, compared with 7.9 at the end of July, 1909, and 8.5 per cent. at the end of August, 1908.

No considerable labour disputes or changes in rates of wages occurred during August.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry showed a slight improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended August and 4.93 a year ago. All three periods were affected to about the same extent by holidays, and in England and Wales time was lost in August and July, 1909, owing to disputes.

Iron Mining.—Employment continued fairly good, and, taking holidays into account, showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended August 21st was 5.78 as compared with

5-73 a month ago and 5-71 a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.— Employment in this industry during August was moderate. It was, however, better than both a month ago and a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 21,900 workpeople showed 293 furnaces in blast at the

end of August, 1909, as compared with 285 in July, 1909, and 270 in August, 1908.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works was moderate. It showed an improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended August 21st, 1909, at the works from which Returns were received was 2'1 per cent. more than a month ago, and 3.2 per cent. more than in August, 1908.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good, and was better than a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns, 444 tinplate and

steel sheet mills were working at the end of August, 1909, as compared with 446 a month ago and 437 a

Engineering Trades. - Employment during August continued slack, but showed some improvement as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 171,166 reported 11'3 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 12'1 per cent. in the previous month, and 12.2 per cent. a year ago.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment continued bad. It showed a slight improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Branches of Trade Unions with 57,672 members reported 23'3 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 23'9 per cent.

a month ago, and 25.1 per cent. a year ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in the spinning branch continued quiet. It showed some improvement as compared with a year ago. Organised short time to the extent of 151 hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton during August, 1908 and 1909, and July, 1909. In the weaving branch employment continued slack, with much waiting for warps; it was somewhat worse than a month ago, but showed improvement as compared with a year ago.

Woollen Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 26,887 workpeople in the week ending August 21st showed a decrease of 1 o per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.5 per cent. as compared with a

Worsted Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 46,151 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 49,626 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 17.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, and

was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 17,458 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed an increase of o'I per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 6.9

per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade. — Employment continued fairly good generally, and was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,990 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 11 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment continued moderate, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,133 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of

10.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,909 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase o 10.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

than a year ago.

Hat Trade.—Employment in the Silk hat trade was moderate, and in the Felt hat trade fairly good. In both branches it was better than a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment was moderate, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a

people in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 1'o per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of o'9 per cent. compared with

Other Leather Trades .- Employment continued fair; it was rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4'1 per cent. of unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 4.6 per cent. in July, and 7.5 per cent. a year ago.

Paper Making Trades. — Employment in these trades

was fairly good, and rather better than a month ago and

a year ago.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment continued slack on the whole, and with letterpress printers it was much worse than a month ago, the usual seasonal decline having taken place in August. Compared with a year ago there was little general change. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed in the printing trades at the end of August was 7·1 as compared with 5·0 in July and 7·1 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 7.1, 7.8 and 7.8 respectively.

Building Trades.- Employment continued slack, but was rather better than a month ago and a year ago.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades. - Employment during August continued bad generally, and showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago. With coachmakers employment continued fairly good. Trade Unions with a membership of 35,584 reported 7.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 7·1 per cent. a month ago, and 8·2 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment was bad, and worse than

a month ago and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,487 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed a decline of 9.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 11.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Pottery, Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment in the Pottery trade continued bad, but showed some improvement as compared with a month ago. It was worse than a year ago. It was moderate in the Brick and Tile trades, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Agricultural Labour .- Work on the land was considerably hindered by wet weather during the latter part of August, and many day labourers lost time in consequence. The supply of these men was fully equal to the demand.

Dock and Riverside Labour. — Employment was fair

generally in London, but was not so good as in July; it was better than a year ago. At Liverpool employment was slack, but at the other principal ports it was fair generally, and, on the whole, better than a month ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the four weeks ended August 28th was 12,005, a decrease of 3.1 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1.4 per cent. as compared with August, 1908.

Trade Disputes .- Thirty-nine disputes began in August, as compared with 41 in the previous month, and 16 in August, 1908. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during August, 1909, was 32,527, or 136,863 less than in July, 1908, and 8,316 more than in August,

The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 261,200 working days, or 675,000 less than in July, 1909, and 133,200 less than in August, 1908.

Definite results were reported in the case of 38 disputes, new and old, directly involving 9,123 persons. Of these 38 disputes, 5 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 18 in favour of employers; 15 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking

effect in August affected 13,100 workpeople, of whom 250 received advances, and 12,850 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were reduced were 6,400 puddlers and millmen in the North of England and West of Scotland, and over 3,000 steel melters, &c., in various districts. The total computed effect of all the year ago. Returns from firms employing 65,233 work- changes reported was a decrease of over £420 per week

## EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE CLOTHING TRADES.

THE Board of Trade have just published the second volume\* of the Keport of the Enquiry, instituted in 1906, into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople of the United Kingdom. The first volume was issued in April last (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April pp. 111-113) and related to the textile trades; the present deals

with the clothing trades.

The total number of workpeople employed in the United Kingdom in the trades represented in this volume is about 1,500,000, but a large number of these are working on their own account or for employers in their own homes. The schedules dealt with were issued only to employers of factory and workshop operatives, the total number of whom, according to the latest available statistics, is about 789,000, males numbering 205,000 and females 584,000. Returns were received covering 226,000 wage earners or nearly 29 per cent. of the factory and workshop operatives in these trades.

The particulars obtained as to earnings were as follows:-(1) A return showing the number of operatives employed and the total amount of wages paid in the last pay-weekt of each month in 1906, together with the total wages bill for the year; and (2) a return showing the individual earnings of workpeople classified by occupation in the last pay-week+ in September, 1906, distinguishing those who worked either less or more than full time.

Weekly Earnings in 1906.

Men.—The following Table shows the average earnings of men in each of the different industries, in the last pay-week of September, 1906, togther with the percentage numbers of men whose earnings fell within certain specified limits. The earnings given are those of men employed for a full week, exclusive of overtime, in factories and workshops.

Industry.	No. of Men working Full Time in the	er, 190	mbers of Men work- in the last pay week go5,§ whose earnings a under-mentioned imits.			Average Earn- ings			
1	veek of Sept., 1906.	Under 20s.	20s. and uxder 30s.	30s. and under 40s.	40s. and ander 50s.	50s. and under Eos.	fos. and above	for Full Time.	
Clothing Trades :-							Sec.		
Dress, Millinery, &c. (Workshop)t	98	5.1	15.3	9.2	15.3	27.6	26:5	50 II	
Dress, Millinery, &c. (Factory)	558	9.2	33.2	39'2	11.2	4.8	1.8	31 8	
Shirt, Blouse Under- clothing, &c.	1,801	14.1	38.3	30.8	11.1	3'3	2.5	29 10	
Tailoring (Bespoke)	7,010	5'I	41'0	31.8	11'0	4'1	6.4	33 6	
Tailoring (Ready- made)	3,411	6.5	37.8	36.0	13.1	2.8	3.5	31 11	
Boot and Shoe (Ready-made)	13,621	6.5	52.4	34'4	5'2	1'2	0.3	28 8	
Boot, Shoe and Clog Making (Bespoke) and Repairing	7,985	10.0	54.7	20.9	4.1	0.3	0.1	27 3	
Silk and Felt Hat	1,352	57	22'8	41'6	21'0	4'3	1.6	34 3	
Leather Glove	779	2.6	45'3	35.3	7.0	1'7	0.2	29 7	
Corset (Factory)	307	13.3	40'4	35'5	8.9	1,0	1.0	25 11	
Straw Hat and	351	5.7	36.8	29.5	8.7	7.9	11.0	35 7	
Bonnets	203	8.3	25.9	28 9	17.2	17.2	3.5	36 7	
Other Clothlng	340	10.0	46.7	23.2	11.5	4.4	3:6	30 3	
Dyeing and Cleaning	7,576	3'9	57'4	26.1	6.4	2'3	1.9	29 6	
Laundry (Factory) Laundry (Workshop)	2,662	9.8	65.2	92.7	3.0	0.3	0.1	26 2	Sec.
All above Industries	36,740	7.2	47:2	3217	8.3	2'3	*2.2	- Control of the Cont	Section 1

A large proportion of the few men employed in dressmaking workshops earn 50s, and upwards, and 25 per cent, of the men employed in workshop laundries earn less than 20s. in a full week. In the former, the high rates are those of skilled fitters and cutters, while in the latter most of the men are employed in comparatively unskilled occupations. In both dressmaking workshops and workshop laundries,

however, men form but a small fraction of the total number employed.

Women .- In most of the industries included in this Report, the majority of the workers were women, and their earnings are therefore of special importance. Their average earnings in each of the different industries in the last pay week of September, 1906, are given below, together with the percentage numbers of women in factories and workshops whose earnings fell within certain specified limits. Here again the particulars are for full-time workers only.

Industry.	No. of Women working Full Time in the	mentioned limits.						Average Earn- ings for
	last pay- week of Sept., 1906.	Under		15s. and ander 20 s.	20s. and inder 2's.	25s. and under 50s.	30s. and above	Full Time.
Clothing Trades :-		1000	a see	REAL PROPERTY.		1	18.000	HOUSE IN
Dress, Millinery, &c. (Workshop)*	25,921	£8.0	36.2	21.1	8:4	2:6	37	s. d
Dress, Millinery, &c (Factory)	5,203	12.6	39 5	30.2	11'4	3'5	2.5	15 5
Shirt, Blouse, Under- clothing, &c.	22,339	22.2	46.0	23'5	6.1	1.4	0.8	13 4
Tailoring (Bespoke)	4,245	15'4	42'4	29'3	10.3	1.0	1.0	14 2
Tailoring (Ready Made)	11,372	2+'0	4616	22.5	5'5	1.1	0.3	12 11
Boot and Shoe (Ready Made)	6,275	12'4	58.9	25'2	2.8	<b>6</b> .9	1,0,1	13 1
Boot. Shoe, and Clog Making (Bespoke) and Repairing	56	21.4	51.8	17.9	5'3	1.8	18	12 6
Silk and Felt Hat	1,135	8.1	35'0	32'3	20'5	2'4	1'7	16 4
Leather Glove	767	25'5	21.1	21.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	12 1
Corset (Factory)	2,735	28.8	48.3	19'9	2.7	0'3		12 2
Fur	587	9'4	29'0	34'4	20'1	4'2	2'9	16 7
Straw Hat & Bonnet	686	10'4	17.5	21.0	27.5	12'4	10.0	19 10
Other Clothing	1,984	26.3	41.4	24'5	6.0	1.0	0.8	12 11
Dyeing and Cleaning Laundry (Factory)	2,360	9'3	55'3	27.7	5.2	1.1	I.I	13 10
Laundry (Workshop)	15,452 2,616	12.2	52.0	20.2	4.7	0.3	0.3	12 10]
All above Industries	101,333	21.6	45.1	23.2	6.8	1.7	1.6	13 6

Except in the silk and felt hat, straw hat and bonnet and fur industries, more than half of the women in each industry named earned less than 15s. in a full week. The industries specified are seasonal in character, and the amounts stated in the Table cannot be earned in the slack weeks of the year.

Lads and Boys and Girls.-The average full time wages of lads and boys and girls employed in factories and workshops in the different industries are shown below. Employers were asked to classify all males under 20 years of age as lads and boys and all females under 18 years of age as girls, and although the classification may have presented some difficulties there is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the grouping.

✓Induştry.	and Bays Full Time	who worked in the last	Average Earnings of Girls who worked Full Fine in the last Pay-week of Sept., 1906.†		
	Fall Timers.	Half Timers.	Full Timers.	Half Timers.	
Clothing Trades - Dress, Milinery, &c.	s. d. 8 1	s. d.	s. d.	f. d.	
Dress, Milli_ery, &c (Factory)	9 11		6 4	-	
Shirt blouse, Underclothing, &c Tailoring (Bespoke)	8 11	2 2	6 9	2 6	
Tailoring (Ready Madr) Buots and Shoe (Ready Made)	9 9	3 7	5 5 6 6	3 4	
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Making (Bespeke) and Repairing	8 3		6 11		
Silk and Felt Hat Leather Glove	12 7		7 10	2 6	
Corset (Factory)	10 4		6 3		
Straw Hat and Bonnett	10 6		7 2 II 2		
Other Clothing	II 4		6 2		
Dyeing and Cleaning I aundry (Factory)	10 7		7 2 6 6	***	
Laundry (Workshop)	8 9 6	3 2	6 8	2 11	
All above industries	9 8	2 10	5 9	2 9	

<sup>\*</sup> Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into the Earnings and Hours of Labour of Workpeople of the United Kingdom. II. Clothing Trades. Cd. 4844.

If the last pay-week was a week in which employment was affected by general holdsys, strikes, lock-outs, breakdowns, or other exceptional circumstances, particulars for an ordinary week in the month were given.

Exclusive of workpeople receiving board and lodging or partial board in addition to cash wares.

addition to cash wages. \$For the Straw Hat and Boanet industry the earnings stated are for a repre-sentative week in the season.

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of workpeople receiving board and lodging or partial board in addition to cash wages.

† For the Straw Hat and Bonnet industry the earnings stated are for a representative week in the season.

† Exclusive of all unpaid apprentices on learners and of workpeople receiving board and 1 dging or partial board, in addition to cash wages.

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All Workpeople.—The earnings in the foregoing Tables are those of workpeople who worked full time in the last pay-week of September, 1906. In the following Table are given the average earnings of all workpeople included in the returns for that week, whether such workpeople worked full time or less or more than full

Industry.	those w	ho worked	of all W less or more	e than Fu	including
andustry.	Men.	Lads and Boys.	Women.	Girls.	All Work- people.
Clothing Trades:— Dress, Millinery &c. (Workshop)†	s. d. 49 10	s. d. 7 4	s. d. 13 7	s. d. 3 8	s. d.
Dress, Millinery, &c.	32 0	9 11	14 10	6 2	14 5
Shirt, Blouse, Under-	29 8	8 9	12 10	6 7	12 3
clothing, &c. Tailoring (Bespoke) Tailoring (Ready Made) Boot and Shoe	29 7 30 9 26 4	6 II 9 IO 10 2	13 4 12 5 12 5	5 5 6 3 6 6	2I 0 I4 I I8 7
(Ready Made) Boot, Shoe and Clog Making (Bespoke) and	26 2	8 3	12 3	6 11	22 5
Repairing Silk and Felt Hat Leather Glove Corset (Factory) Fur Straw Hat and Bonnet* Other Clothing Dyeing and Cleaning Laundry (Factory) Laundry (Workshop)	33 I 28 II 28 I 32 3 35 8 28 7 29 I 26 0 21 8	12 3 7 8 10 3 10 7 10 1 11 3 10 8 8 7 9 0	15 6 12 2 11 11 16 7 18 11 12 3 13 10 12 4 11 3	7 7 5 11 5 11 7 2 10 10 6 2 7 1 6 5 6 6	23 0 16 10 12 0 22 9 21 10 13 4 16 10 12 6 11 3
All above Industries	28 3	9 7	13 0	5 8	14 10

#### Annual Earnings in 1906.

The aggregate wages bill in 1906 of all the firms furnishing returns was nearly £8,100,000 for workpeople employed on their premises. The average weekly number of workpeople paid wages by these firms in the twelve weeks for which particulars were given was 217,471, which, divided into the total for the year, gives an average per head of about £37. It is, however, important to realise that in trades like the clothing trades, in which the numbers employed frequently change owing to seasonal fluctuations in demand, the average annual earnings arrived at by the above method may differ materially from the average earnings which would result if the actual earnings of each individual for the whole year were available.

In the following Table the minimum and maximum numbers paid wages in any one of the 12 specified weeks are compared with the average number paid wages in the 12 specified weeks, as shown in the returns for each of the trades included in the volume.

Industry.	Maximum bers extas perce of the a number	Minimum and Maximum num- bers expressed as percentages of the average number paid Wages.  Industry.		Minimu Maximu bers ex as perce of the a number Wa	m num- pressed entages everage er paid
	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.
Clothing Trades:— Dress, Millinery, &c. (Workshop)	80‡	111	ClothingTrades(contd) Boot, Shoe & Clog Making(Bespoke) and Repairing	99	102
Dress, Millinery, &c.	93	105	Silk and Felt Hat	98	103
(Factory) Shirt, Blouse, Un-	99	101	Leather Glove Corset (Factory) Fur	98 96 93 88	102
derclothing, &c. Tailoring (Bespoke)	94	108	Straw Hat		113
Tailoring (Ready Made)	99	102	Other Clothing Dyeing and Cleaning Laundries (Factory)	95 97	102 104 103
Boot and Shoe (Ready Made)	99	101	Laundries (Workshop)	99	103

It will be seen that, in the twelve weeks for which particulars are given in the returns, the minimum number paid wages differs very considerably from the maximum number in dress, millinery, &c., workshops,

\* For the Straw Hat and Bonnet industry the earnings stated are for a representative week in the season.

representative week in the season.

† Exclusive of all unpaid apprentices or learners, and of workpeople receiving board and lodging or partial board, in addition to cash wages.

† The minimum month was August in most districts, and was much below any other month of the year; if the next lowest months be substituted for August, the percentage would be 90

and in straw hat and bonnet manufacture, and to a smaller extent in dress, millinery, &c., factories, in bespoke tailoring and the fur industry, and for these industries especially this should be carefully remembered in connection with the statement of the average annual earnings given in the following Table computed on the basis of the average numbers paid wages.

Industry.	Average Annual Earnings* per head in 1906.	Industry.	Average Annual Earnings' per head in 1906.
Clothing Trades:  Dress, Millinery, &c. (Workshop) Dress, Millinery, &c. (Factory) Shirt, Blouse, Under- clothing, &c. Tailoring (Bespoke) Tailoring (Ready Made) Boot and Shoe (Ready Made) Boot, Shoe and Clog Making (Bespoke) and Repairing	£ s. 30 0 34 10 30 10 54 0 35 10 45 10 57 10	Clothing Trades (contd.) Silk and Felt Hat Leather Glove Corset (Factory) Fur Straw Hat and Bonnet Other Clothing Dyeing and Cleaning Laundry (Factory) Laundry (Workshop)  All above Industries	£ S. 53 0 42 10 29 10 58 10 32 0 42 10 32 0 29 0

#### Hours of Labour.

A very large proportion of the workpeople in these trades are women and young persons under 18 employed in non-textile factories and workshops, and their hours are limited by statute to a maximum of 60 per week. In most cases, however, the ordinary hours are much less than the maximum. The average number of hours in a full ordinary week, exclusive of meal times and overtime, of all workpeople returned was 52.7. Particulars for each of the principal industries are given in the following Table:-

Industry.	Average Number of Hours constituting a full Working Week.	Industry.	Average Number of Hours constituting a full Working Week.
Clothing Trades:— Dress, Millinery, &c. (Workshop) Dress, Millinery, &c. (Factory) Shirt, Blouse, Under- clothing, &c. Tailoring (Bespoke) Tailoring (Ready Made) Boot and Shoe (Ready Made)	Hours. 53'4 50'8 50'2 53'8 51'2 53'5	Clothing Trades—(contd.) Boot, Shoe and Clog Making (Bespoke)and Repairing Silk and Felt Hat Leather Glove Corset (Factory) Fur Straw Hat and Bonnet Othing Clothing Dyeing and Cleaning Laundry (Factory) Laundry (Workshop)	Hours. 54'0  56'8 51'2 51'6 53'4 55'2 52'9 51'2 54'7 52'7

#### Holidays.

In the Table below are shown the usual number of holidays given, including both public and other holidays, and the average number, so far as returned.

	Number of days' holiday per annum.		Industry.	Numi days' i per ai	
Industry.		Average		Usual numbe:	Average number
Clothing Trades:— Dress, Millinery, &c. (Workshop) Dress, Millinery, &c. (Factory) Shirt, Blouse, Underclothing, &c. Tailoring (Bespoke) Tailoring (Ready Boot and Shoe (Ready Made) Boot, Shoe and Clog Making (Bespoke) and Repairing	Days. 12-30 6 19 6-20 6 19 6-18 8-26 6-14	Days. 19'8 10'5 10'4 8'0 10'9 17'1 8'6	Clothing Trades (contd)  Silk and Felt Hat Leather Glove Corset (Factory) Fut Straw Hat and Bonnet Other Clothing Dyeing and Cleaning Laundry (Factory) Laundry (Workshop)	€-14	Days.  13.7 7.2 14.6 8.4 7.4 9.9 7.5 7.2 6.7

The more skilled and highly-paid classes of workpeople, i.e., dressmakers' fitters and cutters and tailors' cutters were usually paid for all holidays. Pieceworkers were not paid for any of the holidays.

# REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, 1908-9.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, the Local Government Board have published as a separate volume\* the Poor Law Section of their Annual Report, appending thereto an account of the proceedings under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, and the Old Age Pensions Act,

#### Pauperism.

The general decline in the number of persons receiving relief, which occurred in the years 1906 and 1907, was not maintained during 1908, and by January 1st, 1909, the number showed a net increase of 31,177, or over 3 per cent., on the number relieved on January 1st, 1908, the ratio of pauperism to population having risen from 266 to 272 per 10,000.

The following Table affords a comparison between the statistics of pauperism in the summer and in the winter months of 1907 and 1908:-

		Number of	Paupers on		
Class.	Jul	y ist,	January 1st,		
	1907.	1908.	1908.	1909.	
Indoor Paupers, excluding Insane—	ng	0			
Men	96,303	98,546	115,463	123,411	
Women	68,634	70,900	73,729	76,353	
Children	57,543	61,220	62,426	66,602	
Total	222,480	230,666	252,618	256,366	
Outdoor Paupers, excluding Insane—	ng				
	98,686	100,256	104,550	105,431	
	263,849	264,738	270,096	270,166	
Children	161,348	163,820	172,366	187,173	
Total	523,883	528,814	547,021	563,790	
Insane Paupers (Indoor, Ou door, and in Asylums, &c		113,326	112,690	114,859	
Cocual Dounors	11,408	10,111	17,083	15,852	
Total Number of Paupers all classes		882,012	928,671	959,848	

#### Unemployed Workmen Act.

The following Table furnishes particulars of the work done under the Unemployed Workmen Act during the year ended March 31st, 1909:-

	London.	Outside London.	Total.	Difference compared with previous year.
Total number of applicants Number qualified for assistance under the Act—	49,239	147,518	196,757	+ 105,700
(i.) Applicants	22,414 71,276 16,632 485	114,175 304,767 71,558 1,051	136,589 576,043 88,190 1,547	+ 81,976 + 225,072 + 51,098 - 5,295

The number of applicants was thus more than double the number (90,057) registered in 1907-8. Apart from any increase in unemployment, however, comparison with the previous year is affected by the fact that distress committees were constituted in 14 new areas, and by the removal of the disqualification which had attached to the receipt of poor relief, and to employment on relief works in two successive years.

The total expenditure of the Central (Unemployed) Body and the distress committees during the year amounted to £327,479, of which £155,586 represented the expenditure of authorities in London. Expenditure on the provision of work amounted to £262,248, and that on emigration and removal of persons to various districts in England and Wales to £9,557.

The more important of the schemes of work, in aid of which payments were made to the Central Body in

London, were the maintenance of the farm colony at Hollesley Bay, works in various parks, and the maintenance of workrooms for women. The total amount granted to the Central Body was £104,794. 77 distress committees outside London submitted schemes suitable for aid, many of which were for the improvement of public parks, recreation grounds, or open spaces. The Leeds committee continued their afforestation scheme and the West Ham committee again obtained a grant in aid of their farm colony at Ockendon.

#### Old Age Pensions.

The number of pensions payable on March 26th, 1909, was 369,037 in England and 24,663 in Wales, or together 393,700 out of a total of 647,494 for the United

# RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

#### Watermen's and Lightermen's Apprentices, The Thames.

A dispute having arisen between the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners and the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Watchmen of the River Thames as to the hours of labour of apprentices, two conferences of the parties were held at the Board of Trade, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., at the latter of which, on September 13th, an agreement was arrived at, subject to the approval of the associations concerned.

The agreement provides that the question at issue, viz., the interpretation of an Award made in 1889 by Lord Brassey, shall be referred to one of His Majesty's Counsel, to be nominated by the Board of Trade. The reference to Counsel is whether, under the terms of Lord Brassey's Award, the apprentices are entitled to a twelve hours' working day, or whether the employers have the right to call upon the apprentices for work from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and, in the event of a twelve hours' day being fixed by the said Award, whether such twelve hours' day is from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or at such moveable hours between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., as the employers may decide.

#### Ironmoulders, Scotland.

In connection with a dispute between the Scottish Employers' Federation of Iron and Steel Founders and the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland regarding a proposed reduction in the rate of wages of piece workers, a joint conference of representatives of the parties was held at Glasgow on September 14th, under the chairmanship of Mr. John Burnett, acting as conciliator on behalf of the Board of Trade. It was decided at the conference to refer the proposed reduction to the decision of a Court of Arbitration to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

#### Axle Hammermen, Lanarkshire,

The Court of Arbitration, consisting of His Honour Judge O'Connor, chairman, Sir Benjamin Browne and Mr. John Burnett, appointed by the Board of Trade in connection with a dispute between the Steel Company of Scotland and certain of their workpeople as to the payment to be made to the men in respect of material rejected on inspection, issued their award on August 18th. The Court decided that the men shall be paid half price only for defective forgings when it can be shown by the management that such defects might have been detected by the forgers during the progress of the forging.

#### Coal Miners, Derbyshire.

The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., to act as Umpire (at the request of the parties concerned) and Mr. A. Dury Mitton, Assoc.: M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., to act as Mining Engineer, in connection with the arbitration to be held in accordance with the terms of settlement agreed upon between the owners and employees in the recent dispute at the Blackwell Colliery, Alfreton.

<sup>\*</sup> Calculated to the nearest ten shillings.

<sup>\*</sup>Cd. 4786. Price is. 4d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.
†Certain persons who received both indoor and outdoor relief on the same day, and who are therefore included twice in the preceding figures, are counted once only in this total.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Bristol.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J P., the umpire appointed in this case issued his award on September 1st, deciding that the minimum wage for clickers should be 30s. per week, for pressmen who are sole cutters 28s. per week, and for pressmen other than sole cutters 27s. per week. The minimum wages previously obtaining were 29s, per week for clickers, and 26s, for pressmen.

#### Building Trades.

Mr. A. A. Hudson, the arbitrator appointed in connection with the dispute affecting painters at Swansea issued his award on August 28th, formulating a new code of working rules, in accordance with which the existing hourly rate of wages is maintained, but increased overtime rates are payable.

# London County Council.—Tramways Department.

The following is a list of the names of the employees who have been elected to serve as members of the Conciliation Boards for the employees of the Tram ways Department of the London County Council.

A Division.—Northern System F. G. Green (Motorman).  A ,, Southern ,, W. H. Dyke (Motorman).  B ,, Northern ,, E. Hill (Conductor).  B ,, Southern ,, J. Speakman (Conductor).  C ,, Northern ,, C. Waghorn (Strapper).  C ,, Southern ,, J. Wallace (Printers' Cutter)  Board No. II. (Rolling Stock Section):—  A Division T. Groves (Bedymaker).  B ,, E. Bird (Turner).  C ,, E. Bird (Turner).  C ,, H. Luckhurst (Car Driver)  D ,, T. Allum (Armature Winder).  E ,, Northern System A. Castell (Washer).  E ,, Southern ,, C. Bagust (Washer).	Board No. 1 (Traffic Section)	
A ,, Southern ,, W. H. Dyke (Motorman).  B ,, Northern ,, E. Hill (Conductor).  B ,, Southern ,, J. Speakman (Conductor).  C ,, Northern ,, C. Waghorn (Strapper).  C ,, Southern ,, J. Wallace (Printers' Cutter)  Board No. II. (Rolling Stock Section):—  A Division T. Groves (Bedymaker).  B ,, E. Bird (Turner).  C ,, E. Bird (Turner).  C ,, H. Luckhurst (Car Driver)  D ,, T. Allum (Armature Winder).  E ,, Northern System A. Castell (Washer).	A Division.—Northern System	F. G. Green (Motorman).
B , Southern , J. Speakman (Conductor). C , Northern , C. Waghorn (Strapper). C , Southern , J. Wallace (Printers' Cutter) Board No. II. (Rolling Stock Section):— A Division T. Groves (Bedymaker). B , E. Bird (Turner). C , E. Bird (Turner). C , H. Luckhurst (Car Driver) D , T. Allum (Armature Winder) E , Northern System A. Castell (Washer).		
B , Southern , J. Speakman (Conductor). C , Northern , C. Waghorn (Strapper). C , Southern , J. Wallace (Printers' Cutter) Board No. II. (Rolling Stock Section):— A Division T. Groves (Bedymaker). B , E. Bird (Turner). C , E. Bird (Turner). C , H. Luckhurst (Car Driver) D , T. Allum (Armature Winder) E , Northern System A. Castell (Washer).	B Northern	E. Hill (Conductor).
C., Northern , C. Waghorn (Strapper). C., Southern , J. Wallace (Printers' Cutter)  Board No. II. (Rolling Stock Section):— A Division T. Groves (Bedymaker). B., E. Bird (Turner). C., H. Luckhurst (Car Driver) D., T. Allum (Armature Winder) E., Northern System A. Castell (Washer).	B Southern	J. Speakman (Conductor).
C , Southern , J. Wallace (Printers' Cutter)  Board No. II. (Rolling Stock Section):—  A Division T. Groves (Bodymaker).  B ,, E. Bird (Turner).  C ,, H. Luckhurst (Car Driver)  D ,, T. Allum (Armature Winder)  E ,, Northern System A. Castell (Washer).	Cla , Northern ,	C. Waghorn (Strapper).
Board No. II. (Rolling Stock Section):—         A Division T. Groves (Bodymaker).         B ,, E. Bird (Turner).         C ,, H. Luckhurst (Car Driver).         D ,, T. Allum (Armature Winder).         E ,, Northern System A. Castell (Washer).	C , Southern ,	J. Wallace (Printers' Cutter)
A Division T. Groves (Bodymaker).  B ,, E. Bird (Turner).  C ,, H. Luckhurst (Car Driver)  D ,, T. Allum (Armature Winder)  E ,, Northern System A. Castell (Washer).		
B ,, E. Bird (Turner). C ,, H. Luckhurst (Car Driver) D ,, T. Allum (Armature Winder) E ,, Northern System A. Castell (Washer).		
C ,, H. Luckhurst (Car Driver) D ,, T. Allum (Armature Winder) E ,, Northern System A. Castell (Washer).		
D ,, T. Allum (Armature Winder) E ,, Northern System A. Castell (Washer).	G	H. Luckhurst (Car Driver)
E ,, Northern System A. Castell (Washer).	D	T. Allum (Armature Winder)
	E Northern System	A. Castell (Washer).
Board No. III. (Electrical Section):		
A Division A. J. P. McCarthy (Switch board Attendant).	A Division	A. J. P. McCarthy (Switch
B " N. E. Barber (Charge E	В "	
C ,, ]. Rooney (Conduit Cleaner)	C	]. Rooney (Conduit Cleaner)
Board No. IV. (Permanent Way and Building Section):-		
A Division.—Northern System G. Corkett (Pavior).		
A ,, Southern ,, G. E. Kingham (Pavior).		G. E. Kingham (Pavior).
B A. Ivings (Carpenter).		

# RAILWAY CONCILIATION BOARDS. GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

THE Rt. Hon. Lord Gorell, of Brampton, P.C., the arbitrator appointed by the Conciliation Board in connection with the Great Eastern Railway, to deal with certain matters upon which the Board were unable to agree, issued his Award on August 19th. He declined to grant the claims made by horsemen, carriage and wagon examiners, platelayers, extra gangs, signal fitters, labourers, and the telegraph construction and maintenance staff. His decisions as regards other classes are as follows :-

#### Signalmen.

(a) That a minimum of rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked over the standard hours for the week. (b) That a minimum of rate and a quarter be paid for time worked on Sunday where the turn of duty exceeds five hours, and is an additional turn of duty to the ordinary week day turns, but this clause (b) shall not apply when one of the ordinary week's turns of duty is allowed off.

#### Passenger Guards.

(a) That passenger guards shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for all time worked in excess of 63 hours in the week's work, but this is not to be taken as making any alteration in the number of the standard hours per week. (b) That a minimum of rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked between midnight of Saturday and midnight of Suuday.

Provided that this clause (b) shall only apply to cases where a Sunday turn of duty is in addition to the usual work for the week, and commences and ends on the Sunday, and to cases (t) where the last turn of duty in a week's work ends on Sunday and at least

last turn of duty in a week's work ends on Sunday and at least 18 hours' interval is not allowed before the commencement of the first turn of duty of the next week's work; (2) where the first turn of duty in a week's work commences on Sunday, and at least 18 hours have not elapse I since the end of the last turn of duty of the previous week's work

(a) That a minimum of rate and a quarter shall be paid for all time worked over the standard hours for the week. (b) That a minimum of rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked between midnight of Saturday and midnight of Sanday, except where a turn of duty commencing on Saturday finishes at or before 3 a.m. on Sunday. (c) That so far as the necessities of the service will permit, arrangements are to be made for goods guards to have an interval of rest of nine consecutive hours from the finish of one day's turn of duty to the commancement of another day's turn of duty, and where under this clause nine consecutive hours' rest should be allowed, and less is, in fact, allowed, the difference shall count at the rate of time and a quarter.

#### Shunters and Pointsmen.

(a) That a minimum of rate and a quarter be paid for all time (a) That a minimum of rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked over the standard hours for the week. (b) That a minimum of rate and a quarter be paid for any time at work on the duty of shunting and pointsman's work commencing on Sunday and finishing on the same day if such turn of duty exceeds eight hours, but if it does not exceed eight hours it shall be paid for at ordinary rates. This clause shall not apply when a continuous period of twenty-four hours off duty is allowed at some time in the seven days.

# Foremen Porters, Ticket Collectors, Acting Guards, Porters, and other members of the Platform Staff, and Parcels

That a minimum of rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked over the standard hours for the wiek. But I make no award with regard to turns of du'y on Sunday which are in addition to the turns of the ordinary week's duty.

## Drivers and Firemen.

(a) That, in so far as the necessities of the service will allow, arrangements are to be made that men of these classes are to have an interval of rest of at least nine consecutive hours from the finish of one day's turn of duty to the commencement of another day's turn of duty, and where under this clause nine consecutive hours' rest should be allowed and less is in fact allowed the difference shall count at the rate of time and a quarter. (b) That drivers and rest should be allowed and less is in fact allowed the difference shall count at the rate of time and a quarter. (b) That drivers and firemen on engines running with passenger trains, more than 250 miles on one turn of duty shall be paid at the rate of time and a half for overtime beyond the standard hours. The distance is to be calculated from the place where the turn of duty begins to that at which it ends. (c) That drivers and firemen on engines running, with goods or mineral trains, more than 150 miles on one turn of duty shall be paid at the rate of time and a half for overtime beyond the standard hours. The distance is to be calculated as in clause (b). (d) That an extra payment of 6d. shall be made to every fireman employed on an engine (other than one worked by liquid fuel) running with a main line passenger train or main line passenger trains for each turn of duty on which he fires such engine for a distance is to be calculated as in clause (b). (e) That, having taken notice that the company propose to abolish payment for trips run, which they are at liberty to do, I award and determine that if the payment for trips run be abolished the rates of payment of the men at present performing such trips shall be respectively adjusted so as to properly correspond with that of other men of similar respective grades and standing, and that arrangements are to be made that so far as the working of the service will conveniently permit drivers and firemen working on the runs in respect of which the payment for trips run is abolished shall not be kept at work longer than the standard hours, and if so kept shall be paid for overtime at the rate of time and a half, and that every reasonable effort should be made to confine their hours of work to the standard hours. (f) That acting drivers who drive for five hours or more in 24 hours shall be paid for the day's turn that every reasonable effort should be made to confine their hours of work to the standard hours. (f) That acting drivers who drive for five hours or more in 24 hours shall be paid for the day's turn of duty on which they so drive at the minimum drivers rate for their district. (g) That the company be at liberty to vary the rates of pay of drivers on the small branch lines mentioned in the proposals of the company in Part B of the schedule hereto provided that they are not altered so as to be less than the minimum driver's rate for the district. rate for the district.

#### Cleaners.

That acting firemen who fire for four and a half hours or more in 24 hours shall be paid for the day's turn of duty on which they so fire at the minimum fireman's rate for their district.

## Powers of the Company.

I further declare and award that except as hereinbefore appears I make no award upon any of the claims set forth in the schedule hereto, and that thereby I mean except as aforesaid to leave in force for the duration of this my award the practice of the company in respect of all the matters in controversy which was in force at the date of this my award but without prejudice to the power of the company to vary the said practice in its discretion provided that such variations do not lengthen the hours of labour or lower the rate of wage of the present employees of the company except as aforesaid.

I further declare and award that the power aforesaid to vary the practice of the company shall include power to vary the present practice in respect of annual holidays and payments in respect thereof and of Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank, local, or public holidays.

I further award and declare that this award shall come into operation on the 24th day of September, 1909, and shall be binding until the 31st day of December, 1913.

# THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE Forty-second Annual Congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom was held at the Public Hall. Ipswich, on Monday, September 6th, and the five following days. The Cougress was presided over by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M.P. The standing orders of the Congress provide that it shall consist only of representatives of Trade Unions who are actually working at their trades at the time of their appointment, or are permanent paid officials of the Unions they represent. Trade Unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof, but many of the larger Unions do not send the full number of delegates to which they are entitled. Voting on important questions is by card, on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented. The analysis into groups of trades given below shows the composition of the Congress, and the trade groups represented are compared with the corresponding figures for the Congress of 1908:—

		1908.		rgcg.		
Groups of Trades.	No. of Organi- sations.	Dele-		No. of Organi- sations.	Dele-	
Building	9	23	126,293	7	17	101,584
Mining and Quarrying	10	116	574,274	8	124	564,611
Engineering	13	19	46,241	IO	15	40, 51
Shipbuilding (including Boiler-making)	4	16	73,850	4	12	72,045
Other Metal Trades	18*	33	69,815	6*	36	74,000
Textiles	151	103	219,038	12+	93	224,267
Clothing	8	24	59,263	7	17	54,341
Transport (Land and Water)	14	49	176,161	14	48	149,519
Chemical, Gas and Ceneral Labourers	8	25	75.997	8	25	63,099
Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	13	23	60,055	13	23	59.474
Pottery and Glass	4	5	8,570	4	5	7,625
Woodworking and Furnish- ing, &c.	8	10	27,347	7	9	24,956
Baking and Cigar-making	3	6	7.432	3	5	8,432
Enginemen	9	26	52,663	5	27	55,598
Post Office Employees	3	5	42,013	3	5	50,705
Miscellaneous	24	36	94,021	22	31	100,879
Total	163	519	1,712,031	133	497	1,551,289

The number of organisations accounted for in the above statement is 133, but some of these organisations are Federations having members of several of their constituent Trade Unions in attendance at the Congress. Allowing for such cases, members of about 210 Trade Unions attended as delegates this year out of about 1,150 Unions in existence. The membership represented. however, comprised 70 per cent, of the total membership of all Trade Unions. The decline of 60,000 in the membership represented as compared with 1908 occurred chiefly in the building, transport and labour groups, and was partly due to the absence of some unions which were represented at the previous Congress.

Among the principal subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were:-Restriction of the hours of labour to eight per day for workpeople generally; old-age pensions; amendment of the Mines Regulation Act, the Factory and Workshop Acts, and the Compensation to Workmen Act; the wages and general conditions of labour of workers employed by contractors for the Government; labour exchanges; compulsory state insurance; trade boards; evictions during trade disputes; State help for blind workpeople; abolition of the premium bonus system; and secular education. A resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was rejected by a large majority.

The voting by Congress for members of the Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year resulted in the election of representatives of the following organisations: Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Card and Blowing Room Operatives, National Union of Dock Labourers, Gasworkers and General Labourers, Amalgamated Brassworkers, Miners' Federation,

London Compositors, Railway Servants, Amalgamated Associations of Weavers, Associated Shipwrights, Patternmakers, Shop Assistants, Bakers, Watermen and Lightermen, and Machine Workers. It was decided that the next Annual Congress should be held at Sheffield.

# RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1908.

According to the General Report\* on Railway Accidents in the United Kingdom, the total number of persons killed in the working of railways in 1908 was 1,043, while the number injured was 7,984. The corresponding average figures for the preceding ten years were 1,155 and 7,036 respectively.

The number of railway servants (including contractors' servants) killed was 382 as compared with an average for the previous ten years of 474, while the number injured was 5,140 as compared with 4,314. While an improvement is shown in the fatal cases, the non-fatal cases show a large apparent increase. This increase is no doubt largely due to the operation of the Order issued in December, 1906, requiring non-fatal accidents to be reported whenever the person injured is caused to be absent for a whole day at any time. In addition a number of accidents occurring in goods sheds and warehouses which were returned as factory accidents previous to 1907 are now included. As compared with 1907 the number of railway servants injured shows a decline of 673, or nearly 12 per cent. There were also on railway premises a large number of accidents unconnected with railway working which in 1908 accounted for the death of 85 persons and injury

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

The following Tables show the number of railway servants (exclusive of contractors' servants) killed and injured in "train accidents" and other railway accidents in 1908:-

#### Train Accidents.

Grade.	Total No. employed on	Number in 1908		
Grade.	December 31st;	Killed.	Injured	
Engine Drivers	28,141 25,714 8,474 16,786		55 33 11 43	
Total	79,113	41	147+	
Total, 1907		111	218‡	

# Other Railway Accidents.

	Total	Nu	mber in 1	90%
Grade:	Number Employed in each Grade on		Injured and ab	
	Dec. 31st, 1907.	Killed.	More than 14 days.	Not more than 14 days.
Goods Guards and Brakesmen Permanent Way Men Engine Drivers Firemen Shunters Porters Passenger Guards Labourers	16,756 67,184 28,141 25,7'4 13,138 55,402 8,474 59,812	28 76 18 18 24 37 5	533 106 245 315 516 279 68 88	374 45 185 35t 592 301 59
Other classes	66,423	110	1,0	17
Total	312,094	366	4,9	52
Total, 1907		433	5,5	60

\* Cd. 4,798. Price 21d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

† In addition 2 railway servants were killed and 15 injured who were not employed in the work of running trains.

† In addition 2 railway servants were killed and 18 injured who were not employed in the work o running trains.

<sup>\*</sup> Several unions which were counted separately for 1903 are now included in the Metal Trades Federation, which has been reckoned as a single organisation.

<sup>†</sup> In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

THE DISPUTE IN SWEDEN.

FURTHER despatches from H.M. Minister and H.M. Consul at Stockholm report the decline of the extensive labour dispute in Sweden. On August 16th the railway workers decided by 16,000 votes to 4,000 not to take part in the strike, and on the same date it was reported that traffic on the streets and waterways of Stockholm was being gradually resumed. During the week ending August 26th 23,129 persons returned to work," and during the following week 19,026, the total number of persons on strike on September 2nd being 239,853. The question of intervention in the dispute was considered by the Swedish Government on the 27th, and again on the 30th of August, but a decision against such action was arrived at on both occasions. Owing to this refusal the men's Union decided that the strike should terminate on September 6th, except as regards workmen employed by the Employers' Association; this, it was stated, would probably result in 120,000 persons remaining on strike. On September 8th it was reported that the stevedores at many Baltic ports had decided to resume work, but that the workpeople in the sawmills, pulpmills, and ironworks had not commenced. It was reported on the 14th that the Government was acting as mediator between the two parties, and had appointed a commission of inquiry into the strike for the purposes of settling existing disputes and securing agreements for the prevention of future interruptions of work in hand.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.\*

(Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, etc.)

#### Canada.

THE only classes of emigrants wanted in Canada at the present time are farmers financially able to take homesteads or purchase lands, and female domestic servants. The demand for inexperienced farm labourers is over till next spring, and neither these nor mechanics nor general labourers should emigrate to Canada till then on the chance of finding work. The harvesting and threshing of the crops, for which good wages are paid, creates employment for a large number of men, many of whom go from the United Kingdom to undertake the work, but those who are considering whether they should go to Canada now should bear in mind that the work is only seasonal. and that if they are not able at its termination to secure fairly permanent work to occupy them for the winter months, which are much colder in Canada than they are in the United Kingdom, they would be out of employment at a time when it is difficult to obtain work, and might, in consequence, undergo serious hardship. According to the latest published Dominion of Canada Labour Gazette, the favourable reports regarding the crops were the dominating factor in general industry and trade during July. In nearly all districts, and especially in Western Canada, the outlook is for increased agricultural yields as compared with 1908, and this, combined with the high prices prevailing, has had a good effect upon employment. In the coal mining industry, the strike of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company was the cause of a considerable diminution in the output of coal in Nova Scotia, and the dispute continues. The building, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, printing and allied trades, clothing and many other trades are reported as being active in the vast majority of districts reported upon. On the whole employment in Canada has this year been much more active than during the same period in 1908. Every emigrant, male or female, 18 years of age or over, who arrives in Canada, must have in his or her possession the sum of 25 dollars (£5 4s.), in addition to a ticket to his or her destination, unless satisfactory evidence is furnished that the emigrant is going to some definite employment or to relatives or friends already settled in Canada, who would take care of such emigrant. All emigrants sent out to Canada by British charitable societies or by public funds must

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

obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, S.W., that they are suitable settlers for Canada. Special attention is drawn to the fact that whenever an immigrant has within two years of his or her landing in Canada become a public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, prison, or hospital, or other charitable institution, he or she may, under the existing Canadian law, be sent back to the United Kingdom, after investigation of the facts, together with all those dependent on him or her.

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

There is an excellent demand for farmers, farm labourers, and female servants, and New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia offer cheap passages to these classes. Application must be made to the respective Agents - General in London. Settlers in Queensland or Western Australia may obtain free grants of 160 acres of land on easy conditions of residence and improvement. The demand for mechanics in Australia is intermittent, but thoroughly competent carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, and other skilled men, can get work in many country districts. Such men should not, however, emigrate unless they are able to land with sufficient money upon which to live until employment

#### New Zealand.

The only classes of emigrants wanted in New Zealand at the present time are farmers with capital, bona fide farm labourers, and female domestic servants. Reduced passages are offered to these classes. For mechanics there is no practical demand now, the supply of men on the spot being generally adequate. According to the latest published "Journal of the Department of Labour," the condition of trade and employment in New Zealand for the month ended June 30th was, in the majority of districts reported upon, as follows:—Agricultural operations, quiet; coachbuilding and printing trades, fair; cycle and motor trades and woodworking trades, quiet or fair; building trades, slack or quiet; leather and clothing; trades, fair or active; engineering trades, quiet or fair; unskilled labour, quiet or slack. All persons, especially those with families, should have with them upon landing sufficient money upon which to live until employment can be

#### South Africa.

Cape Colony and Natal.—The supply of labour in both these colonies generally exceeds the demand, and no one should go there now in search of employment. Female domestic servants should not emigrate to either of these colonies without first communicating with the South African Colonisation Society (see below).

Transvaal and Orange River Colony.—There is some demand for approved female domestic servants, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions, No. 2, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Other persons are warned against going in search of employment.

#### LABOUR ABROAD.

INOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot be properly used with those on p. 289 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

#### FRANCE.

Employment in July.\*—Full employment continued during July in the building trades. In the metal trades there was no change on the whole, employment being moderate as before, but the revival that set in some months back in the motor-car industry at Paris continued during July. In the textile trades employment was satisfactory in nearly all the Nord and Vosges centres, and at St. Quentin, Sedan, and the smaller centres of Marne-et-Loire and Vendée; it was also satisfactory in the hosiery manufacture at Troyes; in the Roanne district and certain centres of Normandy it was only moderate. In silk manufacture there was full employment in the Lyons district, especially among weavers at Croix-Rousse; the unemployment in certain weaving centres of Isère continued, while in ribbon making there was a decline in employment at St. Etienne. The effect of the slack season was felt in the tailoring, dressmaking, and hat trades. There was no perceptible decline in employment in the printing and bookbinding trades. Unemployment among coopers diminished somewhat, but there was still a considerable amount among dock labourers. In leather dressing at Mazamet employment continued good; at Graulhet it was only moderate. At Limoges there was no change in employment in the case of pottery workers. Unemployment diminished among watchmakers in the Franche-Comté, but continued high in Haute-Savoie.

Vineyard workers in the South of France were employed in harvesting operations as in the previous month. Forestry workers, who at this part of the year are engaged in field labour, were in many places unemployed owing to the bad weather and the poor hay crop. Gardeners around Paris continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in July were received by the French Labour Department from 1,011 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 266,364. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 6.3 per cent. were described as unemployed, as compared with 6.4 per cent. in the previous month and 8.0 per cent. in July, 1908. (As regards these figures, see note above under "Labour Abroad.")

Coal Mining in July.\*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during July was 5.93, as compared with 5.89 in the previous month, and 5.92 in July, 1908. Taking surface and underground workers together, 83.81 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 16.08 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 68.33 and 31.47, and in July, 1908, 78.61 and 21.32.

Labour Disputes in July.\*—Seventy-five disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having commenced in July, compared with 65 in the previous month, and 80† in July, 1908. In 60 of the new disputes 3,979 workpeople took part, compared with 6,632 who took part in 61 disputes in the previous month, and 6,223 who took part in 67 disputes of July, 1908. The trades chiefly affected by disputes in July were building (30), textile (14), metal (7), and woodworking (6). Sixty-seven new and old disputes were reported to have terminated; of these 12 ended in favour of the workpeople and 30 in favour of the employers, while 25 were

Conciliation and Arbitration in July\*.—Two instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in July. In one case a committee of conciliation was formed which succeeded in settling the dispute. In the other both employers and workpeople declined to take part in conciliation proceedings.

Strike in Building Trades at Paris .- In despatches dated September 2nd and 10th H.M. Ambassador in Paris reported a strike that had been in progress for some days in the building trades of Paris. The masons demanded the suppression of the middleman (tacheron) who undertakes to the contractor to execute a certain portion of work in a certain time. The men contended that if middlemen were abolished the contractors could pay them higher wages. They also sought for increased remuneration and a 9-hour day. It was estimated by the police authorities that on August 30th the number of masons on strike was between 4,000 and 5,000.

The dispute terminated on September 10th, when the wages demand, which had been submitted to arbitration, was decided in favour of the men. The abolition of the middlemen had been previously directly agreed upon by the parties.

#### GERMANY.

Employment in July .- The following is a translation of a statement which appears in the issue of the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department) for the month of August:-" As in previous months, lack of uniformity characterised the aspect of the labour market during July. In the larger industries there was little alteration compared with June; certainly no important decline took place. As regards the coal-mining industry in the Ruhr district, the total output during the 27 working days of July was greater than that of the previous month, but the average sales per working day were less; the demand for labour continued equal to the supply. In the coal mines of Upper Silesia no important change was noted; there was still a dearth of native labour, but sufficient foreign labour was available. In lignite mining the condition of the labour market varied: in some places there were complaints of a dearth of labour owing to the harvest; in the Bitterfeld district, Halle, Naumburg, and the Zeitz-Meuselwitzen district, however, the supply of labour exceeded the demand. In pig iron manufacture there was a scarcity of native workers in Upper Silesia, while in the West of Germany, on the contrary, the supply was much in excess of the demand. The condition of trade in steel works and rolling mills was, on the whole, the same as in June, and the supply of labour was almost everywhere sufficient. In machine construction a revival was reported in many cases, but the supply of labour still often exceeded the demand. In the electrical industry employment continued as before; in the large towns the supply of labour exceeded the demand, but elsewhere they balanced. In the textile trades, in which there had previously been a steady dearth of labour, there was almost everywhere a sufficient supply. In the chemical industry the supply of labour exceeded the demand in the large towns, but elsewhere it was normal. In the building trades employment showed a further improvement, and in some districts there was a dearth of artisans. The condition of the labour market was unfavourably affected, especially in the large towns, by slackness in certain seasonal trades, chiefly the tailoring trades and commercial undertakings."

#### HOLLAND.

Employment in July. - In the building trades employment declined among bricklayers, masons and carpenters; it was unfavourable for plasterers and normal for plumbers. Iron and steel works were in their slack season; employment in machine construction was somewhat better than in June, and normal in shipbuilding. Between 3 and 4 per cent. of diamond workers were unemployed. Except in North Brabant employment was normal in the textile trades. Some branches of the clothing trades were adversely affected by the weather. Printers were fairly well employed.

Labour Disputes in July.\*—The number of labour disputes reported as having begun in July was 6, in 5 of which 268 persons were directly affected. During the month 5 disputes (including 3 of the new ones) came to an end. Of these 3 terminated in favour of the work-people and one in favour of the employers, while the remaining one was compromised.

Appointment of Royal Commission on Unemployment .-The Official Gazette of Holland (Nederlandsche Staatscourant) of August 16th publishes a decree dated July 30th appointing a Royal Commission on Unemployment. The duties of this body are to inquire into (a) the means at the disposal of the Government for becoming quickly and fully informed as to the state of the home labour market and the extent and nature of unemployment in

<sup>\*</sup> Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department)

<sup>\*</sup> Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department) † Revised figure.

<sup>\*</sup> Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office).

the various trades, and the directions in which those means need to be supplemented; (b) what it is possible for the Government to do, either by assisting persons or bodies, or by independent action, to avert or combat unemployment, and to mitigate its effects. The Commission consists of 37 members in addition to the chairman and secretary, and includes members of Parliament, officials of trade unions and employers' associations, clergymen, and State and civic functionaries.

#### BELGIUM.\*

Employment in July .- According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.7 per cent. of the 46,336 members of Trade Unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of July, as compared with 2.6 per cent. in the previous month, and 4.7 per cent. in July, 1908.

#### AUSTRIA.

Prohibition of White or Yellow Phosphorus in Matchmaking. †—A law of July 13th, 1909, forbids the use of white or yellow phosphorus in the manufacture of matches in Austria. It further prohibits the sale of matches made in such a way, and the erection of buildings for the purpose of such manufacture. An exception is made in the case of appliances used to ignite miners' safety lamps. Where there is bodily risk or danger to health the Minister of Commerce is empowered, in conjunction with the Minister of the Interior, to prohibit, or lay down special conditions for, the use of particular substances for igniting or for striking surfaces. They are also authorised to collect details of new processes of match-making which afford protection to workpeople match-making which afford protection to workpeople engaged in making, or to the public using, the matches, and to place such processes at the disposal of manufacturers. The prohibitory clauses come into force on January 1st, 1912, except as regards the clause relating to the erection of buildings, in which case the date is July 1st, 1912. The provisions as to new processes of manufacture take effect at once.

#### NORWAY.t

Employment in July.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of June in Trade Unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, comparative figures for a month ago and a year ago being added:

	M	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed			
Group of Trades.	July 31st, 1909	June 30th, 1909.	July 3 st, 1908.	July 31SI, 1909	June 30th,	July 31st, 1908.		
Carpenters	762	729	723	3.8	1:9	18		
Painters	475	450	600					
Metal Workers	5,187	5,199	5,343	4'5	50	1'7		
Boot and Shoe Makers	394	389	377		0.2	1.6		
Printers	1,388	1,377	1,309	0.7	0'4	0.6		
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers	163	165	195		F			
Sawyers and Planers	98	98	108	20	IO	. 9'3		
Cabinet Makers	390	\$95	340	28	2'3	1.5		
Bakers	270	270	185	5'6	2.6	7.6		
Tinned Goods	239	300	285	2.7	3'7	0.7		
Total	9,426	9.372	9,465	3'3	3'3	16		

#### RUSSIA.

Unemployment in Finland .- The latest issue of the journal of the Finnish Department of Industry contains particulars relating to unemployment among members of trade unions in February. The GAZETTE for July (p.226) contained an account of the method by which the data are obtained. On February 27th, out of 13,896 members of trade unions making returns, 2,893 or 20.8 per cent. were unemployed owing to lack of work, sickne s or labour disputes, as compared with 22 6 per cent. at the end of January. Out of a total of 74,655 working days lost in February from all causes, 41,956 or 56 per cent. were lost owing to lack of work, 26,870 or 36 per cent. owing to labour disputes, and 5,829 or 8 per cent. owing to sickness.

\* Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department). † Deutscher Reichs-Anseiger, August 26th, 1909. † Arbeidsmarkedet (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office).

#### ITALY.

Night Work of Women: Berne Convention .- A despatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador in Rome. dated August 27th, transmits a Royal Decree of July 29th giving effect in Italy to the International Convention at Berne, of September 26th, 1906, prohibiting night work by women employed in industries.

#### UNITED STATES.

Employment in New York State: End of First Quarter of 1909.—In the Bulletin of the Department of Labour of the State of New York for June, are published statistics of unemployment among members of Trade Unions in New York State on March 31st last. The figures are based on Returns covering all Unions in the State which reported and have a wider basis, therefore, than the figures relating to representative unions only, which were published on p. 157 of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for May last.

On March 31st, out of a total of 353,035 members as to whom returns were furnished, 74,543, or 21:1 per cent., were reported idle, as compared with 22:5 per cent., out of a total of 358,756 at the end of September, 1908 (the last date for which similar returns for all Unions were made), and 35.7 per cent. out of a total of 387,450, at the end of March, 1908.

The following Table shows the percentage reported unemployed in certain groups of trades at the end of March owing to causes other than labour disputes and disability, the corresponding figures for September and March, 1908, being added for the purpose of

Group of Trades.	Member- ship reporting	Percentage reported Unemployed at end of			
	at end of Mar., 19:9.	Mar.,	Sept., 1908.	Mar. 1908.	
Building, Stone Working, &c.  Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Clothing Transport Printing, Bookbinding, &c.  Wocdworking and Furniture Food, Drink and Tobacco Hotels and Restaurants Stationary Enginemen Public Emplo, ment Other	25.530 32;230 60;903 25,320 9,505 26,447 6,020 11,368 15,604 25,954	34'9 15'9 11'8 18'5 6'5 13'9 10'0 9'4 6'1 8'1	32'2 22'1 29'5 13'9 10'4 19'6 10'8 14'9 6'3 5'8	51.8 29.5 46.2 24.5 14.5 29.3 15.7 16.3 7.0 7.9 15.7	
Total	353,035	19.7	21'0	34'3	

Unemployment in Massachusetts: End of Second Quarter of 1909. - The Massachusetts Labour Bulletin for August contains statistics of unemployment on June 30th among members of Trade Unions in the State, based on returns to the Bureau of Statistics from 780 unions with 105,944 members. The statistics relating to the end of the preceding quarter, which are also given in the Table below, were based on returns from 777 unions, with 105,059 members, and those for June, 1908, on returns from 493 unions with 72,815 members.

The particulars for each of the three periods referred to are summarised in the following Table

	Number.		P		
				ercentag	e.
h,	Mar. sist, 1509.	June Soth, 1908.	June 30th, 1909.	Mar. 31st, 1909.	June 30th, 1908.
25 344 195 259	9,9°0 138 172 1,354 353	9,128 90 173 880 219	4.64 0.02 0.32 1.13 0.55	9°50 0°13 0°16 1°29 0°34	12'54 0'12 0'24 1'21 0'30
	2. 113 25 144 195	g. 1609.  13 9,9% 25 138 144 172 195 1,354 59 353	9. 1699. 1908. 113 9,9°0 9,128 25 138 90 144 172 173 195 1,35; 880 159 353 219	9. 1609. 1908. 1909. 113 9,9°0 9,128 4.64 25 138 90 0.02 144 172 173 0.32 95 1,354 880 1.13 159 353 219 0.25	9. Igo9. Igo8. Igo9. Igo9. 113 9,9% 9,128 4.64 9.50 25 138 90 0.02 0.13 144 172 1.73 0.32 0.16 95 1,354 880 1.73 1.29 159 353 219 0.25 0.34

Thus the percentage unemployed on June 30th, taking account of all causes, was 6:36, as compared with 11'42 on March 31st, and 14'41 on June 30th, 1908. Excluding unemployment due to strikes or lock-outs or disability the percentages at these dates were 4.91, 9.97 and 12.96 respectively.

# REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

IN AUGUST.

#### COAL MINING.

(Based on 494 Returns-424 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry showed a slight improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. The time lost owing to holidays and disputes amounted to 0.45 of a day per week in August, 1909, as compared with 0.39 of a day a month ago and 0.44 of a day in August, 1908.

Returns relating to 1,365 pits employing 647,801 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the four weeks ended August 21st, 1909, was 5.01, as compared with 4.98 a month ago, and 4.93 in August, 1908.

Of the 647,801 workpeople covered by the Returns, 454,476 (or 70'2 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended August 21st, 1909, while 148,551 (22.9 per cent. of the whole) worked 22 days or more.

The highest average per week was in South Yorkshire (5:43), and the lowest was in Gloucester and Somerset (4.34).

The following Table shows the average number of days per week worked by the pits during the four weeks ended August 21st, 1909, together with the figures for similar periods in July, 1909, and August, 1908:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in Aug.,	Averag worked Coll V	Increase (+ or Decrease (-) in Aug. 1909, as com pared with			
	Collieries included in the Table.	Aug. 21st, 1909.†	July 24th, 1909.‡	Aug. 22nd, 1908.†	A m'nth ago,	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	44,414	4.98	5'16	5'22	-0.18	- 0'2
Durham	113,891	5'18	5'34	5'24	- 0.16	- 0.00
Cumberland	7,805	5'12	5'58	4'62	- 0'45	+ 0'50
South Yorkshire	68,647	5'43	5.00	5'37	+ 0'43	+012
West Yorkshire	25,222	4.64	4'59	4'35	+ 0.02	+ 0'20
Lancashire and Cheshire	58,597	4'77	4.62	4'28	+ 0'15	+ 0'49
Derbyshire	40,064	4.89	4'74	4'57	+ 0'15	+ 0'32
Nottingham and Leicester	34.954	4.67	4.68	4'47	-0.01	+ 0'20
Staffordshire	29,425	4'37	4'26	4'16	+ 0.11	+ 0 21
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop	9,482	4.62	3'48	4'52	+1'14	+ 0.10
Gloucester and Somerset	8,125	4'34	4.68	4'48	-0.34	
North Wales	10.551	5'40	4.72	5'23	+ 0.68	
South Wales and Mon	140,771	5'15	5'33	2.11	-0.18	
ENGLAND AND WALES	591,948	8.03	5.01	4.91	+ C·01	+ 0.11
SCOTLAND.					-	
West Scotland	25,252	4.E0	4.03	4'90	- 0'32	- 0'31
The Lothians	4,357	4'79	5'11	5'25	- 0'32	- 0',6
Fife	25,630	5'35	4'55	5'31	+ 0.80	+ 0.01
SCOTLAND	B5,219	4.98	4.67	8.09	+ 0.29	- 0.13
IRELAND	634	5.10	4'95	5'33	+ 0.12	- 0'23
United Kingdom	647,801	8.01	4.98	4.93	+ 0.03	+ 0.08

Compared with July (after making allowance for holidays and disputes) there was an improvement in Northumberland and Durham, South Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and North Wales; in Scotland there was

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire, and a decline in Gloucester and Somerset, West Scotland and the Lothians.

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

† The figures in these columns are reduced on account of holidays. † The figures in this column are reduced on account of holidays and disputes.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked per week, according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged :-

Description of Coal,	No. of Workpeople employed in Aug., 1909, at the		ed per w	eek	or De (-) in 1909, a	ecrease Aug., as com-
	Collieries included in the Table,	August 21st, 1909.†	July 24th, 1909.‡	August 22nd, 1908 †	A m'nth ago,	A year ago,
Anthracite	8,005 33,954 43,191 79,956 270,681 212,012	Days. 5'34 5'25 4'95 4'50 5'11 5'04	Days. 5'20 5'23 5'09 4'72 5'15 4'80	Days. 4'91 5'24 5'01 4'43 5'08 4'86	Days. + 'Ii + '02 - 'I4 - '22 - '04 + '24 + '03	+ '01 + '06 + '07 + '03 + '18

Compared with a month ago, there was an improvement at pits producing anthracite and mixed coal, and a decline at pits producing gas and house coal. Compared with a year ago, there was an improvement at pits producing all classes of coal; this improvement was most marked at anthracite pits.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in August, 1909, amounted to 5,336,748 tons, or 523,574 tons less than in July, 1909, and 125,041 tons less than in August, 1908.

### IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 78 Returns-61 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in iron and shale mines, and, taking holidays into account, showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

It was moderate in tin, copper and lead mines, but showed some improvement compared with a month ago. In quarries employment on the whole continued fair. Settmakers were generally well employed.

#### Mining.

Iron Mining. - During the four weeks ended August 21st, 1909, the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.78, as compared with 5.73 a month ago and 5.71 a year ago. These averages are reduced, on account of holidays, by 0.12 of a day per week in August, 1909, 0.18 of a day per week in July, 1909, and 0.10 of a day per week in August, 1908.

The following Table summarises the Returns

Districts.	No. employed in Aug., 1909, at the	worke	Number ed per we n 4 week	eek by	Aug., I	e (-) in
	Mines included in the Returns	Aug 2:st, 1909.*	July 24th, 1909.*	Aug. 22nd 1908.*	A month ago.	A year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	7,850	5'97	5'74	5.58	+ 0'23	+ 0.00
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,698	5.77	5'92	5'59	- 0.12	+ 0.18
Scotland	873	4'80	4.85	5'43	- 0.06	- 0.63
Other Districts	2,376	5'54	5.66	5'47	- 0.13	+ 0.02
All Districts	18,797	5.78	5-73	5.71	+ 0.05	+ 0.07

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 90.7 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended August 21st, as compared with 91.3 per cent. in July, 1909, and 84.7 per cent. in August, 1908.

Shale Mining .- At the mines respecting which Returns were received, 3,229 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended August 21st, as compared with

<sup>\*</sup> The figures in these column are reduced on account of holidays.

300

Number of Workpeople

3,207 a month ago, and 3,374 a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended August 21st was 5'45, as compared with 5'44 a month ago, and 5'69 a year ago. In August, 1909, time lost through holidays amounted to 0'19 of a day per week, in July, 1909, to 0'39 of a day, and in August, 1908, to 0'09 a day.

Tin and Copper Mining.—Employment was fair in the Camborne district, and better than a month ago; it was still bad, however, in the Calstock district and on Dartmoor. An improvement was reported in the Marazion district.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued quiet in North Wales. In Weardale it was moderate and better than a month ago.

#### Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment was slack in North Wales, but it was reported as better than in the previous month.

Granite. — Employment remained fairly good in Leicestershire. It was generally fair in Cornwall, but continued bad at Princetown. It continued good at Aberdeen.

Limestone.—Employment was moderate in the Cleveland district, where much short time was worked. It continued bad in the Somerset blue lias quarries and dull in the Plymouth district. In North Wales it was still good.

Other Stone.—Employment was fair at Portland on dressed building stone and also in the Gloucestershire pennant stone quarries. In the Bath stone quarries it continued slack. It was moderate in freestone quarries in the Newcastle and Gateshead districts. In the Sheffield and Barnsley district employment with quarrymen was generally good. It continued good in the Clee Hill road material quarries, and also in the chert quarries at Bakewell, and in sandstone quarries in North Wales, In Forfarshire employment was reported as bad and worse than a month ago.

Settmakers.—Employment continued good generally in Scotland. It was good also in North Wales. In Leicestershire it was good at Stoney Stanton, but slack at Mount Sorrel. It was still quiet in the Clee Hill district. At Rowley Regis it was fair and better than a month ago.

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

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

Employment in this industry during August was moderate. It was, however, better than both a month ago and a year ago.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:—

Districts.	Number of the Retur	Furnaces, in Blast	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1909, as compared with		
	August,	July, 1909.	August,	A month ago.	A year ago.
England & Wales-	İ				
Cleveland	77	77	74		+ 3
Cumberland & Lancs.	50	28	25	+ 2	+ 5
S. and S.W. Yorks	12	12	10		+ 2
Derby & Nottingham	31	31	27		+ 4
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	25	26	26		
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	30		+ 4
S.Wales & Monmouth	8	8	10		- 2
Other districts	6	5	6	+ 1	
England & Wales	221	221	208	+ 3	+16
Scotland	69	64	62	+ 5	+ 7
Total	293	285	270	+ 8	+ 23

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of August, 1909, was 293, as compared with 285 in July, 1909, and 270 in August, 1908. Ten furnaces were re-lit during the month (4 in Ayrshire and 1 each in Cumberland, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Flintshire, Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire), while 2 were blown out (1 each in Staffordshire and Stirlingshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works respecting which returns were received was 21,900; an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 5.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

The Imports of iron ore in August, 1909, amounted to 519,015 tons, or 42,825 tons less than in July, 1909, but 71,790 tons more than in August, 1908.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in August, 1909, amounted to 103,395 tons, or 6,475 tons more than in July, 1909, but 14,602 tons less than in August, 1908.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

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

At the works covered by the Returns, 393 tinplate mills were working at the end of August, as compared with 396 a month ago, and 391 a year ago. The number of sheet mills working at the same dates were 51, 50, and 46 respectively. The supply of and demand for labour were reported to be fairly equal.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 22,200 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills working at the end of August, 1909, together with the increase or decrease as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

	Numbe	r of Works	s open.*	Number of Mills in operation				
_	At end of August,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		At end of August,	Increase Decrease compare	(-) as		
	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	igog.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	75 8		<u></u> 1	393 51	- 3 + 1	+ 2 + 5		
Total	83		- I	444	- 2	+ 7		

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

	Aug., 1909.	July,	Aug. 1908.	Increase Decrease Aug., 1 compare	9 (-) in 909, as
	1909.	1909.	1900.	Month ago.	Year ago,
	7	Sinned Pla	tes and Ti	nned Sheets	
To United States , British East Indies , Germany , Yender , Netherlands , Other Countries , Total	Tons. 5,297 2,777 2,687 1,135 2,897 17,491 32,284	Tons. 6,457 5,412 3,823 1,621 3,756 22,855 43,924	Tons. 4,493 3,789 1,972 1,205 2,558 15,503	Tons 1,160 - 2,635 - 1,136 - 486 - 859 - 5,364 -11,640	Tons. + 799 - 1,012 + 715 - 70 + 339 + 1,988
	1	Black .	Plates for	Tinning.	
To all Countries	3,981	5,721	5,452	- 1,787	- 1,468

\* It will be understood that in addition to the works returned as open, i.s. giving full or partial employment, a certain number of works were wholly idle at each of the dates to which the Returns relate; but the figures quotec are believed to give approximately the total number of works and mills actually in operation.

#### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

{Based on 212 Returns—196 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 5 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was moderate. It showed an improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

The volume of employment during the week ended August 21st, 1909 (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), was about 474,100, showing an increase of 2·1 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3·2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	empl	oyed by king Ret			worked p	ber of per man.
	In week ended Aug.	Decrea	se (+) or se (-) as red with	In week ended	Decrea	se (+) or se (-) as red with
	21st, 1909.	A month ago	A year ago.	Aug. 21st, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.
Departments.						
Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging Founding Charles Founding Charles Mechanics, Labourers Rolling Founding F	9,553 3,770 415 1,678 647 1,713	+ 24 + 55 + 15 + 36 - 29 - 17	- 50 - 70 - 52 - 47 + 51 - 85	4.78 4.88 5.50 5.72 5.79 5.54	+ 0.02 + 0.03 + 0.03 - 0.04	+ c.01 + c.03 + c.03 + c.03 + c.03
Total, Iron	17,778	+ 84	- 253	8.01	+ 0.08	+ 0.08
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	7,856 536 1,665 15,358 2,708 6,833 6,955 7,638	+ 307 + 11 - 133 + 491 - 22 - 24 - 91 + 123	+ 326 + 19 + 113 + 1,443 - 47 - 199 + 398 + 310	5'79 4'78 4'85 5'25 5'19 5'73 5'72 5'90	+ 0°02 - 0°18 - 0°02 + 0°16 - 0°02 - 0°08 + 0°22 + 0°02	+ 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.03 + 0.04 - 0.04 - 0.07 + 0.01 + 0.06
Total, Steel	49,549	+ 662	+2,368	8-85	+ 0.08	+ 0.06
IRON OR STEEL (not dis- tinguished): Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers Total, Iron or Steel	10,025 660 691 3,118 5,817	+ 6 - 20 + 12 + 57 + 84	- 283 + 2 + 28 + 223 - 135	5.06 5.48 5.87 5.88 5.73	+ 0.02 + 0.35 - 0.08 + 0.03	- 0.02 + 0.04 + 0.04 - 0.08
(not distinguished)	20,311	+ 139	- 166	5.42	+ 0.02	- 0.04
Grand Total	87,636	+ 885	+1,944	5.41	+ .0.06	+ 0.05
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	9,402 7,528 15,529 4,159	+ 181 - 320 - 215 - 61	+ 87 - 333 - 102 - 246	5'45 5'54 5'46 5'42	+ 0.03 + 0.03 + 0.09	+ 0.10 + 0.03 + 0.48
Yorkshire Towns Cumberland, Lancs, & Ches. Staffordshire	8,453 9,985 4,807 10,637	+ 322 + 163 + 32 + 204	+1,135 + 130 + 137 + 607	5'06 5'39 5'29 5'60	+ 0.18 + 0.14 + 0.14	- 0.40 - 0.03 + 0.03 - 0.40
Total, England and Wales Sootland	70,500	+ 306 + 579	+1,415 + 529	5'41 5'59	+ 0'06	+ 0.02
Total	87,636	+ 885	+1,944	8:41	+ 0.06	+ 0.08

Compared with a month ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in Northumberland and Durham, Cumberland and Lancashire, the Midland Counties generally, Wales and Monmouth, and Scotland; and decreases in the Cleveland and other Yorkshire districts; as regards departments the increases were most marked at open hearth melting furnaces and steel rolling mills. The average number of shifts worked per man per week was 5'41, as compared with 5'35 in July. There was an improvement in Northumberland and Durham, Staffordshire, and Wales and Monmouth; this improvement was chiefly at iron and steel rolling mills.

Compared with a year ago the greatest increases in the number employed were in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Wales and Monmouth, and Scotland. This increase was principally in the steel rolling department. The average number of shifts worked showed an improvement of 0.05 of a shift. There was a considerable improvement in Northumberland and Durham, and a decline in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire. Iron and steel rolling mills were the

departments chiefly affected by the increased number of shifts worked. In the Bessemer converting department there was a decline.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during August, 1909, amounted to 93,575 tons, or 24,344 tons less than in July, 1909, but 13,348 tons more than in August, 1908.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates for tinning) during August, 1909, amounted to 200,729 tons, or 34,503 tons less than in July, 1909, but 12,128 tons more than in August, 1908.

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,010 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 963 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 40 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August continued slack, but showed some improvement as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions having a membership of 171,166 show that at the end of August the percentage unemployed was 11.3 as compared with 12.1 at the end of July, 1909, and 12.2 at the end of August, 1908. Compared with a month ago there was an improvement in eight districts, particularly in Glasgow, and a decline in six districts. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in eight districts, noticeably the North-East Coast and Glasgow; six districts showed a decline, the most marked being the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district and the East of Scotland.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Aug., 1909,	Per turne ploy	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unem- ployed for Aug., 1909, as compared with a					
	included in the Returns.	Aug., 1909.	July, 1909.	Aug., 1908.	Moniago			ear go.
North-East Coast	15,245	20'3	19.6	31'3†	+ 0	7	_,	11.0
Manchester and Liverpool District	19,433	9.4	10.4	11.2	- I.	0	-	2.3
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	13,165	14'2	14'0	10.0	+ 0.	2	+	4'2
West Riding Towns	12,830	12.8	13.1	13.1	- c.	3	_	0'3
Hull and Lincolnshire District	3,994	8.7	11'5	8'4	- 2			0.3
Birmingham, Wolverhamp- ton, and Coventry District	7,320	8.7	6.6	10'7	+ 2.	1	-	2'0
Notts, Derby and Leicester District	4,345	10'4	9'3	13.4	+ 1.	I	-	3.0
London and Neighbouring District	11,877	6.1	5.8	6.6	+ 0.	3	-	0.2
South Coast	4,305	8.5	8'1	5'9	+ 0.	4	+	2.6
South Wales and Bristol	6,871	0.0	3.1	8.4	- 0,	i	+	0.6
Glasgow and District	14,960	14'6	21'0	24'0	- 6	4	-	9'4
East of Scotland	3,752	23'9	25.6	18.9	- I.	7		5'0
Belfast and Dublin	3,560	14.6	16.2	13.7	- I.			0.0
Other Districts	5,634	0,I	10'4	11.4	- I.	3	-	2'3
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	} 171,166	11.3	12.1	12.2	- 0.	8	-	0-9

On the North-East Coast employment continued slack's short time being common. It was much better than a year ago, when it was affected by a dispute. It continued fair at ordnance shops at Newcastle. It was good with wagon builders at Darlington.

In Lancashire employment continued slack. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district a considerable amount of short time was reported, and employment was much worse than a year ago. At Oldham it was good with electrical workers, fair and improving with boiler-makers, but bad and declining in other branches. At Horwich employment was fair. Employment continued to decline at Barrow.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment continued slack, with much short time. With pattern-makers a decline was reported as compared with a month ago. Employment was slack at Hull. It continued good, with a considerable amount of overtime, at Lincoln. Employment continued to improve at Grantham.

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.
† Exclusive of Members engaged in the dispute on the North-East Coast.

Employment showed an improvement with engineers at Birmingham and Wolverhampton. At Coventry Ironfounders and patternmakers were fairly well employed, but there was a large increase in the number of unemployed engineers as compared with a month ago, many men having come from other places in expectation of work. Employment was quiet in the cycle industry in the Birmingham district, but improving in the Wolverhampton district, where it was good in the motor industry, with some overtime. Employment was bad in Shropshire. At Nottingham employment was good with lace and hosiery machine builders and with bebbin and carriage makers, but lad with ironfounders. At Derby and Leicester employment declined on the whole.

Employment in London continued quiet. In the Royal Dockyards it continued slack at Portsmouth, Devonport and Pembroke, and was moderate at Chatham and Sheerness. It remained slack in the Bristol and South Wales district. Some improvement was reported among engineers at Swirdon.

In the Glasgow district employment was slack, but a considerable reduction was reported in the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed, and with many of the patternmakers employment was fair. In the East of Scotland employment continued bad.

Employment was bad generally in Ireland. Some improvement was reported among patternmakers at Belfast.

The Imports of machinery in August, 1909, amounted to £374,272, or £27,487 more than in July, 1909, and £80,898 more than in August, 1908.

The **Exports** of machinery in August, 1909, amounted to £2,228,672, or £407,206 less than in July, 1909, and £17,221 less than in August, 1908.

#### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 367 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 344 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued bad. It showed a slight improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 57,672 members reported 23'3 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 23'9 per cent. a month ago, and 25'1 per cent. a year ago.

As compared with a month ago there was an improvement on the Wear, Tees and Clyde, on the East Coast of Scotland and at Belfast; on the Tyne there was not much change, but in the other principal districts there was an increase in unemployment. As compared with a year ago employment was better on the Wear, Tees, Mersey and Clyde; on the Tyne and Humber, on the South Coast, and at Belfast there was an increase in the percentage unemployed.

District.	No. of Mem- bers* at end of Aug.,	Une	ercenta turned employe end of	as ed at	Decreas	tage for
	included in the Returns.	Aug., 1909.	July,	Aug., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen Belfast Other Districts	4,473 4,855 2,716 4,093 12,227 2,314 2,875	28·2 41·4 55·2 25·5 12·7 8·4 21·8 19·9 19·2 41·5 18·1 15·3	28·1 44·1 38·7 21·3 9·3 6·6 19·9 17·3 21·0 42·9 25·7 17·1	20·8 53·7 39·2 22·9 14·6 2·8 23·5 25·2 25·1 42·8 15·1 13·9	+ 0.1 - 2.7 - 3.5 + 4.2 + 3.4 + 1.8 + 1.9 + 2.6 - 2.8 - 1.4 - 8.6 - 1.8	+ 7.4 - 12.3 - 4.0 + 2.6 - 1.9 + 5.6 - 1.7 - 5.3 - 5.9 - 1.3 + 3.0 + 1.4
United Kingdom	87,672	23.3	23.9	25.1	- 0.6	- 1.8

On the Tyne employment continued bad generally, and was worse than a year ago; on repair work it was reported moderate. With shipwrights at Blyth employment was good. On the Wear employment continued very bad, but was better than a year ago.

In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago. On the Humber employment continued bad, but with shipwrights at Beverley it was fair.

In the Thames and Medway district employment showed a decline as compared with a month ago, but was slightly better than a year ago. It was fairly good at Chatham. On the South Coast employment was slack, except with shipwrights at the Royal Dockyards, with whom it was good.

At the Bristol Channel ports employment continued bad. On the Mersey it was slack, and rather worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Barrow employment continued bad.

Employment continued bad on the Clyde and at the East of Scotland ports. Employment at Belfast showed an improvement as compared with a month ago, but was slightly worse than a year ago.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 96 Returns- 2 from Employers' Associations, 68 from Trade Unions, and 26 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August continued dull, and showed little change as compared with a month ago. It was not so good as a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 23,381 had 4.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, as compared with the same percentage a month ago, and 4.1 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—At Birmingham employment, though still moderate, continued to improve with brassworkers. It continued bad, with short time, in the bedstead trade, With brassworkers in Lancashire employment was fair and at Wolverhampton quiet.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment continued quiet in the nut, bolt and spike trades at Blackheath and Halesowen, with a slight improvement. It was fairly good at Birmingham with wire nail and shoe rivet makers and moderate with cut nail makers.

Wire. - Employment was moderate at Sheffield and fair at Halifax, and showed some decline at Warrington.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—At Wolverhampton employment was good in the enamelled and cast hollowware branches and fair with galvanised hollow-ware. It was moderate with hollow-ware makers at West Bromwich. It continued bad, with short time, at Wolverhampton with lock makers.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—With stove grate workers employment was bad at Sheffield and quiet at Rotherham. At Falkirk it continued to decline.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.—At Sheffield employment continued moderate with edge tool grinders, saw makers and hand file forgers. It continued slack in other branches. At Birmingham it was moderate and improving in the edge-tool trade. At Redditch the needle trade was reported as fair generally. Employment continued quiet in the fish-hook trade.

Tubes.—In South Staffordshire employment continued bad, and was worse than a month ago. It was fair and improving in the brass and copper tube trades at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—In the chain and anchor rade at Cradley Heath employment continued bad, with much short time. It was still bad with anchorsmiths on the Wear. It was bad at Sheffield with railway spring fitters and vicemen. In the anvil and vice trade at Dudley half-time continued general.

Sheet Metal Workers.—With braziers and sheet metal workers employment continued bad, and was on the whole worse than last month; short time was reported. Employment was fair and improving in London. With sheet metal workers employment remained good at

Aberdeen and bad at Glasgow. It was slack with tinplate workers at Wolverhampton, quiet at Birmingham and at Edinburgh, and fair at Oldham. With iron plate workers employment continued slack at Bilston, Dudley and Wolverhampton, and quiet at Lye; it was bad and worse than last month at Birmingham.

Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.— Employment was good with goldsmiths and jewellers in London; it continued to improve with silver workers. It was fair with silver and electro-plate operatives. At Sheffield employment was slack with silversmiths, and moderate with silver and electro-plate finishers. At Birmingham employment showed a distinct improvement among silversmiths, electro-plate workers and jewellers. With Britannia metal workers employment remained fair at Birmingham and slack at Sheffield. It was quiet with watchmakers at Coventry.

Farriers.—Employment continued fair generally.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the value of cutlery and hardware imported and exported for the months stated.

Description,	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Decre	e (+) or ase (-) ., 1909, red with a
		1909. 1900.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware Exports:—	£ 11,728 92,725	£ 10,975 85,029	£ 9,863 76,641	+ 753 + 7,696	+ 1,865 + 16,084
Cutlery ' Hardware Implements and Tools	55,441 162,460 154,199	64,875 196,252 180,239	44,552 165,425 152,683	- 9,434 - 33,792 - 26,040	- 2,965

#### COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 421 Returns—327 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 85 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the *spinning* branch continued quiet. It showed some improvement as compared with a year ago\*. Organised short time to the extent of 15½ hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton during August, 1908 and 1909, and July 1909. In the *weaving* branch employment continued slack, with much waiting for warps; it was somewhat worse than a month ago, but showed improvement as compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 112,941 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.\*

As compared with both a month ago and a year ago there was no marked change in the numbers employed in any of the departments, except for an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the weaving department as compared with a year ago. The wages paid in the weaving branch showed a decrease of 4.1 per cent. as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 12.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

In the principal districts, there was little change in the numbers employed as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there were increases of 3'9 per cent., 2'5 per cent., and of 1'4 per cent. in the Manchester, Oldham, and Bolton and Bury districts respectively, and a decrease of 6'0 per cent. in the Ashton district. In the Preston and Blackburn districts there was but little change. As compared with a month ago, the wages paid showed an increase of 5'1 per cent. in the Stockport district, and a decrease of 8'5 per cent. in the Blackburn district. As compared with a year ago there were considerable increases in the Burnley (22'1 per cent.), Preston (13'0 per cent.), and Manchester (9'4 per cent.) districts. There was also some increase in the Oldham and Bolton districts.

\* Comparisons with a year ago in the amount of wages paid are affected by th reduction in wages of 5 per cent. in the preparing and spinning depart ment which took place in March last.

	W	orkpeopl	е.	1	Carnings	•
	No. paid Wages in week ended		ease (-)	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	as cor	ease (+) ease (- eapared
	Aug. 21st, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	ended August 21st, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.*
Departments. Preparing	13,342 23,307 53,388 8,848 14,056	Per cent 06 - 08 - 02 + 02 - 35	Per cent 0'3 - 0'6 + 1'5 - 1'8 - 0'4	£ 10,590 20,143 46,617 10,375 13,574	Per cent. + 0'1 - 0'9 - 4'1 + 0'3 - 4'5	Per cent 2.7 - 3.1 + 12.9 + 6.0 - 0.1
Total	112,941	- 0.8	+ 0'3	101,639	- 2'6	+ 5'1
Districts. Ashton District Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde Oldham District Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	7,655 6,423 12,473 13,349 8,062	- 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.8 + 0.4	- 6.0 - 1.6 + 2.5 + 1.4 + 1.4	7,027 5,756 10,947 12,002 6,637	+ 13 + 51 + 27 - 08 - 45	- 3.5 + 1.3 + 1.3
Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne,	8,055 13,800 13,364	- 0.8 - 0.5 - 1.4	+ 3'9	5,176 12,302 12,414	- 3'5 - 3'5 - 8'5	- 0.4 + 13.0 + 0.4
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	14,532 4,444 5,025 5:759	+ 0.4 + 0.1 - 11.0	+ 1'6 + 38 + 3'4	3,751 4,531 5,006	- 2.8 - 12.4 - 2.9 - 1.5	+ 22'I - 60 + 4'7 + 11'I
Total	112,911	- 0.8	+ 0'3	101,639	- 2.6	+ 5'1

#### Exports

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

Description.	Aug., 1909.	July,	Aug.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1909, as compared with		
				A month ago.	A year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist—	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	I,nco	I,oco lbs.	
Grey Bleached and Dyed	15,834	16,540	14,865	- 706 + 251		
Total	19,330	19.785	18,379	- 455	+ 951	
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	2,690	2,577	2,378	+ 113	+ 382	
Cotton Piece Goods—	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	7,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	
Grey or Unbleached	201,523	207,484	169,467	- 5,856	+ 32,161	
Printed Dyed or Manufactured of	99,214	154,111	120,973 94,269	- 11,962 - 9,859		
Dyed Yarn	100,880	104,539	93,563	- 3,659	+ 7,317	
Total	543,871	575,207	478,272	- 31,336	+ 65,550	

#### Raw Cotton.

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

Description of Cotton.	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1909, as compared with a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian Bgazilian Bgyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 156,654 4,607 4,126 20,854 4,075	Bales. 191,971 4,588 3,067 24,750 5,015	Bales. 119,376 4,445 3,739 16,483 2,903	Bales 35,317 + 19 + 1,059 - 3,895 - 940	Bales. + 37,278 + 162 + 387 + 4,371 + 1,172	
Total	150,316	229,591	146,946	- 39,075	+ 43,370	

American Cotton.—During the month of August the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 6.69d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 6.85d. and the lowest 6.55d. per lb. The average price for July, 1909, was 6.63d. per lb., and for August, 1908, 5.77d. per lb. For the period from

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of superannuated members.

September 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "middling American" was 6.91d. per lb.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during August, 1909, averaged 9.08d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being  $9\frac{3}{16}d$ . and the lowest 9d. per lb. The average price for July, 1909, was 8.83d. per lb., and for August, 1908, 7.11d. per lb. For the period from September 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 9.35d. per lb.

"good fair Egyptian" was 9.35d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on September 10th, 1909, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 699,730 bales, as compared with 275,410 bales on

September 11th, 1908.

#### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 367 Returns—344 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 16 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 26,887 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Huddersfield district employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. In the Leeds district it showed an improvement, and was fair. In the Dewsbury and Batley district employment was fair, some overtime and nightwork being reported. At Selkirk and Galashiels employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; at Hawick it continued glack.

		people c		Earnings.		
	No. em- ployed in week ended Aug.	Decreas	ase (+) or se (-), as pared th a	Aggregate amount of Wages paid in week		r e (-) as pared
	21st, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended Aug. 21st, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting Splnning Weaving Unspecified	689 5,458 11,190 7,463 2,087	Per cent. + 2'4 + 0'2 - 1'1 + 0'5 - 1'6	Per cent. + 5'7 + 3'2 + 2'2 + 2'5 + 1'3	£ 626 4,885 9,700 7,556 2,448	Per cent. + 0'3 + 0'9 - 1'4 - 1'8 - 1'0	Per cent. + 8'9 + 7'4 + 7'0 + 6'5 + 12'8
Total	26,887	- 0'3	+ 2.2	25,215	- 1.0	+ 7.5
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,888 3,171 4,806 2,159	- 1.8 - 0.8 - 0.8	+ 2.6 - 1.5 + 2.6 + 3.4	5,223 2,771 4,770 2,058	- 0.0 + 2.4 - 0.7 - 1.3	+ 5'9 + 3'7 + 4'3 + 11'7
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	15,024 6,330 5,533	- 0.7 - 0.1 - 0.4	+ 1.8 + 2.7 + 4.3	14,822 6,231 4,162	- 0.3 - 1.4 - 0.3	+ 5.4 + 13.0 + 2.6
Total Woollen	26,887	- 0.3	+ 2.2	25,215	- 1.0	+ 7'5

#### Worsted Trade.

Employment continued good, and was better than a

Returns from firms employing 46,151 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford district employment continued good with wool sorters and combers; in the weaving branch there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but employment was much better than a year ago. In the Keighley and Halifax districts a decline was shown compared with a month ago. In the Huddersfield district employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

		people of		1	Earnings	
	No. em- ployed in week ended	Decrea as con wit	e (+) or ase (-) apared h a	Aggregate amount of Wages paid in week	Increase Decrease as com	se (-)
	Aug. 21st, 1909. Month Year A ago. 2	ended Aug. 21st, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Unspecified	5,487 24,338 9,692 5,029 1,605	Per cent. + 1'4 - 0'3 - 0'2 - 0'9 - 1'9	Per cont. + 7'1 + 1'3 + 10'2 + 2'6 + 9'3	£ 5,511 13,328 8,444 5,107 1,215	Per cent. + 1'6 - 0'0 - 3'5 - 0'8 - 10'9	Per cent. + 6'3 + 5'6 + 15'6 + 16'8
Total	46,151	- 0'2	+ 4'2	33,605	- 1.3	+ 9'3
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Ridling	22,230 7,320 4,845 5,382 3,236	- 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.2	+ 3.9 + 5.9 + 6.7 + 4.4	16,259 5,362 3,092 4,913 1,974	+ 0'1 - 3'8 - 4'4 + 0'4	+ 9'3 + 9'6 + 13'9 + 6'4
Total, West Riding Other Districts	; 43,013 3,138	+ 0.3 - 0.3	+ 4.2	31,600 2,005	+ 0.1 - 1.3	+ 9.7
Total Worsted	46,151	- 0.3	+ 4'2	33,605	- 1.3	+ 9'3

#### Prices of Raw Material.

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

	Aug., 1909.	July, 1909.	Aug., 1908.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 Pence per lb.  101 122 273	Pense per 1b 10 125 271	Pence per lb.
Courses of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 10-101 121-123 27-28	10 12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -27	8½ 10½-9¾-10% 24-23-24

#### Imports and Exports.

Increase (+) or

_	August,	July,	August,	Decrease (—) in August, 1909, as compared with a		
	oorts and E			Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imp	orts]and E	xports of	Raw Woo	I (SHEEP O	R LAMBS').	
Imports 1,000lbs British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	34,109 6,821	29,739 5,490	34.043 4,629	+ 5,070 + 1,325		
Wool 1,000 lbs.	32,611	19,363	44,257	+ 13,243	- 11,646	
Yarn:	British	and Irish	Manufac	tures Exp	orted.	
Woollen ,, Worsted ,, Alpaca and Mohair ,,	4,253 1,313	267 5,005 1,566	181 3,805 1,082	- 253 - 753 - 253		
Total, Yarn "	5,807	6,839	5,068	- 1,032	+ 739	
Worsted ,,	8,849 7,697	9,325 9,192	7,734 5,823	- 476 - 1,495		
Total Piece Goods ,,	16,546	18,517	13,557	- 1,971	+ 2,989	

#### LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 118 Returns—107 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 49,626 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed an increase of o'r per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of o'4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 5'4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 17'7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Belfast district employment showed a further improvement, and was good; about nine-tenths of the mills were working full time. In the other parts of Ireland there was a slight decline compared with July, but employment was much better than a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

	Workp	Returns.	ered by	Ea	rnings.	
	paid Decreas		se (+) or se (-) as red with	-) as		e (+) or ase (-) ed with
	Aug. 21st, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	Aug. 21st, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.
Departments. Preparing Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	6,498 12,203 16,678 7,611 6,636	Per cent. + 1'4 + 0'1 - 0'0 - 0'1 - 0'6 + 0'1	Per cent. + 3.6 + 2.1 + 10.6 + 6.3 + 0.5 + 5.4	£ 3,633 6,102 11,927 5,989 3,469	Per cent. + 3.5 + 3.8 - 1.6 - 0.5 - 6.2 - 0.4	Per cent. + 18'3 + 19'5 + 22'7 + 10'7 + 11'3
Districts. Belfast Other Places in Ireland	18,349	Per cent. - 0'1 + 0'3	Per cent. + 6.5 + 7.1	£ 12,933 8,520	Percent + 1'3 - 2'1	Per cen + 25'
Total, Ireland	34,542	+ 0.0	+ 6.8	21,453	- 0.1	+ 22
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6,440 6,716	+ o.8	+ 7.5	4,254	- 1.2 - 1.2	+ 17
Total, Scotland	13,156	- 0.0	+ 2'3	8,500	- 1.4	+ 0.
England	1,928	+ 2'0	+ 3.8	1,197	+ 1'4	+ 7
United Kingdom	49,626	+ 0.1	+ 5'4	31,150	~ 0.4	+ 17"

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

Description.	August,	July,	August,	Decreas August,	se (+) or se (-) in 1909, as ed with a	
			6.74 950	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons Exports: Linen yarn roolbs Linen Piece Goods 100 yds	7,039 12,762 175,664	8,154 13,465 190,222	<b>7</b> ,874 10,3 <b>62</b> 129,0 <b>9</b> 8	- 1,115 - 703 - 14,558	+ 2,100	

#### JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 35 Returns—32 from Employers and Employers' Associations,
and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 17,458 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed an increase of 2 o per cent. in the number employed, and of o'r per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 17,458 workpeople covered by the returns, 14,923 (or 85 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

As compared with a month ago the preparing, spinning and weaving departments each showed a slight increase in the number employed, but practically no change in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago every department showed an increase in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid.

	Work	Returns.	ered by	E	arnings.	
Departments.	Number paid Wages in week ended	Decrea	se (+) or se (-), as red with	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Decreas	e (+) or se (-), as sed with
10000000000000000000000000000000000000	August 21st, 1909.	A month ago.	year ago.	ended Aug. 21st, 1909.	A month ago,	A year ago.
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	4,090 4,839 5,897 1,757 875	Per cent. + 2'3 + 1'9 + 0'6 - 0'2 + 17'0	Per cent. + 2.5 + 1.1 + 2.4 + 0.9 - 1.8	£ 2,767 3,041 4,601 1,805 633	Per cent - 0'3 - 0'4 + 0'3 - 2'7 + 13'6	Per cent + 9'4 + 5'8 + 10'0 + 2'4 - 5'2
Total	17,458	+ 2.0	+ 1'7	12,847	+ 0.1	+ 6.9

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

Description.	Aug., 1909.	July,	Aug.,	Decrease Aug., r	e (-) in
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Jute tons	3,516	4,755	14,631	- 1,239	- 11,115
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	34,586 143,139	53,130 188,807	39,692 125,419	- 18,544 - 45,668	- 5,105 + 17,720

#### LACE TRADE.

(Based on 89 Returns—79 from Employers, 6 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 8,133 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		people co y Return		1	Zarnings	
	No. paid wages in Decrease (-) as compared with a ended Aug.  21st, Worth Vear Aug.	Amount of Wages paid in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with a			
		Aug.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches. Levers Curtain Plain Net Others	1,864 2,658 2,808 803	Per cent. + 0.5 + 0.6 - 0.1 + 1.1	Per cent 2'0 + 5'4 + 3'1 + 1'8	£ 2,454 2,656 2,207 533	Per cent. + 2.5 + 3.5 - 1.2 - 1.3	Per cont. + 12.7 + 7.3 + 13.1 + 0.2
Total	8,133	+ 0.4	+ 2.6	7,850	+ 0.5	+ 10.0
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,829 1,519 2,930 1,855	+ 0.5 - 0.3 - 0.2 + 1.8	- 2.5 + 0.9 + 3.6 + 7.8	1,623 1,910 2,546 1,771	+ 0.5 + 7.4 + 0.7 - 2.2	+ 2.7 + 12.7 + 8.3
Total	8,133	+ 0'4	+ 2.6	7,850	+ 0.3	+ 10'0

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers branch, fair in the curtain branch, and good in the plain net branch. In the Long Eaton district there was an improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In the West of England employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago. In Scotland there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but employment was better than a year ago.

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

Descripti	on.		Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Increase Decrease Aug., 1	9 (—) in 909, as	
			ot)		1900.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace			£ 194,649 18,851	£ 221,414 21,901	£ 255,805 25,004	£ - 26,765 - 3,050	- 61,156 - 6,153	
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	::	:::	321,045 9,698	<b>462</b> ,466 9, <b>9</b> 61	256,992 4,481	- 141,12° - 263	+ 54,053 + 5,217	

#### SILK TRADE.

(Based on 52 Returns-49 from Employers and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 7,990 work-people in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.4 per cent, in the amount of wages paid.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:-

	Work	people co y Return	vered s.	1	Earnings	
	No. paid Decrease (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a with a		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Decrea	e (+) or ase (-) appared h a	
and the second bank	21st, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended August 21st, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Throwing	1,037 2,274 2,254 1,425	Per ceat. + 0'1 - 0'8 - 1'3	Per cent. + 1'0 - 0'2 + 1'3 + 17'1	£ 430 1,7 7 2,263 1,008	Per cent 2'5 + 1'3 - 3'3 + 0'3	Per cent + 3'9 + 6'1 + 7'5 + 17'5
Total Districts.	7,997	- 0.2	+ 3'5	5,478	- 1/1	+ 8.4
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and	3,112 558	- 1.6 + 0.3	+ 3'7	2,426 440	+ 1.1	+ 88
District  Rastern Countles Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	2,444 1,8;6	- 0.8	+ 7.6	1,442	- 3'2 - 4'3	+ 16.7
Total	7,990	- 0.2	+ 3'3	5,478	- 43	+ 8.4

Employment continued good at Macclesfield with throwsters, spinners and hand-loom weavers; with power-loom weavers it was bad and worse than a month ago. At Leek and Congleton employment with throwsters and spinners was fair; at Congleton it was good with trimming weavers. In the Eastern Counties employment was not so good as a month ago, but was much better than a year ago.

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

Description.	Description. Aug., July, 1909.		Aug,	Decreas Aug.,	se (+) or se (-) in 1909, as ed with a	
	igog.	1909,	1908.	Month ago.	Year ago	
Imports:  Raw Silk lbs Thrown Silk lbs Spun Silk Yarn lbs Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	116,233 39,353 28,923 6,140,998	49,785 39,476 24,004 5,963,205	90,081 36,996 18,499 5,142,401	+ 67,048 - 12 + 4,919 + 177,79	+ 2,357	
Exports:— Thrown Silk lbs Spun Silk Yarn lbs Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	2,633 94,084 414,992	2,101 101,548 403,851	4,923 55,094 354,812	+ 529 - 7,464 + 11,'41	- 38,990	

#### HOSIERY TRADE.

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

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

Returns from firms employing 18,909 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 5.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was much better than a year ago. At Hinckley and Loughborough it was good. With power-frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire it was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; with handframe workers in the country districts it was worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Hawick and Selkirk employment continued good.

		people co y Return		Earnings.			
District.	No. paid or paid wages in week ended		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a			
	August 21st, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended August 21st, 1909	Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cant.	
Leigester	9,251	+ 0'4	+ 8.0	7.484	- I'4	+129	
Leicester Country District	2,284	- 05	+ 2'1	1,891	+ 2.4	+ 87	
Notts and Derbyshire	4,237	- 0'7	+ 62	3,155	- 2.7	+ 11.3	
Scotland Other Districts	2,285	+ 1.2	+ 36 - 47	514	+ 0.8	+ 5'0	
Total, United Kingdom	18,909	+ 0.1	+ 5.7	14,751	- 1.1	+ 10.1	

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

Description.	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Increase Decreas Aug., 1	e (-) in	
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less Re-Exports): Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	£ 31,588 171,797	£ 33,135 131,894	£ 24,305 141, 04	- 1,548 + 39,903	+ 7,282 + 30,693	
Hosiery, Woollen	141,767 44,336	141,148	116,025 38,631	+ 619 - 1,889		

#### OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 45 Returns—21 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 11 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents).

Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT in August showed a considerable decline as compared with July; it was, however, much better than a year ago. Some short time was reported. Returns from firms employing 5,766 workpeople and paying £4,807 in wages in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 22.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 9.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 21.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.

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

Cotton Dyers.—Employment was moderate, and rather worse than a month ago.

Silk Dyers.—Employment at Macclesfield and Leek continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

Calico Printers, &c. — Employment with machine calico printers was reported as good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was moderate. In Glasgow it continued bad with calico printers and engravers, and fair with block printers.

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.—At Leicester employment showed little change; at Hinckley it was slack; at Loughborough full time was worked. With dyers at Nottingham and with bleachers at Basford employment was moderate; with hosiery trimmers at

Basford and Bulwell it was fair; on the whole employment in Nottinghamshire was about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago.

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

#### HAT TRADE.

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

EMPLOYMENT during August in the Silk hat trade was moderate, and slightly worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of August was 4.8, compared with 3.6 a month ago and 16.1 a year ago.

In the Fell hat trade employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of August was 1.5, compared with 1.6 a month ago, and 2.7 a year ago. Employment was reported as fairly good at Denton, moderate at Stockport, and good in Warwickshire.

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

Description,	Aug., July,		Aug.,	Decrea August	e (+) or e (-) in 1909, as ed with a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: All kinds	doz. 36.748	doz. 25,898	doz. 23,543	doz. + 10,850	doz. + 13,205	
Exports: Hats, Felt , Straw , Other sor's	56,596 48,417 9,100	51,278 61,675 11,745	51,757 35,177 7,314	+ 5,318 - 16,258 - 2,645	4 12,240	
Total	114,113	127,698	95,348	- 13,585	+ 18,865	

#### TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 117 Returns—90 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 24 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the bespoke branch in London showed the usual seasonal decline, and was about the same as a year ago. In the provinces it was slack. In the ready-made branch it was fair, and better than a year ago.

Bespoke Branch.

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

Returns from firms paying £8,916 to their work-people during the four weeks ended August 21st showed a decrease of 20.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was fair, and rather better than a year ago.

Leeds. — Employment was moderate, and rather better than a year ago, less short time being worked. Returns from firms employing 8,307 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended August 21st showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. In the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. One factory, not included in the Returns, was closed. Jewish operatives reported an improvement.

Other Centres.—In Manchester and Norwich employment was moderate, and slightly worse than a month ago and a year ago. In Bristol it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Glasgow it was fairly good.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in August, 1909, were valued at £276,064, as compared with £248,372 in July, 1909, and £246,471 in August,

1908; and the **Exports** for the same months at £535,601, £549,950, and £460,504 respectively.

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 553 Returns-495 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 49 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 65,233 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 0'4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1'0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1'0 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0'9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment at Leicester was quiet, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Northampton it showed little change. At Kettering it was moderate, and better than a year ago. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it continued moderate. At Bristol it was quiet, but better than a month ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds employment was moderate, and better than a month ago. In Scotland it was fair, but not so good as a month ago; it showed little change compared with a year ago.

	Work	people c	overed rns.	*) *	Earning	Swage
Districts	No. paid wages in week ended	Deorea	e (+) or se(-) as pared h a	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	Aug. 21st, 1909 ago. Year ago.		ended Aug. 21st, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BNGLAND & WALES. London	2,548 19,039 3,366 10,049 8,786 3,812 2,703 1,835 2,332 2,769 595 3,468	Per cent 3'5 - 0'0 - 0'5 - 0'0 - 1'5 - 0'3 + 1'3 + 2'1 - 0'3 + 1'0 + 0'2 - 0'0	Per cent 0.6 - 0.9 - 1.5 -	£ 2,605 12,028 3,057 9,740 8,352 2,288 3,033 1,657 1,763 2,211 2,522 2,975	Per cent 2'I - 2'9 + I'9 - 0'9 + 0'8 - I'6 - 2'2 + 5'5 + 4'2 + 1'9 + 0'I	Per cent 2'3 - 5'5 + 2'4 + 1'6 + 4'1 - 7'3 + 8'9 - 11'5 - 4'1 + 3'2 - 7'6 + 3'8
England & Wales	61,134	- 0.4	+ 1.0	56,892	- 0.0	- 1.1
SCOTLAND	3,798 301	+ 6·7	+ 4.9	3,607	- 2·8 + 8·0	+ 0'9
United Kingdom	65,233	- 0.4	+ 1.0	60,741	- 1.0	- 0.0

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

	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1909, as compared with a		
10) ASSESSED 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	1909.	1909.	1908.	Month ago.		Year ago.
Imports (less Re-Exports) Quantity doz pairs Value £	30,705 74,103	28,6 <sub>4</sub> 8 70,037	26,292 54,275		58 +	
Exports (British & Irish) Quantity doz. pairs. Value £	104,689	109,411	94,015	- 4,7 - 19,6	22 4	

Note.—For imports of hides and of leather see under "Other Leather Trades."

#### OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 38 Returns—22 from Trade Unions and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair; it was rather better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,237 reported 4'1 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 4.6 per cent. at the end of July, and 7.5 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers .- With skinners employment was fair at Leeds and Birmingham and bad in London. With curriers employment was fair generally; it was, however, bad in London. With dressers it was fair. With leather workers generally employment continued fair at Bury, Bolton, Wigan and

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment continued fair at Walsall with gig saddlers; with brown saddlers it was good and better than a month ago. At Dublin employment was good; at Glasgow it was fair.

Miscellaneous Leather Workers .- With fancy leather workers employment was fair and better than a month ago. With portmanteau makers in London employment continued fair.

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

Description.	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Igog, as c	-) in Aug.,
	1909.   1909.		1900.	Month Year ago.	
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry Ditto, wet	37.654 59.735	47,858 67,769	39,359 54,284	- 10,204 - 8,034	
Total Hides, dry and wet	97,389	115,627	93,643	- 18,238	+ 3,746
Goat skins, undressed No. Sheep skins , £	1,381,668 235,405	1,813,149 287,000	1,298,340	- 431,481 - 51,595	
Leather* cwts.	91,806	91,108	112,565	+ 698	- 20,759
Exports: Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	34,841	40,748	34,505	- 5,907	+ 336

# OTHER CLOTHING TRADES. (Based on 180 Returns-171 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades. — Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 1,102 dressmakers in the week ended August 21st, showed a decrease of 44.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 190 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate. With Court dressmakers employment during the month was very quiet, many establishments being closed. With milliners in the West-End employment showed the usual seasonal decline, but was better than a year ago.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,744 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 21st showed an increase of 40 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 5.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

Returns from two Employment Bureaux in London showed no change in the demand for, and an increase in the supply of, dressmakers and milliners compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment with mantle makers was good, and better than a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade firms employing 1,804 workpeople in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 12.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was moderate, and slightly worse than a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,649 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,404 in wages in the week ended August 21st, showed a decrease of 3'4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9'5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

Corset Trade. - Returns received from corset manufacturers employing 3,072 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

#### PAPER, PRINTING, AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 477 Returns—135 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 321 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 21 from Local Correspondents.) PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades was fairly good, and

rather better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 22,292 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of o'r per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of o.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

_ 197	Number of Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Aug.	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in No. of Workpeople a compared with a			
	ngog, by firms making Returns.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Countles Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Countles Scotland	6,439 1,993 6,996 6,122	+ 0.9 - 0.1 - 0.0	- 1'6 + 1'7 - 0'7 + 0'5		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	21,550	+ 0'2	- 0'4		
Hand-made Paper	742	- 0.7			
Total	22,292	+ 0,1	- 0'4		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,532 members had 2.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 2.6 per cent. a month ago,

and 2.7 per cent. a year ago.

In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 580 members had 6.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 6.6 per cent. a month ago, and 4.9 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in August, 1909, amounted to £444,620, as compared with £496,484 in July, 1909, and £460,037 in August, 1908; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £194,048, £229,449 and £170,268 PRINTING TRADES.

Employment in these trades was slack generally, the usual seasonal decline in the employment of letterpress printers having taken place during August. Compared with a year ago little general change was shown. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 7.1, as compared with 5.0 at the end of July, and 7.1 at the end of August, 1908.

London.-Employment was slack on the whole. It was good, however, with electrotypers and stereotypers, and fair with lithographic artists and lithographic printers. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 8.1, compared with 5.7 at the end of July and 8.1 a year ago.

Other Centres .- With letterpress printers employment was slack generally and worse than a month ago. It was fair at Derby and Leicester, in the Eastern counties, and at Plymouth. It was fair also with machine printers at Edinburgh. At Glasgow, Dunde e and Birmingham an improvement was reported. With lithographic printers employment was moderate at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bradford and Bristol and slack at other centres.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Aug., 1909,	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage unemployed as compared with a		
	included in the Returns.	Aug., 1909.	July, 1909.	Aug.,	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London	20,902	8.1	5'7	8.1	+ 2'4		
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,461	7.9	4.4	6.4	+ 3.2	+ 1.2	
Lanes, and Cheshire	6,727	7.4	4.7	7.6	+ 2.7	- 0'2	
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,577	5.5	3.8	4.9	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	
West Midlands	2,540	6.7	4.8	6.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	
S. & S. W. Countles and Wales	3,744	3'9	2.0	2.1	+ 1.0	- 1.3	
Sootland	5,696	4'4	4'I	4.6	+ 0'3	- 0'2	
Ireland	2,550	10.4	9.8	10.4	+ 0.6		
United Kingdom	50,197	7.1	5.0	7.1	+ 2'I		

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment remained slack generally, but continued to show some improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago.

		No. of Members of Unions at end of Aug., 1909, included in the Returns.	Percen	tage retu ployed at	rned as end of	Decrease centage u	e (+) or (-) in per- nemployed ared with a
Kill land			Aug., 1909.	July, 1909.	Aug.,	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	»··	3,491 3,298	6.6	7·6 8·0	6·6 9·2	- 1.0	- i.e
United Kingdom		5,789	7.1	7.8	7.8	- 0.4	- 0.7

#### BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,318 Returns—740 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received parily direct and parily through the Trade Correspondent, 1,519 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 59 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in August was slack on the whole. It was rather better than a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and

joiners unemployed at the end of August was 9.6 as compared with 10.0 a month ago and 10.2 a year ago; and for plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 13.3, 14.6, and 12.2 respectively. These percentages were exceeded in London by carpenters and joiners and in the Northern Counties, Scotland and Ireland by carpenters and joiners and plumbers. Returns received from bricklayers, masons and plasterers' unions show little change in the percentages of unemployed as compared with a month ago. With painters employment was mcderate, and not so good as in July.
For London the Trade Union Returns show that

10.0 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 11.8 a month ago and 11.0 a year ago; the corresponding percentages for plumbers were 13.2, 20.0, and 11.5.

Employment remained slack, except with painters, in most of the large centres. It was moderate with carpenters and masons at Sheffield, with carpenters and plumbers at Huddersfield, with bricklayers at Middlesbrough, and with carpenters at York, Barnsley, and Doncaster. At Hull it was fair with bricklayers and carpenters, but slack with painters. At Leeds employment with bricklayers and carpenters showed a decline.

At Manchester a decline was reported by carpenters. At Oldham employment was moderate on the whole. but not so good as a year ago. Employment was fair with bricklayers at St. Helens and Widnes, with carpenters at Stockport, Rochdale, Chorley, Warrington and Lancaster, and with plumbers at Bolton and Bury. With painters it was slack at Liverpool, Blackburn, and Preston, but good at Ashton-under-Lyne.

In the Midland and Eastern counties employment was moderate with masons and plasterers. It was fair with bricklayers at Nottingham, Rugby, Wolverhampton, Cambridge and Ipswich, and with carpenters at Derby, Northampton, Cambridge and Ipswich, and in the Potteries. It was fair generally at Mansfield, Newark and Bedford. At Birmingham employment was moderate with carpenters and plumbers. At Nottingham employment was much better than a year ago. With painters employment was dull generally and worse than a month ago.

Employment was moderate on the whole at Bristol and Swansea and fair at Cheltenham. It was fair with bricklayers at Chatham, Southampton, Gloucester, Hereford, Cardiff, and Wrexham, with plasterers at Plymouth, and with plasterers and masons at Newport.

In Scotland employment was worse than a year ago. Masons at Dundee, Aberdeen and Greenock were fairly well employed, as also were carpenters at Aberdeen and plasterers at Dundee. A decline was reported by plumbers at Aberdeen and by plumbers and carpenters at Dundee. With painters employment was slack generally.

Plasterers at Belfast, Dublin and Cork were fairly well employed. With carpenters at Cork employment was moderate. With painters at Belfast it was slack.

At a large number of smaller centres throughout the Kingdom employment was moderate.

Returns received from 678 firms employing 41,379 workpeople at the end of August show that there was an increase of 4.0 per cent. in the total number employed by them as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 6.3 per cent, as compared with a year ago. The increase compared with a month ago was chiefly in the London district, while the decrease compared with a year ago was most marked in the Lancashire and Cheshire district and in Scotland.

	Skille	ed Trade	smen.	I	abourer	s.	
District.	No. of Work- people paid wages on the	Decrea	se (+) or se (-) as red with	No. of Work- people paid wages	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
London	last pay-day of Aug, 1909.	A month ago. A year ago.		on the last pay-day of Aug., 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	6,019 2,518	+ 732 + 4	- 371 - 78	3,977 2,200	+ 321 + 21	- 289 - 85	
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	3,747 2,920 3,473	- 89 + 200 + 22	- 420 - 202 + 189	2,559 2,384 2,164	+ 60 + 37 - 38	- 374 - 227 + 115	
England and Wales	18,677	+ 869	- 882	13,284	+ 401	- 860	
Scotland Ireland	3 305 376	+ 111 + 47	- 302 - 85	1,854 594	+ 149	- 289 - 4	
United Kingdom	22,358	+ 1,027	- 1,269	15,732	+ 547	- 1,153	
The Art County Williams of	Lac	ds and B	oys.	Total.			
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	309 499	- 13 - 1	- gi - 88	10,305 5,217	+ 1,040 + 24	- 751 - 251	
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	913 372 447	+ 22 + 10 - 1	- 15 - 26 - 4	7,219 5,676 6,084	- 7 + 247 - 17	- 809 - 455 + 300	
England and Wales	2,540	+ 17	- 224	37,501	+ 1,287	- 1,966	
Scotland Ireland	700 49	+ 18 - 2	- 120 - 18	5,859 1,019	+ 278 + 42	- 711 - 107	
United Kingdom	3,289	+ 33	- 362	41,379	+ 1,607	- 2,784	

#### FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 165 Returns-4 from Employers' Associations, 129 from Trade Unions, and 32 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during August continued bad generally, and showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago. With coachmakers employment continued fairly good. Trade Unions with a membership of 35,584 reported 7.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 7'1 per cent. a month ago and 8.2 per cent. a year ago.

#### Furnishing Trades.

Employment with cabinet-makers, french polishers and upholsterers continued bad, and was slightly worse than a year ago. It was, however, fair with cabinet makers at

<sup>\*</sup> Includes hides tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, and goat and sheep skins tanned or dressed as leather.

Leeds. Trade Unions reported 10.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August as compared with 10.3 per cent. at the end of both July, 1909, and August, 1908.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in August 1909, were valued at £29,540, as compared with £29,192 in July, 1909, and £29,399 in August, 1908; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £60,487, £55,435 and £54,755 respectively.

#### Millsawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

Employment was bad, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. At Birmingham and Belfast it was dull. Trade Unions reported 7.2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August as compared with 7.5 per cent. a month ago, and 7.7 per cent. a year ago.

Imports.—The Table below shows the quantities of hewn and sawn timber, and the values of house frames, &c., imported for the months stated.

Description.	Atig.,	July,	Aug.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1909, as compared with a		
gy at water of the second and the se				Month ago.	Year ago.	
imber, hewn ,, sawn	Loads. 116,619 79',206	Loads. 107,747 925,815	Loads. 92,764 695,592	Loads. + 8,872 - 134,609		
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 14,792	£ 14,215	£ 19,003	+ £	- £	

#### Coopers.

Employment continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago. At Burton it was quiet; at Edinburgh and Glasgow, dull, and at Hull and Dublin good.

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment, though still fairly good, showed some decline, as compared with a month ago. It was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 411 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 3.5 per cent. a month ago, and 8.2 per cent. a year ago.

#### Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was dull on the whole. It was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of August was 70, as compared with 69 per cent. in the previous month, and 99 per cent. a year ago.

Other Trades.—With packing-case makers employment was fair; it was not so good as a month ago. With basket makers it was bad in London and in Leicester.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in August, 1909, were valued at £31,907, as compared with £30,913 in July, 1909, and £27,116 in August, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £15,325, £16,933, and £13,513 respectively.

#### GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 85 Returns-55 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 19 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)
EMPLOYMENT was bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 7,487 work-people in the week ended August 21st showed a decrease of 6.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the number employed showed a decrease of 6.4 per cent.,

and the amount of wages paid of 11.2 per cent.

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire continued bad, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. It was quiet at Leeds and Castleford, slack at Wakefield, and bad at Mexborough, where a marked decline is reported as compared with a month ago. In the North of England employment declined; it was moderate in Lancashire. At Bristol it continued good; at Dublin it was slack. It was quiet with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham. It was good with decorative glass workers at Sheffield and Manchester.

Employment was fair with flint glass makers at Wordsley and at Birmingham. It was good with flint glass cutters at Stourbridge, but bad, at Birmingham. It was moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. There was a decline in employment among pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, with some short time. It continued slack with bevellers at Birmingham. It was dull with glass-blowers in London.

	Workp	Returns.	ered by	Earnings.			
-	Number paid Wages in week	Decre	e (+) or ase (-) apared ith	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	ended Aug. 21st, 1909.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	ended Aug. 21st, 1909.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
Branches. Glass Bottle	4,718	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 5,247	Per cent.	Per sent.	
Plate Glass Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles)	678	+ 0.6	- 0.7	1,970	- 0°2 + 4°5 + 2°1	+ 0.9	
Other Branches Total	7,487	- 6.2	- 6'4	8,462	- 9.4	- 11.3	
Districts. North of England	740	- 6.0	- 0'3	827	- 5.6	- 0'5	
Yorkshire Lancashire	3, <sup>8</sup> 23 659	- 10.2	- 10.4 - 4.8	4,260 711	- 17.2 + 1.4	- 19'4 - 5'7 + 1'I	
Worgester and Warwick Scotland	731	- 1.1	- 1.3	871	+ 6.5	- 1.7	
Other parts of the United Kingdom	332	- 0.0	+ 2.2	321	- 1.8	+ 1.3	
Total	7,487	- 6.3	- 6.4	8,462	- 9'4	-11.3	

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

Description.	August,	July, 1909.	August,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in August, 1909, as compared with a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Window & German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	89,918	112,395	87,137	- 22,477	+ 2,781	
Plate Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c	30,480 68,585	30,204 69,704	27,935 Co,418	+ 276		
Manufactures, other sorts	120	292	125	- 172		
D-441	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	
Bottles	118,998	117,657	100,193	+ 1,341	+ 18,805	
Exports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Plate	14,472	12,673	13,150	+ 1,799	+ 1,313	
Flint	6,160	6,339	4,635	- 175		
Manufactures, other sorts	36,938	36,654	30,942	+ 284		
-	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	
Bottles	52,349	89,192	55,905	- 36,943	- 3,556	

# POTTERY AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 23 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the *Pottery* trade continued bad, but showed some improvement as compared with a month ago. It was worse than a year ago. It was moderate in the *Brich and Tile* trades, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Pottery Trade.—Employment in Staffordshire continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; short time was general; it was fair in Devonshire and in Scotland. Employment was good in Bristol with earthenware potters, but slack with stone potters. In the South Yorkshire and River Aire district it continued bad. At Newcastle it was fair. It continued dull with clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment in the Peterborough district was fair and better than a month ago. In Nottinghamshire employment was quiet, with much short time. It was better than a year ago. In South Staffordshire it was bad, and worse than a year ago. It was quiet in Shropshire and good in the Eastern Counties. In the Hartlepool district it was fair, and better than a month ago. In Devonshire it continued moderate. It was slack at Bristol and worse than a month ago. An improvement was reported in North Wales.

The **Imports** of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in August, 1909, were valued at £99,167, as compared with £99,801 in July, 1909, and £67,497 in August, 1908; and the **Exports** for the same months at £193,576, £224,850 and £191,317 respectively.

# AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 199 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

Work on the land was considerably hindered by wet weather during the latter part of August, and many day labourers lost time in consequence. The corn harvest required more hand labour than usual on account of crops being laid by rain, and generally, when fine, the supply of day labourers was fully equal to the demand; in certain districts, however, it was reported that the demand for extra labourers was lessened by the lateness of the corn harvest, other work having been finished before this was begun.

Northern Counties.—Employment was fairly regular in Northumberland and Cumberland, haymaking, thistle cutting, hoeing, &c., causing a fair demand for extra labourers. Men of this class, however, lost time through wet weather towards the end of the month. The weather also interrupted employment in Westmorland and Lancashire, where otherwise the supply of and demand for labour were generally well balanced. Wet weather and the lateness of corn harvest somewhat affected the demand for day labourers in Yorkshire, but haymaking and turnip hoeing afforded a fair amount of work. A correspondent in the Wetherby Union reports that many Irish labourers were engaged for the corn harvest.

Midland Counties. — Employment was generally regular in Cheshire, and a good demand for labour was reported. Some irregularity of employment on account of bad weather was reported in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Finishing the hay harvest, commencing the corn harvest, and hoeing roots provided fairly good and regular employment in Leicestershire. There was a fairly good demand for extra labourers in Staffordshire and Shropshire, but men of this class lost time in many districts on account of wet weather and the lateness of corn harvest, which was not ready to be commenced when other work was finished. In Worcestershire fruit picking and the corn harvest caused a fairly good demand for day labourers, which was generally met by the supply. A scarcity of carters and stockmen was reported in the Pershore Union, and of stockmen in the Shipston Union. There was a good and fairly constant demand for extra labour in Warwickshire on account of the hay and corn harvests. Day labourers were somewhat hindered by rain in Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire, but most men found employment in fine weather. Hoeing and haymaking, and latterly the corn harvest, afforded fairly full employment in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. Only a moderate demand for extra labourers was reported from Bedfordshire.

Eastern Counties.—The corn harvest was delayed by rain in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, and there was some irregularity of employment for day labourers in consequence. Day labourers in Lincolnshire generally had regular work at hoeing and corn harvest; the supply of and demand for such men were about equal. In Norfolk the demand for extra labourers was somewhat slack until the latter end of the month, when the corn harvest became general. Rain interfered with harvest operations in Suffolk and Essex, but the demand for extra labour in these counties was generally balanced by the supply.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—The corn harvest in Kent was somewhat interrupted by rain towards the end of the month, and some day labourers lost time. In several districts the supply of such men was in excess of the demand. There was generally a full supply of extra labour in Surrey, but work was plentiful when the weather permitted. Rain caused some interruption to harvest work in Sussex and Hampshire; day labourers in these counties were

generally in demand for the corn harvest. Correspondents in the Petworth (Sussex) and Droxford (Hants) Unions refer to a scarcity of men for permanent situations. More labour than usual was required for the corn harvest in Berkshire and Wiltshire on account of crops being laid by rain, but many extra labourers were in irregular work through bad weather. Hoeing and harvesting provided a good deal of work for day labourers in Dorset and Somerset. The supply of labour was generally equal to the demand, though bad weather, as elsewhere, caused some loss of time. Employment was fairly regular in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, with a sufficient supply of extra labour. Haymaking, hoeing, potato digging and the corn harvest generally maintained a full demand for day labourers in Devonshire and Cornwall.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in August, 1909, showed an increase both in quantity and value. Employment at the principal ports during August, 1909, was fairly good as compared with August, 1908. At Yarmouth employment was good with fishermen, and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. It was about the same as a year ago. At Grimsby it was good generally, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. Fish dock labourers, however, worked some short time. Employment at Lowestoft was fair with all classes, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. At Hull it was moderate. At Aberdeen it was fair with fishermen, and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. It was, on the whole, worse than a year ago. At Fraserburgh and Macduff employment was moderate generally, and worse than a year ago. Employment at Peterhead was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were on the whole successful, especially towards the latter end of the month.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in August, 1909 and 1908:—

	Qua	antity.	Value.		
	Aug., 1909	Aug., 1908.	Aug., 1909.	Aug., 1908.	
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland		Cwts. 1,023,522 1,280,325 42,124	£ 723,919 6,22,592 21,755	£ 648,986 312,328 13,936	
Shell Fish	2,926,359	2,345,971	1,378,666 30,659	975,250 30,403	
Total Value	-	_	1,409,325	1,005,653	

The Exports of herrings, cured or salted, in August, 1909, were valued at £595,970, as compared with £522,329 in July, 1909, and £675,353 in August, 1908.

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 138 Returns—116 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

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

London.\*—Employment was fair generally, but showed some decline as compared with July, owing to the absence of wool sales; it was rather better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended August 28th was 12,005, a decrease of 3 1 per cent as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 14 per cent. as compared with August 1908. The daily numbers employed during August, 1909, ranged from 10,928 on the 14th, to 13,415 on the 5th. During August, 1908, the numbers ranged from 10,277 on the 22nd to 12,693 on the 1st.

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

Average for Aug, 1908

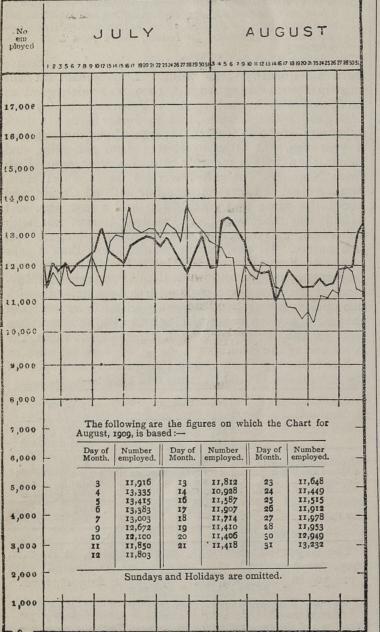
	Average Da	aily Number ad at Principa	of Laboral Whar	rers employes in Lond	yed in Docks	
		In Docks*		100		
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended Aug. 7th	4,273 4,086 3,802 3,931	2,834 2,186 2,073 2,083	7,107 6,272 5,875 6,014	5,904 5,589 5,699 5,728	13,011 11,861 11,574 11,742	
Average for 4 weeks ended Aug. 28th, 1909	} 4,012	2,271	6,283	5,722	12,005	
Average for July, 1909	4,214	2,735	6,949	5,446	12,395	

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of July and August, 1909. The corresponding curve for July and August, 1908, is also given for comparison.

2,193 6,400

4,207

[The thick curve applies to 1909, and the thin curve to 1908.]



The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,179 in August, 1909, as compared with 1,186 in the previous month, and 1,029 in August, 1908.

Employment with both dock and quayside labourers at Liverpool continued slack; with carters it was also

slack, and worse than a month ago.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock and quayside labourers on the Tyne and Wear was moderate, and rather worse than a month ago; at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool it was good with dock labourers, and better than a month ago; it was moderate with riverside labourers. At Hull and Goole employment was moderate with dock labourers, and fair with coal porters; at Grimsby it was good generally. Employment continued irregular and worse than a year ago at Yarmouth; it was fair at Parkeston. Employment was fair at Southampton, and better than a year ago; it was fair on

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

the whole at Plymouth and at Bristol. There was a further improvement at Cardiff and Swansea; employment was fair at Newport; at Manchester it continued bad. Employment with dock labourers was bad at Glasgow, and dull at Greenock; it was good at Leith, and fair at Grangemouth; there was a slight improvement at Dundee, but some decline at Aberdeen. Employment was fair with dock labourers at Belfast, and dull at Dublin.

# SEAMEN SHIPPED IN AUGUST.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), show that during August 42,765\* seamen, of whom 3,797 (or 8.9 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with August, 1908, there was a net increase of 639. The chief increase was at London, and the most marked decreases were at Liverpool, Cardiff, and Southampton.

For the eight months ended August, 1909, the total number of seamen shipped was 320,153\*, a decrease of 5,831 as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. There were increases on the North-East Coast and at London. The decrease at Liverpool amounted to 8,246 (or nearly 7 per cent.).

		Numb	er of Sear	nen* ship	ped in		
Principal Ports.	D	August,	A top	Eight months ended August,			
	1908.	1909.	Inc. (+) or dec.(-) in 1909.	1908.	1909.	Inc.(+) or dec.(-) in 1909.	
ENGLAND AND WALE	S.						
Tone Donte	2,620	2,666	+ 46	19,877	20,838	+ 961	
Sunderland	471	552	+ 81	3,163	3,729	+ 566	
	313	614	+ 301	2,106	3,510	+ 1,404	
Hull	740	1,188	+ 448	8,706	9,231	+ 525	
Grimsby	156	185	+ 29	1,541	1,168	- 373	
Bristol Channel.							
Delatali	480	679	+ 199	4,723	4,392	- 331	
Manual Man	754	895	+ 141	7,805	7,344	- 461	
Cardifft	4,398	3,792	- 606	38,486	36,549	- 1,937	
Swansea	367	359	- 8	3,359	3,184	- 185	
Other Ports.							
T Imama and	17,673	16,664	-1,009	123,209	114,963	- 8,246	
London	5,695	6,782	+1,087	48,394	50,825	+ 2,431	
Southampton	4,221	3,667	- 554	31,762	31,478	- 284	
SCOTLAND.							
P . 1/1	195	232	+ 37	3,127	3,367	+ 240	
	nd 203	360	+ 157	1,682	2,054	+ 372	
Grangemouth		300	3/	2,002	-1004	. 3/-	
Glasgow	3,676	3,926	+ 250	25,860	25,840	- 20	
IRELAND.							
Dublin	32	12	- 20	438	457	+ 19	
Belfast	132	192	+ 60	1,736	1,224	- 512	
Total		42,765	+ 639	205 084	320,153	- 5,831	
Total	42,120	44,705	T 039	343,904	320,133	2,03	

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following are among the more interesting cases affecting labour recently reported. The accounts are based on reports published in newspapers:—

#### (1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO MEDICAL EXAMINATION: RIGHT OF WORKMAN TO PRESENCE OF HIS OWN MEDICAL ATTENDANT AT EXAMINATION.

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, that any workman receiving weekly payments by way of compensation for injury under the Act shall, if so required by his employer, from time to time submit himself for examination by a medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to such weekly payments is suspended until such

examination has taken place.

A workman who had been injured in the course of his employment, and who was receiving weekly payments by way of compensation under the Act, was required by his employers to submit himself for examination by their medical man calling upon the workman to make such examination the workman desired that his own medical adviser should be present at the examination, and refused to be examined except in that gentleman's presence. The employers considered that the workman had no right to make such a condition, and that his conduct amounted to a refusal to submit to examination, and entailed

Suspension of payments. The matter came before the County Court judge, who decided that the workman's requirement was a reasonable one, and that he had not refused to submit to examination within the meaning of the Act. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that as the workman was quite ready to be examined in the presence of his own medical man, and that as the County Court judge had decided that it was reasonable for him to require the presence of that gentleman, he had not refused to

to require the presence of that gentleman, he had not refused to submit to examination within the meaning of the Act. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Deritt and Crosby Magee v. Owners of Steamship Bainbridge, Court of Appeal, (reported) August 7th, 1909.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT: LEAVING AND RETURNING TO PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.

A man was employed by the owners of a fleet of fishing vessels as watchman to watch trawlers as they lay in harbour between voyages. On Saturday, February 22nd, 1908, he went on duty at 4 p.m. to look after four trawlers moored by the quay, his duty being intended to last till 5 p.m. on the next day, Sunday. In order to perform this duty it was necessary that he should sometimes be on the quay and sometimes on the trawlers. He had to times be on the quay and sometimes on the trawlers. He had to provide his own food, which was sometimes brought to him by members of his family, but at other times he left the quay for a short time and obtained refreshment close by. He had never been forbidden by his employers to leave for a short time for this purpose. On the evening of February 22nd he left the trawlers and want for refreshment to an hotel a little want off where he and went for refreshment to an hotel a little way off, where he and went for refreshment to an hotel a little way off, where he stayed for a very short time. When he got back to the quay he proceeded to climb down a ladder fixed to the quay in order to board one of the trawlers, and while so doing fell into the water and was drowned. His widow claimed compensation under the Act, but the employers resisted her claim on the ground that the accident did not arise out of or in the course of the employment. The Sheriff-Substitute, however, on the facts as above stated, found for the claimant, and made an award in her favour. The employers appealed.

The Court of Session over-ruled the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute, holding that on the facts it was clear that the accident happened while the deceased was absent from the scene of his duty, and that when he was going back he was not in the course of his employment because he had no right to be away. They therefore held that the widow had no right to compensation.

The widow appealed.

The House of Lords said that the question was, Was there evidence to support the finding of the Sheriff-Substitute that the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment? As to the facts found, they must take the findings of the Sheriffto the facts found, they must take the findings of the Sheriff-Substitute to be correct, and could not go behind them. This being so it seemed that as the scope and scene of the deceased man's duty was both on the quay and on the trawlers he had a right to leave a trawler for the quay or the quay for a trawler. At the time of the accident he was not returning to his employment, but had already returned to it when he reached the quay. Further, during the 25 hours of his duty it was necessary for him to obtain refreshment, and there was nothing in his contract to prevent him leaving the quay for a short time for such purpose. Therefore the accident did arise both out of and in the course of his employment, and there was sufficient evidence to support the Sheriff-Substitute's and there was sufficient evidence to support the Sheriff-Substitute's decision, which should not be disturbed. The appeal was therefore allowed .- Low v. General Steam Fishing Company, Limited, House of Lords, July 29th, 1909.

WORKMAN EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTOR: LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL.

A "workman" within the meaning of the Act is a person who works under a contract of service with an employer; and the "employer" is the person who is liable to pay compensation in

case of injury by accident.

Shipowners contracted with a man to clean the boilers of a ship. The contractor employed several men to work under him as scalers. He paid their wages, and himself received payment by instalments from the shipowners as the work progressed. The men worked under the contractor's orders, but an officer of the shipowners exercised general supervision over both him and the other workmen exercised general supervision over both him and the other workmen employed. One of the workmen while engaged in the work was injured by accident. He claimed compensation from the shipowners. It was shown that the contractor, the immediate employer of the claimant, had no place of business and no capital, but that there was no contract with anyone except him on the part of the shipowners. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the claimant was not in the employment of the shipowners at the time of the accident, and refused to make an award in his favour. The workman appealed. The Court of Session however decided that workman appealed. The Court of Session, however, decided that the Sheriff-Substitute was right, and dismissed the appeal.—Spiers v. Elderslie Steamship Co., Ltd., Court of Session, July 14th, 1909.

# (2) Miscellaneous.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL: THREATENING FELLOW SERVANT WITH LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Serving on a goods train on a railway were a guard, a driver, and a fireman. The driver and the fireman v trade union, the guard was a non-union man. While the train was waiting in a yard at a junction, the guard accused the fireman of stealing a bottle of beer. The fireman thereupon appealed to his branch of the trade union to which he belonged to protect his character. The branch discussed the matter at a meeting, and instructed their secretary, who was a fireman in the same employment, to write to the guard demanding an apology through the public press for the accusation which he had made against their member, and threatening him with legal proceedings in case of refusal.

On receiving this letter the guard handed it to the officials of the railway company. Sometime afterwards the secretary who wrote the letter was ordered to attend at the general manager's office. The general manager saw him, referred to the letter and said that it was a gross piece of intimidation, and that if such an act were allowed to pass unnoticed, the company's servants would be afraid to report cases of theft for fear of the union. The secretary replied that he had only written what he had been told to write. He was then asked if in similar circumstances he would again do the same. But he refused to commit himself by answering that question. The general manager then said that though he was sorry to lose a good workman who had been twelve years in the service of the company, he had no option but to dismiss him. He accordingly paid him fourteen days' wages in lieu of notice, and dismissed him there and then. The man appealed to the directors, but before his appeal was heard his branch of the union held a meeting, at which they passed a resolution that they had been wrong in giving instructions for the letter to be written, and apologising to the company for so doing. The directors, nevertheless, confirmed the action of the general manager, and stated that they could not grant his appeal as he had in fact intimidated one of their servants. By dismissal the man lost the fruits of twelve years' service, and in the dismissal the man lost the fruits of twelve years' service, and in the circumstances it was unlikely that any other company would

The dismissed man then brought an action for damages for wrongful dismissal against the company. After evidence was given for the plaintiff, the judge decided that there was no evidence of wrongful dismissal; that the company were justified in dismissing the man with a fortnight's notice or a fortnight's pay, and that there was no case to go to the jury. Judgment was accordingly given for the defendants.—Austwick v. Midland Railway Company,

Leeds Assizes, July 14th, 1909.

# PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR. I.-BREAD.

RETURNS have been received from the principal Cooperative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of household bread on September 1st, 1909.

# Returns from Co-operative Societies.

The figures in the following Table are based on 229 Returns from Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 133 from Scotland:—

District.	pric	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st Sept., 1909.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st June, 1909.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st Sept., 1908.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
N. Counties and Yorkshire	9	6	6.72	9	6	6.40	7	5	6.11	
Lancs. & Cheshire	7	51	6.36	7	51	6.34	61/2	41	5.81	
N. Mid. Counties	7	5	5.98	7	5	5.88	6	42	8-18	
W. do. do	61/2	51/2	6.29	7	51	6.17	6	41	8-50	
S. do. do	61/2	5	5.92	61/2	5	5-90	6	42	5.38	
Eastern Counties	61/2	6	6.33	61	6	6.33	6	5	5.63	
London	61	6	6.44	61	6	6.44	6	51	5.75	
S.E. Counties	7	6	6.48	7	6	6.49	6	51	5.91	
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon.	7	5	6-25	7	5½	5-14	6	5	5.52	
England and Wales	9	8	6.27	9	5	6.23	7	414	8-59	
SCOTLAND.				10 62					1	
N. Counties	7	6	6.59	7	6	6.96	7	5월	6.13	
Eastern Counties	71/2	5	6.73	13	5	6.63	7	4	6.23	
Lanarkshire Other Southern	7	61/2	6.57	7	6½	6.57	61	51/2	6.03	
Counties	7	6	6.83	7	61	6.76	7	6	6.36	
Scotland	71/2	5	6.71	71/2	5	6.63	7	4	6.22	
Great Britain	9	8	6.43	9	5	6.38	7	4	5-82	

The mean of the prices for September, 1909, remains practically unaltered, as compared with that for June, 1909. As compared with 1st September, 1908, a rise of 61d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on September 1st, 1909, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table. in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district :-

<sup>\*</sup> It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

† Including Barry and Penarth.

#### 1st Sept., 1909. 3rd Aug., 1909. 1st Sept., 1908. District. High- Low- est. Mean est. Mean High- est. Mean est. Mean est. d. 5'5 5'3 5'6 5'6 5'7 5'7 5½ 6°1 6½ 6 6°2 6½ 5 6°5 7 5½ 6°3 7 6:2 6 6:2 6 6:5 6 6:4 6 512 6 512 512 5'4 5'4 5'9 5'5 S. Western Counties 7 1 6 6 7 Sootland ... 7 6 86 7 6 66 7 51 6.2 Great Britain ... 7 5 6.3 7 5 6.3 7 4 5 5.6

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the prices remains unaltered. As compared with September 1st; 1908, an increase of .7d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

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

	-	Control of the Contro	100	2000				
Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lbs.	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) as ed with	Last Ch	Last Change.		
		on Sept. 1st, 1909.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs		
		d	d,	d.		1 d.		
London	***	6 & 63		+1/2 to 1	April 'og	+ 1/4		
Birmingham		6 & 61		+ 1	June 'og	+ 1		
Bolton		€ 1/2		+ 1	April 'og	+ 1/2		
Bristol	944	6 & 61		+ 1	April 'og	+ 1		
Cardiff		6 & 61		+ 1	April 'og	+ 1		
Derby		6		+ 1	April 'cg	+ 1		
Hull	808	61		+ 1	April 'co	+ 1		
Ipswich		63	•••	+ 3	April 'og	+ 1/2		
Leeds		7	•••	+ 1	April 'cg	+ 1		
Leicester	001	6	•••	+ 1	April 'og	+ 1		
Liverpool	904	6		+ 1	April 'cg	+ 1		
Manchester	541	6		+ 1	April 'og	+ 1/2		
Middlesbrough	901	6 & 7		+ 1/2	April 'og	+ 1		
Norwich	500	6		+ 1	April 'og	+ 1		
Nottingham	-	6	***	+ 3	Mar. 'og	+ 1		
Oldham	100	6	- 1/2	+ 11	Aug. '09	- 1/2		
Plymouth	294	61/2		+ 1/2	April 'cg	+ 1		
Portsmouth		61		+ 1	April 'cg	+ 1		
Potteries	900	51 & 6	•••	+ 3	April 'og	+ 1		
Southampton		5 & 6	- 3	+ 1/2	Aug. 'og	- 1/2		
Wolverhampton	244	6		+ 1	April 'cg	+ 1/2		
Aberdeen		64	***	+ 1	July 'og	+ 8		
Dundee	200	6			May 'co	- 1		
Edinburgh	200	7		+ 1	April 'og	+ 1		
Glasgow	901	61		+ 1	April 'co	+ 1		
Belfast	•••	61		+ 1	April 'cg	+ 1		
Dublin	***	63		+ ½	June '09	+ 4		

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has fallen 1d. per 4 lbs. in Oldham and Southampton. As compared with a year ago Dundee shows no change. The remaining towns show increases. In London the increase was from 1d. to 1d. per 4 lbs.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during the twelve months ended August, 1909, amounted to 93,116,640 cwts., or 1,562,130 cwts. more than during the corresponding period of 1907-8. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during the twelve months ended August, 1909, amounted to 10,968,650 cwts., or 2,420,556 cwts. less than in the corresponding period of 1907-8.

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

Month.	Mean London Gazette Price		ports. clared Value.)	Average Monthly Price of Flour(Town Households)	
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	cash.	
August July	Per cwt.* s. d. 7 3	Per cwt. s. d. 8 23 10 0	Per cwt. s. d. 10 6½	Per cwt, s. d. 11 3½	
August	0 10	9 8 1	11 94	13 13 13	

\*In accordance with Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1832, the rate of conversion from cwts. to quarters is made at the rate of 60 imperial lbs. equals 1 bushel of wheat.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for eight months ended August.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

Note.—The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight,

	Eight me	onths ende	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) during JanAug., 1909, as compared with same period in		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1907.
L-Food, Drink, and	££	£	£	£	€
Tobacco	159.0 2,007	(50,814,207	103 307,470	+ 0.493,211	+ 3,0,4,591
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	163,367,360	133,487,78	138,767,885	+ 5,280,102	- 24,599,478
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	105,246,047	95,006,565	95,556,850	+ 550,285	- 8,659,197
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)		1,474 6:4	1,683,893	+ 209,219	+ 71,350
Total value of Imports	439,838,843	387,783,292	400,318,109	+12,532,817	- 29,522,734

#### EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Note.—The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges o

102 <u>Ande</u> l 123	Eight m	onths ended	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) during JanAug., 1909, as com- pared with same period in		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1907.
I -Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 13,751,158	£ 13,334,154	14, 284, 162	+ £ 950,008	+ £ 533,004
II —Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured t					
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured§	230,947,462	202,345,744	193,571,776	- 8,6,73,ç68	
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)		3,742,291	4,084,220	+ 341,929	+ 20,148
Total value of Exports of British produce.	284,124,844	254,041,798	244,836,290	- 9,505,506	- 89,588,551

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £60,913,458 in the eight months ended August, 1909, an increase of £8,486,492 on the corresponding period of 1908, but a decrease of £5,391,290 as compared with the first eight months of 1907.

# RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended August 28th, 1909, amounted to £3,948,155, a decrease of £103,918 (or 2.6 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

During the thirty-four weeks ended August 28th, 1909, the receipts amounted to £35,163,547, a decrease of £340,624 (or 1.0 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1908.

		th, 1909.		ks ended th, 1909
	Amount.	Increase(+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1908.	Amount,	Increase(+) or Decrease (-) as com- pared with 1908.
English Lines:- L. & N. W., Midland, N.	£ 1,195,244	£ 45,609	£ 11,058,913	- £ 259,12\$
London, and N. Staffs.  Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London	626,534	- 29,316	5,571,547	- 124,031
& Tilbury Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	760,995	+ 8,517	6,543,798	+ 1,309
L. & S.W., and Gt. Western	589,500	- 12,200	5,425,100	- 1,900
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	148,379	- 3,155	1,252,389	+ 21,994
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian.	512,068	- 23,078	4,268,545	+ 2,644
Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	115,435	+ 923	1,013,255	+ 17,484
Total	3,948,155	-103,918	35,163,547	- 340,624

on, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides \* Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metaline of the state of the stat

# DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during August, 1909, was 42, consisting of 38 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, and 3 cases of anthrax. No deaths were reported during August. In addition to the above, 17 cases of lead poisoning (5 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-August, 1909, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 42?, as compared with 515 in the corresponding period of 1908. The number of deaths during the same period was 29 in 1909, and 27 in 1908. In addition there were 149 cases of lead poisoning (including 32 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first eight months of 1909, as compared with 136 cases (including 22 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1908.

Analysis by Industries.

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

		CASES	•	I	BATES	S.
Industry,	Menth of Aug.	Mo	ght nths ded	Month of Aug.,	Aug.,	
	1909	1909	1908.	1909	1909	1908
		L	ead P	oisoniz	g.	
Smelting of Metals	7	48	55		4	2
Brass Works	-	4 8	4	-		-
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	2		9	-	I	-
Plumbing and Soldering	2 I	18	18		-	-
Finding	_	5	7		1	I
Cinning and Enamelling of Iron	_	II	5	-	_	-
Hollow-ware						
White Lead Works	4	22	53		I	-
China and Earthenware*	4	34	85		3	8
Utho-Transfer Works	100	I	I	_	-	-
Glass Cutting and Polishing Enamelling of Iron Plates Electrical Accumulator Works	-	4	2	1 -	2	I
Enamelling of Iron Plates	-	I	5	-	-	-
	3	19	16	-	I	I
Coach Making	5	60	57		I	ī
Shipbuilding	I	19	8		5	1
Paint used in other industries	I	25	28	_		-
Other Industries	3	43	48	-	2	5
Total in Factories and Workshops	38	371	448	1	22	20
				-		
House Painting and Plumbing	17	149	136	5	32	22
Sarourial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making	-	ı	2	-	-	-
Other Industries	ī	2	3 3	=	_	
Total	1	3	8	_		-
Phosphorus Poisoning—	20.0					100
Lucifer Match Works	-	3	I	-	-	-
Other Industries	-		-	-	-	-
Total	-	3	1	_	3	-
Arsenic Peisoning-					-	-
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of	20-470	3	16	-	-	I
Other Industries	-	10 To	4	-	-	-
Total	-	3	20	-	-	1
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	1	9	29	-	-	1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Ant	hrax.		
		19	111	1	1	2
Wool	I		10	_	2	I
Handling of Horsehair	1	7			STATE OF THE PARTY OF	
Handling of Horsehair Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	1 2	15	10	1977	3	I
Handling of Horsehair Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	-			-	3	2
Handling of Horsehair	-	15	10			

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

\* Of the 4 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 2 were females.

† Including 1 dock labourer.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN AUGUST.

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

Exclusive of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during August, 1909, was 209, a decrease of 4 as compared with July, 1909, and of 65 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for August during the years 1904-1908 was 238, the maximum year being 1908, with 274 deaths, and the minimum year 1905, with 214 deaths

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in August, 1909, was 94, compared with 116 in July, 1909, and 172 in August, 1908. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in August, 1909, was 77, as compared with 71 in the previous month, and 81 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 36, 24, and 21 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in August, 1909, was 82, as compared with 67 in July, 1909, and 80 in August, 1908.

During the eight months ended August, 1909, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,906, as compared with 1,963 in 1908. The total number of seamen killed during the same period was 633 in 1909, and 802 in 1008.

Trade.	Numb	er of Work	people	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1909, as compared with a		
	Aug.,	July,	Aug.,	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Railway Service—					1 14	
Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers	3	1 2	I	+ 2 - I	+ 3	
Firemen	I			+ 1	+ 1	
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	10	9	6	+ 1	+ 4	
Porters	4	6	2	- 2	+ 2	
Shunters	3	3	3			
Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants	14	3	7 2	+ 11	+ 7	
Total, Railway Service	36	24	21	+ 12	+ 18	
Mines—						
Underground Surface	86 5	99 9	156	- 13 - 4	- 70 - 3	
Total, Mines	91	108	164	- 17	- 73	
Quarries over 20 feet deep	3	8	8	— В	- 5	
Factories and Workshops-						
Textile— Cotton	1	3	2	- 2	- I	
Wool and Worsted	2	3	I	- I	+ 1	
Other Textiles Non-Textile—	3	I	3	+ 2		
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	6	3 7	5 3	+ 3	+ I + 4	
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	3	2	I	+ 1	+ 2	
Ship and Boat Building	9	10	6	- r	+ 3	
Wood Chemicals	I	2 1	3 5	- I		
Laundries	Ī			+ 1	- 4 + I	
OtherNon-Textile Industries	19	23	26	- 4	- 7	
Total, Factories	63	58	55	- 2	- 2	
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5-						
Factory Act, Ss. 101-5— Docks, Wharves and Quays	14	6	11	+ 8	+ 3 + 1	
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	8	9	14	+ I	+ 1 - 6	
Total under Factory Act,	24	16	26	+ 8	- 2	
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	2	2		***	+ 2	
Total, exclusive of Seamen	209	213	274	- 4	- 65	
Seamen-	50°					
On Trading Vessels— Sailing	9	13	6	- 4	+ 2	
Steam	69	33	65	+ 31	+ 3 + 4	
On Fishing Vessels—	1	- 2	5	- I	- 4	
Steam	3	14	4	- 11	- 1	
Total, Seamen	82	67	60	+ 15	+ 2	
Total, including Seamen	291	280	354	+ 11	- 63	

# TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.\*

Number and Magnitude.—Thirty-nine disputes began in August, 1909, as compared with 41 in July, 1909, and 16 in August, 1908. By the disputes, 8,393 workpeople were directly, and 11,114 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before August, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 32,527 workpeople involved in trade disputes in August, 1909, as compared with 169,390 in July, 1909, and 24,211 in August, 1908.

New Disputes in August, 1909.—In the following Table the new disputes in August are summarised by trades affected :-

				No. of	No. of W	No. of Workpeople involved.			
Trades.				Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Coal Mining Metal Textile Clothing Other Trades				22 2 7 4 4	<b>6,2</b> 36 164 969 144 880	10,105	16,341 164 1,978 144 880		
Total, August, 1909		•••	•••	39	8,333	11,114	19,507		
Total, July, 1909		904		41	93,203	69,803	163,006		
Total, August, 1908				16	1,836	761	2,597		

Causes.—Of the 39 new disputes, 16 arose on demands for increased wages, I on an objection to reduction in wages, II on other wages questions, 2 on questions of hours of labour, 2 on details of working arrangements, 3 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 2 on questions of Trade Union principles, and 2 from other causes.

Results,-Definite results were reported in the case of 30 new disputes, directly involving 6,316 persons, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 2,807 persons. Of these 38 new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 1,304 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 18, directly involving 3,786 persons, were decided in favour of

the employers; and 15, directly involving 4,033 persons, were compromised. In the case of 3 other disputes terminating during the month work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in August of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 164,700 working days. In addition, 96,500 working days were lost during August owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in August of all disputes, new and old, was 261,200 working days, as compared with 936,200 in the previous month, and 394,400 in the corresponding month of 1908.

Summary for the First Eight Months of 1908 and 1909.†—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days, for the eight months, January—August, 1908 and 1909, respectively, were as

		JanAug.,	1908.	JanAug., 1909.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved,	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	
Building	17	2,713	69,600	12	1,507	18,200	
Mining and Quarrying	89	43,913	772,700	121	216,758	1,637,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	39	56,621	3,614,300	35	6,520	137 900	
Textile	49	10,759	509,300	38	4,599	90,900	
Clothing	24	2,749	60,000	19	1,972	16,300	
Transport	13	2,223	16,700	18	4,969	79,100	
Other Trades	32	2,824	54,300	27	1,293	37,500	
Total	263	121,802	5,096,900	270	237,618	2,016,900	

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

# Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.;	Losality.	Work	ber of speople olved.	Date when Dispute began	Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result.;
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.‡	in 1909.	ing Days.		
Coal Mining— Putters, Hewers and Colliery Work-	Morpeth	1,562	2,344	19 July	16	Dispute as to basis wage of putters,	Work resumed on old conditions.
people generally Hewers, &c	Blyth	763		16 Aug.	2	Dispute over suspension of certain hewers	Work resumed; grievance to be investigated.
Miners, Surface Workers, &c	Sunderland	900	100	12 July	26	Against discharge of two workmen	Work resumed; one man sub- sequently reinstated.
Putters, Hewers, Stonemen, Shifters	Sunderland	906	1,391	20 Aug.	. 1	Dispute as to wages of putters	Work resumed; negotiations pro- ceeding with respect to wages.
and others Putters, Drivers, &c., Hewers and	Gateshead	285	1,441	20 Aug.	3	Dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed on old conditions.
other Colliery Workpeople Miners, Pit Boys, Mechanics, Engine-	Alfreton	1,590	304	18 May	52	For increase in price list	Matters referred to arbitration under the Conciliation Act, 1896
men, &e. Stokers, Banksmen, Enginemen, Hewers, &c.	Llanbradach	100	1,900	2 Aug.	10	For advance in wages to stokers, and for 8 hours shift to enginemen and banksmen	Work resumed on employer's terms.
Textile Trades— Warp Twisters, Drawers and other	Yeadon	22	293	7 Aug.	25	For change from time to piece rates	Scale of piece prices arranged.
Workpeople Flax Preparers, Spinners, Twisters, Dressers, Machine Boys, Winders	Johnstone	339	280	2 Aug.	8	For works to be run full time	Weekly hours increased by 4½; full time to be worked as soon as possible.
and Reelers Jute Piecers, Shifters, and other Jute Operatives	Dundee	100	291	9 Aug.		Against reduction in number of employees in spinning department	No settlement reported.
Transport— Carters	Manchester	700		30 Aug.	2	For reduction in hours of labour and payment for overtime	Demands granted.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days. † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information

† The occupations printed in Italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves on strike or looked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Changes taking effect in August.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in August, 1909, was a decrease of £421 per week, as compared with a decrease of £619 per week in July, 1909, and one of £3,140 in August, 1908. The number of workpeople affected was 13,088, of whom 259 received advances amounting to £11 per week, and 12,829 sustained decreases amounting to £432 per week. The total number affected in the previous month was 27,026, and in August, 1908, 160,290.

One change, affecting 400 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; and seven changes, affecting 11,341 work-people, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 1,347 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their

representatives, without stoppage of work.

Summary for the eight completed months of 1909.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose wages were changed, so far as reported, during the eight months ended August 31st, 1909, was 1,111,485, as compared with 870,252 in the corresponding period of 1908. The changes arranged gave 8,054 workpeople a net increase of £328 per week and 1,103,021 workpeople a net decrease of £69,379 per week, whilst the remaining 410 had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus a decrease of £69,051 per week, as compared with one of £36,445 per week in the corresponding period of 1908.

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

Groups of Trades. £
-55.8
-56.000
-280
-74
-495
-1,145
-2,240
-368
-8,017
+39
+61
-76
+51 f. No. 9. 171 | No. 9. 184,0750 | No. 9. 1850 | No. 9. 185 Building ... ... Coal Mining ... Iron, &c., Mining ... 11,058 643,750 14,318 2,413 17,050 51,564 89,683 1,873 12,024 1,463 10,751 5,752 5,732 2,581 Total ... ... 870,252 - 36,583 1,111,483 -69,051

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in August, 1909, affected 800 workpeople, of whom 400 had their working time increased by 808 hours per week, and 400 had an aggregate reduction of 720 hours per week. The total number reported as affected by changes in hours of labour during the eight months ended August 21st 1000 was 57,200 (exclusive months ended August 31st, 1909, was 57,399 (exclusive of those affected on account of the adoption of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908). Of these, 621 had their aggregate working time increased by 1,140 hours per week, and 56,778 had reductions amounting to 100,676 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in August.

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

Trade,	Locality.	from which change takes	Occupation.	Work	aber of speople sted by	Particulars of Change, (Decreases in statics.)
	effec in 190			In- crease.	De- crease,	
			I.—RATES OF	WAGE	S.	
Building	Manchester and District	14 Aug.	Masons		400	Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (tod. to \( \grace{1}{2}d. \)).
	Great Britain England and Wales	i Aug.	Steel Melters, Pitmen, &c Gas Producermen and ) Charge Wheelers		2,221 40 625	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent.  Decrease of § per cent.
Iron and Steel	Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	} 2 Aug. {	Iron Puddlers Iron and Steel Millmen		750 2,650	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 5d. to 8s. 3d.). Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Manufacture	South Yorks (3 firms)	2 Aug. {	Iron Puddlers Iron and Steel Millmen Iron Puddlers		79 247	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	West of Scotland	2 Aug. { 2 Aug.	Iron Millmen Enginemen, Cranemen and Boilermen	}	3,000 {	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.).  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
			II.—HOURS OF	LAB	OUR.	

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

arrangement of summer and winter working periods. Coal Mining.—In the Federated Districts the coal owners recently made application for a five per cent. reduction in wages, but at a meeting of the Conciliation Board held on 5th September it was agreed that in consideration of the application not being pressed (1) no application should be made for any advance in wages until the selling price exceeded 7s. 10·21d. by such an amount as should have recouped owners for the disadvantage they would have incurred by the payment of the present rate of wages during the period the selling price was less than 7s. 10·21d. and (2) that notice to terminate the Conciliation Board should not be given until the selling price had recovered to and continued at an amount which the Board, or outside chairman, should decide to be sufficient to recoup the owners as mentioned in Clause 1.

...

#### PREVENTION OF TRADE DISPUTES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

District

Building

Manchester and 14 Aug. Masons ... ... ... ...

Swansea ... ... 17 Aug. Carpenters and Joiners ... ...

An Act "to establish a Department of Labour, and to aid in the prevention of strikes amongst employees or lock-outs by employers, and to make provision for the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation after investigation," has been passed by the Parliament of the Transvaal.

Under the provisions of this Act at least one month's notice must be given before an employer may make, or any of his employees may demand, any alteration in wages or hours of labour. Whenever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees in which an amicable settlement is found impossible, either party may apply to the Minister of Mines to appoint a board of conciliation and investigation, who shall use their utmost endeavours to settle the dispute. Strikes or lock-outs are made unlawful under heavy penalties until the dispute has been investigated by a board and a period of one month has elapsed after the publication of their report and recommendations. The recommendations of a board are not to be legally binding except with the consent of the parties. No dispute shall be the subject of reference to a board, in which the employees affected by the dispute are fewer than ten.

Increase of 3 hours per week in summer period (46½ to 49½).

400 Reduction of I hour per week throughout the year, and re-

The Act provides for the establishment of a department of labour under the control of the Minister of Mines, and the appointment of an officer to be called the "Inspector of White Labour." Among the duties of the latter, in addition to dealing with applications for the appointment of boards of conciliation, are those of keeping a register of all unemployed white persons and of establishing labour bureaux.

## DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN AUGUST, 1909.

NOTE.—Labour Bureaux which are identical with Distress Committees are included in this Table. For particulars of other Labour Bureaux see bage 319.

THE Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in August, 1909. King's Norton, Wallsend and West Hartlepool have closed their registers.

Net No of

Distress Committees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Aug., 1909.	No. given Employ- ment- relief,	Aggregate duration of Employment-relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid
London Central Unem- ployed Body	*	348	Days. 6,477	£ 785
Outer London:	250		2.8	**
Edmonton	769 100	15	248 132 667	50
Leyton West Ham	‡	44\$ 92	1,694	117
	863	178	2,741	391
Total, Outer London		1/0	2,741	294
Provincial Towns in England and Wales: Northern Counties:		306	torn	125
Hartleprol Middlesbrough	473 508	84	735	177
Stockton	215 1,085	61	336	62
West Hartlepool	†	108	716	174
Total, Northern Counties	2,281	559	2,753	538
Lancashire and Cheshire:	815		100 miles	
Birkenhead	397 862			t <sub>1</sub>
Liverpool	2,045	***		t
Salford	445			•••
Other Towns (4)	350		4	
Total, Lancashire and Cheshire	4,914			
Bradford	475	e	99.6	
Halifax	663 3,163	***		
Sheffield	1,116	123	1,046	200
York Other Towns (2)	97			i
Total, Yorkshire	5,514	123	1,045	200
Midlands:	397			
Derby King's Norton & Northfield	†	46	297	49 18
Leicester	792	148	85	‡
		60	382	£7
Total, Midlands	2,602	00	304	07
Rest of England and Wales: Southampton	498			1
Swansea Other Towns (7)	1,478	50	840	186
	734	7		
Total, Rest of England and Wales	2,710	57	952	203
Total, Provincial Towns	18,021	799	5,133	1,008
Total, England and Wales	18,830	1,325	14,351	2,184
Scotland			50	
Dundee Edinburgh	1,678	225	2,088	292
Glasgow	1,519	974	16,742	2,110
Govan	733			
Partick	570			
Other Towns (2)	288	0	72	7
Total, Scotland	7,019	1,431	22,083	2,819
Total, United Kingdom	25,909	2,758	36,434	5,003

The total number who received employment-relief was 2,756, of whom 526 were in London and "Outer London," 799 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 1,431 in Scotland The average number of days' employment-relief provided was 13'2 per man employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 36s. 33d. per man, or 23. 9d. per day. Work was found for 544 workpeople by Local Authorities and for 607 with private employers.

Passengers to and from Places out of Europe. — 40,510 passengers left the United Kingdom for and 35,715 arrived from places out of Europe in July, 1909; the corresponding figures for July, 1908, being 31,926 and 41,346. The outward balance to British North America was 5,916 as compared with 569 in July, 1908. From the United States there was an inward balance of 1,221 in July, 1909, as compared with 9,023 in July, 1908.

#### PAUPERISM IN AUGUST.

The number of paupers relieved on one day in August, 1909, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 219 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with July, 1909, the total number of paupers decreased by 1,294 (0.3 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of indoor paupers increased by 140 (0.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 1,434 (0.6 per cent.). There were decreases in 11 districts, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees District (32 per 10,000). Increases occurred in 17 districts, the greatest being in the Leicester District (28 per 10,000). In 7 districts there was no

Compared with August, 1908, the rate per 10,000 increased by 4. The number of indoor paupers increased by 3,256 (1.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 8,758 (4.1 per cent.). In 17 districts there were increases, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees District (114 per 10,000) and in the Leicester District (42 per 10,000). Decreases occurred in 17 districts, the most marked being in the Galway District (23 per 10,000). In the Cardiff and Swansea District there was no change.

	Pa second	upers on week of	one day August,	in 1909.	Decreas	e (+) or se (-) in	
Selected Urban Districts.	In-	Out-	Total	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with		
	door.	door.		mated Popula- tion,	month ago.	A year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES.*							
Metropolis.							
West District	11,470	3,178	14,648	171 235		- 2	
North District	16,055	9,532	25.587 8,669	476	+ I - IO	- 2	
Central District	6,500	7 680	23,322	322	- I	- 4	
O at Distalat	25,979	18,356	44:335	230		- 2	
		40,9 5	116,361	244		- 2	
Total, Metropolis	75,646			210	+ 1	- 3	
West Ham	4,655	11,132	15,767	210	T 1	- 3	
Other Districts.					10		
Newcastle District	2,872	5,912	8,784	191	+ 1	+ 7	
Stockton & Tees District	1,559	8,961	10,520	468	- 32	+114	
Bolton, Oldham, &c	4,495	6,664	11,159	143	+ 2	+ 9	
Wigan District	2,331	5,913	8,244	227	- 12	+ 31	
Manchester District	12,913	11,105	24,811	232		+ 4	
n 15 1 n:	1 995	2,406	4,401	118		- 6	
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,220	3,979	5,199	141	- I	- 5	
Leeds District	2,994	4.725	7:7'9	154	+ 1	- 2	
Barnsley District	808	3,025	3,833	149	+ 1	+ 8	
Sheffield District	3,411	3.725	7,136	154	- 2	+ 1	
Hull District	1,690	5.715	7,405	256	- 1	+ 7	
North Staffordshire	2,401	7.572	9,973	256	+ 2	+ 10	
Nottingham District	2,190	5 976	8,165	190	+ 1	- 5	
Leicester District	1,280	5.336	6,916	287	+ 28	+ 42	
Wolverhampton District	4,183	12,576	16,759	248	+ 2	+ 12	
Birmingham District Bristol District	5,202	4,779	9 981	166		T 10	
C1:# 0 C	3,028	6,190	9,218	228 255	+ 1		
	2,344	7,798	10,142		-		
Total, "Other Districts"	63,277	124,318	192,595	207	100	+ 11	
SCOTLAND,*	2011				7		
Glasgow District	5,838	18,283	24,121	235	+ 3	+ 1	
Paisley & Greenock District	933	2,817	3,749	206	+ 1	+ 10	
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,732	5,515	7.247	172	TILL T	+ 5	
Dundee & Dunfermline	899	2,752	3,651	217	+ 3	- 6	
Aberdeen	714		3,851	222	+ 2	+ 28	
Coatbridge & Airdrie	448	1,753	2,201		1		
Total for the above Scottish Districts	10,553	34,257	44,820	212	- 2	+ 1	
IRELAND.							
Dublin District	6,796	5.583	12,379	307	+ 6	- 2	
Belfast District	3,652	1,091	4,743	110	+ 1	- I	
Cork, Waterford & Limerick	4,078	5,084	9,162	376	- 4	- 2	
District			200			- 23.	
Galway District	292	321	613	177	- 15		
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,818	12,0;9	26,397	242	+ 1	- 3.	
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in August, 1909	173,959	222,701	395,660	219	- 1	+ 4	

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

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

# LABOUR BUREAUX IN AUGUST.\*

Note:—Labour Bureaux whose registers are identical with those of Distress Committees are excluded from this Table. For statistics of the work of Distress Committees in August, see page 318.

RETURNS were received relating to the work of 44 Labour Bureaux during August; of these Bureaux 25 were in London (including West Ham), and 19 in the Provinces. Of the London Bureaux 22 are affiliated to the Central Employment Exchange, and are under the control of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London.

The total number of applications for work during the month was 21,623, of which 14,857 were in London, and 6,766 in the Provinces. The number of situations filled through the Bureaux was 3,725 or 17'2 per cent. of the applications received, and 79'5 per cent. of the situations offered. The number of permanent situations filled was 2,595 (or 69.7 per cent.), and temporary 1,130 (or 30.3 per cent.). The persons for whom situations were found through the London Exchanges affiliated to the Central Exchange were classified by trades, as follows: building trades (artisans and labourers), 251; wood-working trades, 69; metal

and engineering trades, 88; other skilled trades, 64; "transport and general," 186; other trades, 128; boys, 438; women and girls, 913. The figures for the non-affiliated Bureaux are as follows: building trades, 134; metal and engineering trades, 63; carters and stablemen, clerks, warehousemen, porters and messengers, 351; general labourers, 12; fruit pickers, 262; employees of local authorities, 87; charwomen and domestic servants, 178; other occupations, 391. In addition, 110 men were employed by the Salvation Army authorities.

As compared with a month ago, there was an increase of 1,186 in the number of applicants and a decrease of 585 in the number of situations found. The number on the register at the end of the month showed an increase of 3,612. As compared with August, 1908, there was an increase of 2,404 in the number of applicants, and of 650 in the number of situations found. The number on the register at the end of August, 1909, showed an increase of 6,513 over the August, 1908, figure.

TABLE SHOWING WORK DONE BY EACH BUREAU DURING AUGUST, 1900.

					Si	tuation	s Filled.				Applic	Applicants Remaining on the Registers.				
Name of Bureau or Exchange	New Appli- cants	Situa- tions offered.	Build-	Metal and En- gineer-	Trans-	Other Occu- pations.	Women	All	Situatio	ns.		Metal and En-	Trans-	Other Occu-	Women	
			ing Trades.	ing Trades.	General	Men & Boys	Girls.	Perma- nent.	Tem- porary.	Total	ing Trades.	ing Trades.	and General	Men & Boys.	and Girls.	Tota
London Bureaux affiliated to the Central Exchange:—																
Bethnal Green and Shoreditch	1,235	191	7	2	18	57	32	108	6	114	100	67	394	396	263	1,2
(117, High St., Shoreditch, E.) Brixton (30, Brixton Road, S.W.)	469	95	II	9	7	25	40	84	8	92	62	58	186	155	23	41
Camberwell (131 Peckham Rd, S.E) Camden Town (184, High St., N.W.)	902	132	27 13 8		3	26 47	48 66	102	37	104	67	51 47	136 256	139	7I I34	41
City of London (78, Temple Chambers, Temple Aven, E.C.)		167	8		24	45	бо	134	3	137	•••	•••		•••	***	***
Clapham Junction (33, St. John's Hill, S.W.)	959	141	3	5	2	36	32	68	10	78	77	47	157	199	150	6
Deptford(13. Deptford B'dge, S.E.)	370	49	3	2	4	18	20	41	6	47	41	55	74	120	58	34
Eastern - Stepney (463, Commer- cial Rd., E.)	330	68	4		5	15	56	58	2	60	20	44	126	128	62	34
Eastern—Poplar (127, East India Dock Rd)	306	51	12	3	•••	4	25	36	8	44	67	78	148	116	140	54
Finsbury (8, Pentonville Rd., N.)	864	295	2	1 26	17	93	119	233 171	5	238	29	42	231	228	177	70
Fulham (2, Jerdan Place, Walham Green)	491	245							53		52	45	170	163	236	61
Greenwich (10. Nelson St., S.E.) Hackney (24, Amhurst Rd.)	384 483	82	29	7 2	17	30	18	66	7 8	73	83	79 57	95 158	91	46 41	55
Islington (131 & 133, Holloway Rd., N.)	931	113	II	3	13	27	53	99	8	107	93	57 80	310	289	97	8
Kensington and Hammersmith	520	138	3	7	1	29	52	53	39	92	75	29	110	137	63	4
(20, Queen St., W.) Lewisham (246, High St., S.E.)	435	174	13	5	7	03	27	75	7	82	60	28	100	130	79	
Rotherhithe (94, Union Rd. S.E.). Sub-Office (3, Fort Buildings,	811 3 <b>95</b>	104	29	2	5	25	29	74	16	90	28	24	97	11 <b>6</b> 81	65	31
Southwark Park Rd., S.E.) St. Marylebone & Westminster	429	101	5	3	13	27	50	75	3	78	6	12	80	SERVI		
(M. Harrow Rd., W.)										1732				70	151	3
Paddington (Sub - Office) (303, Harrow Rd., W.)	391	77	3	3	5	3 20	36	48	19	67	41	22	129	744	128	40
South Central (53 & 54, London Rd., S.E.)	703	155	2	4	7	241	61	97	I	98	45	57	208	156	218	68
Woolwich (125, High St., S.E.)	327	79	45	5	2	12	4	59	9	68	56	44	140	117	40	41
Total of above	12,385	2,658	251	88	185	€99	913	1,873	264	2,137	1,229	983	3,197	3:359	2,353	11,43
Other London Bureaux.	w = 0 =															
Salvation Army (20-22, White- chapel Rd., E.)	1,939	749		5	5	139	404		149	149	19	21	151	114		30
West Ham (29, Broadway, Strat- ford, E)	203	II	4	•••		5	•••	3	6	9	20	23	42	61	9	I
Westminster (Caxton Hall, 3.W.)	280	97	37	7	14	22	13	44	42	86	ξo	36	297	206	244	84
Total, "Other London "	2,472	257	41	5	19	165	13	47	797	244	99	83	490	384	253	1,30
Provincial Bureaux.						100					1985			0.32		
Birmingham (144, Gt. Charles St.) Coventry (3, Market Hall Arcade)	253	260 43	5 2	21	6	62	95	39	40 I	181	128	434	186	349	266	1,0
Croydon (Town Hall)	187	43 63 9	25.	2	2	29	2	20	43	63	349	19	94	104	21	5
Dudley (Stone St.)	18	7	 I	***	4	9	1111	1	7 5	96	5	4	37	25		2
Dale St.)	73	33	5	I	2	9 III	6	16	9	25	I		40	14	64	1
Manchester (King St., West Deansgate) [Arcade)	804	174	22	6	40	13	70	119	32	151	184	362	1,033	274	192	2,0
Newcastle-on-Tyne (22, Royal	444	II	1	1	3	3	6	I	10	11	35 66	89	370	32	64	5
Norwich (Free Library Buildings) Nottingham (Mount Street)	125	16		I	3 4	23		6 12	21/ I	13	10	44 31	293 61	238	13	6
Plymouth (21, How Street)	84 61	36	3 1	•••	18	9	500	12	18	30	14	4	104	21		I
Salford (Town Hall)	76	23 48	2	I	I	3	16	18	2	20	39	19	149	29	209	44
Warrington (Bank House, San- key St.)	202		I		***	17	21	28	11	39	6	27	41	72	108	25
Aberdeen (1, Adelphi) Dundee(DudhopePkorTownHall	68	16	3	***	12		118		16 118	16	12	38	93	13	14 2	1;
Edinburgh (27, Jeffrey St.)	84	84 7951	4		***	2	78	71	13	84	37 66	45	157	59 1€5	210	65
Glasgow (15-21, Duke St.) Govan (Town Hali)	3,271	7951	15	8	77	214	192	185	321	506	195	353 163	826	564	597 I	2,53
Total, Provincial Bureaux	6,766	1,770	93	58	174	412	607	675	669	1,941	1,210	7,914	3,817	2,220	1,712	10,93
	21,623	4,685	385	181		1,277	1,533		1,180	3,725	2,538	2,980			4,378	

\* The figures for the London Exchanges affiliated to the Central Exchange relate to the 4 weeks ended August 27th, 1909; for the other Bureaux the particulars relate to work done during the calendar month.

† Including 307 temporary situations filled from day to day during the month by 59 persons.

<sup>\*</sup> The registers of the London Committees were closed for ordinary purposes (i.e., except for women, emigration cases, and special "colony" cases) as from March 6th. + Register closed to new applicants.

I No employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men. \$ Some not registered under Act.

# WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN AUGUST, 1909.

DURING August 549 fresh applications (318 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 8 Bureaux\* furnishing returns, and 409 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 119 persons, of whom 62 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 119 situations found for applicants, 73 were of a more or less permanent character, while 46 were temporary only.

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

The work done by the Bureaux during August, 1908 and 1909, is shown in the following Table:-

	by V	ations Vork-	Situa	ed by	Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.					
		ple	Empl	oyers	Per		Tem- porarily.			
	Aug.,	Aug., 1908.	Aug.,		Aug.,	Aug., 1908.	Aug., 1909.	Aug., 1908.		
	21101		Summ	ary b	y Bur	BREX.				
Central Bureau:— g, Southampton Street, High Holborn.	93	87	51	26	20	24	9	6		
†Leeds Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Watford,	18		26		4		2			
Birmingham & Glasgow)	94	120	66	84	14	21	2	7		
26, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq., W. (2) †Co-operating Agencies :—	28 <b>9</b> 73	311 49	257 35	32	30	35 10	14	2I I		
London Provinces	219		9 176	:::	66		8	:::		
Total of 8 Bureaux*	549	567	409	484	73	90	46	35		
		8	umma	ry by	Occup	ations	1.*	12		
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	6 45 49 3	51 5 27 37 6 358 83	13 4 20 19 12 306 35	18 3 20 25 5 361 52	4 1 8 4 4 42 10	7 3 7 7 4 57 5	2 6 17  20 1	2  1 4  27 1		
Total of 8 Bureaux*	549	567	409	484	73	90	46	35		

In addition to the above registered applications, the Returns show that 16 persons in London were referred to other Agencies; 291 persons in London and 20 in Leeds were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

## ACCIDENT COMPENSATION TO BRITISH WORKMEN IN SWEDEN: REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.t

According to the Swedish Law of July 5th, 1901, on accident compensation, the widow or children of a foreign workman have no claim to a life pension granted under the law unless they are resident in Sweden at the time of the accident; and so long as a pensioner under the law resides outside Sweden he is not entitled to receive such pension. These disabilities have been removed on representations made by the British Government, based on the fact that a Swedish workman injured in the course of his employment in this country enjoys the same rights as regards compensation as a British workman. A Royal Ordinance of June 18th, 1909, decrees that—(1) widows or children of British subjects injured in Sweden shall have a right to a life pension in accordance with the terms of the Swedish law, even though, at the time of the accident, they were not domiciled in that country, and (2) that British subjects entitled to a life pension under the same law shall equally enjoy such pension during the time in which they are domiciled in the British Empire.

## CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Returns received show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £8,127,061, an increase of 1.6 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1908, and of 25.4 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1904 (i.e., five years ago).

The sales and transfers from the productive to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £2,242,279, an increase of 5.4 per cent. on the second quarter of 1908

and of 59.8 per cent. on that of 1904.

The following Table gives details for the three Co-operative Wholesale Societies in the United Kingdom for the second quarter of 1909:-

SECURE STEEL DO		1	Bales.*		
Names of Societies and	In the s	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with			
Nature of Business.	1909.	1908.	1904.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
	£	£	£		
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY: Distributive Departments Productive ,,	6,244,961 1,490,220	6,084,012 1,413,761	4,801,344 844,217	+ 2.6 + 5.4	+ 30.1
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive ,,	1,844,025 693,280	1,892,618 651,821	1,659,976 524,861	- 2·6 + 6·4	+ 11'1
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:— Productive Departments	58,779	61,021	33,951	- 3.7	+ 73'1
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments†	38,075	25,198	13,151	+ 51.1	+ 109'8
Totals—Distributive Depts	8,127,051	8,001,828 2,125,603	6,479,471	+ 1.6	+ 25'4
Grand Total	10,369,840	10,128,431	7,882,500	+ 2.4	+ 31.5

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING AUGUST.

# UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws. Appendix, Vol. III. Minutes of Evidence (49th to 71st days). Mainly the Evidence of Critics of the Poor Law and of Witnesses representing Poor Law and Charitable Associations. [Cd. 4755: pp. iv. + 646: price 5s. 3d.]

Appendix, Vol. IIIa. Index to Minutes of Evidence (Appendix, Vol. III.). [Cd. 4764: pp. 104: pp. 104]

to Minutes of Evidence (Appendix, Vol. III.). [Cd. 4764: pp. 104: ppice 104d.]

General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1908. [Cd. 4798: pp. 24: price 24d.]

Railway Accidents. Reports to the Board of Trade (by the Inspecting, &c., Officers) upon certain Accidents which were inquired into during the three months ended March 31st, 1909. [Cd. 4826: pp. 125: price 1s.]

Report to Home Office on the circumstances attending an Explosion which occurred in the workings of the West Stanley Colliery on February 16th, 1909. By R. A. S. Redmayne and R. Donald Bain. [Cd. 4788: pp. 23 with diagrams: price 2s. 3d.]

Report to the Board of Trade upon the working of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890, with Appendices. [Cd. 4433: pp. 20: price 2½d.]

38th Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1908-09. Part I. Administration of the Poor Law, the Unemployed Workmen Act and the Old Age Pensions Act. [Cd. 4,786: pp. lxxxvi. + 208:

and the Old Age Pensions Act. [Cd. 4,786: pp. lxxxvi. + 208:

rice 1s. 4d.]

Report to the Local Government Board by Dr. Reginald Farrar on the conditions under which persons are employed in Pea-picking, with some general observations on the employment of Casual Labour in Agricultural Districts, &c. [Stationery Office Publication: pp. 22:

Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Partial Exemption from School Attendance. Vol. I. Report. [Cd. 4,791: pp. iv. + 18:

price 2½d.]

Friendly Societies. Reports of the Chief Registrar for year ending December 31st, 1908. Part A. Appendix (0). Particulars of Valuation Returns. [H.C. 105—I.: pp. 43: price 4½d.].

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Report by the Board of Trade respecting their Proceeding under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, during the year ended July 27th, 1909. [H.C. 249:

Sunday Labour in the Mercantile Marine. Correspondence between the Board of Trade and representative Shipowners' Associations. [H.C. 130: pp. 4: price \( \frac{1}{2}d. \)]

Merchant Shipping (Loss of Life). Returns showing the lives lost by Wreck, Drowning or other Accident in British seagoing merchant ships registered in the United Kingdom during the years 1891 to 1908 inclusive. [Cd. 4818: pp. 3: price \( \frac{1}{2}d. \)]

Despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Paris forwarding a Convention between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris July 3rd, 1908, in regard to Workmen's Compensation for Accidents. [Cd. 4731: pp. 5: price 1d.]

price id.]

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended March 31st, 1909. Action under the Housing of the Working Classes, Old Age Pensions, Unemployed Workmen and other Acts, &c. [Cd. 4810: pp. xlxi. + 378: price 1s. 9d.]

45th Annual Detailed Report of the Registrar General of Marriages, Births and Deaths for Ireland, 1908. Statistics of emigration from Ireland, prices of provisions, pauperism, &c. [Cd. 4769: pp. xlv. + 189: price 2s. 8d.]

#### BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada. The Labour Gazette, July, 1909. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during June; proceedings of the Fourth Quinquennial Congress of the International Council of

New South Wales. The Industrial Reports and Records. Vol. VII. Part 5, 1908. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. xviii + 91.]

pp. xviii + 91.]

Clothing (Tailoring) Board, July 9th, 1909. Plasterers' Board, July 6th, 1909. Printing (Compositors and Operators') Board, July 1st, 1909. Victoria. Determinations of Special Boards. Butchers' Board, June 30th, 1909, cancelling that of August 21st, 1907. Flour Board, June 24th, 1909, cancelling that of June 27th, 1907. Court of Industrial Appeals—Fellmongers' Board, June 28th, 1909.

Western Australia. Statistical Register, 1907. Part VI. Industrial Establishments, wages, &c. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 61.]

Market: monthly report, June, 1909. [pp. 3.]

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

# United States.

State of New York. Department of Labour Bulletin. No. 41. June 1909. Unemployment in the first quarter of 1909; employment and earnings in the first quarter of 1909; labour laws of 1909; investigation into health conditions—(1) the calico print industry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin. No. 64, May,

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin. No. 64, May, 1909, State of employment in the organized industries, March 31st, 1909. No. 65, July, 1909. Tuberculosis in the industries of Massachusetts. No. 66, August, 1909. Quarterly report on the state of employment in the organized industries, June 30th, 1909. Illinois. Tenth Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ending September 30th, 1908. [Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Journal Co., State Printers: pp. 115.]

The Cotton Mills of South Carolina. August Kohn, 1907. [South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration: pp. 228.]

#### France.

Journal of the French Labour Department, July, 1909. Industrial accidents in 1908; employment and labour disputes in June. [Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie: price 2d.]

Movement of Population in France in 1908. (Extract from Journal Officiel de la Republique Française, June 3rd, 1909.) Ministry of

Labour.

Municipal Pawnshops of Paris. Report for 1908-9. [Paris: Imprimerie Chaix, rue Bergère 20: pp. xlv. + 30,] Germany.

Journal of the German Labour Department, August, 1909. Census of occupations and industrial establishments of June 12th, 1907; summary showing numbers of employers, employees and workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in large trade groups; employers' associations at beginning of 1909. [Berlin: Carl Heymann:

price id.]

Inquiry relating to Hours of Labour in Inland Navigation. German Labour Department, 1909. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: pp. v. + 111.]

Proceedings of the Council of Labour Statistics, Session of July 9th, 1909. [Berlin.]

Report of the Miners' Insurance Association for 1908. Supplement to "Der Kompass," No. 16, 1909. [Berlin N.W. 23: pp. 83.]

Municipal Industrial Undertakings in Germany and other Countries. Vol. I. "Verein für Sozialpolitik," 1908. [Leipzig, Duncker & Humblett, pp. 440.]

Humblot: pp. 440.]

Labour Conditions in Baden. Reprinted from the Baden Statistical Yearbook, 1909. Statistical Department of Baden. [Karlsruhe:

pp. 53.]

Report for 1908 of the Federation of German Paviors. With supplement:—The Lock-out in Rhenish Westphalia. [Berlin, Haupvtorstand des Verbandes, Berlin, N.W., Wiclef Strasse 17.]

Statistics of German Co-operative Societies in 1907. Prussian Central Co-operative Bank. [Berlin, 1909.]

Austria-Hungary

Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, July, 1909. Decree of February 3rd, 1909, extending provisions of Austrian Industrial Code to Bosnia and Herzegovina; collective agreements in Austria in 1908 (provisional figures). [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

Statistical Journal of Hungary, July, 1909. Strikes and lock-outs in 1907 and second half of 1908; trade unions in 1908; Budapest labour registry, 1908; provincial assistance funds for agricultural workers (contributory) in 1908. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

Report for 1905-7-8 of the Austrian Miners' Union. [Teplitz, 1909: Verlag der Union der Bergarbeiter Oesterreichs: pp. 167.]

Journal of the Italian Labour Department, July, 1909. Royal Decree of June 14th, giving effect to law of November 10th, 1907, on labour of women and children; prices of food, &c., and labour disputes in June. [Rome: Fratelli Traves: price 3d.]

Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, Nos. 7 and 9, 1909.

No. 9 contains report on emigration, April, 1908, to April, 1909. [Rome: Libreria Bocca: price 3d. each.]

#### Belgium.

Belgium.

Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, July 31st (labour disputes in June; statistics of technical schools on December 31st, 1908). August 15th (employment in July; prices of articles of food, &c., on July 31st.) [Brussels: V. Vanbuggenhoudt: price 1d. each.]

Manufacture of Explosives and Allied Industries; Manufacture of Matches (Industrial Monographs). Belgian Labour Department, 1909. [Brussels: J. Lebègue & Cie: rue de la Madeleine, 46: pp. 239.]

Statistical Yearbook of Belgium, 1908. Statistics of prices of cereals, &c.; accidents in mines and quarries; wages in various industries. Ministry of the Interior and of Agriculture, 1909. [Brussels: pp. lxxiii. + 455.]

Holland.

#### Holland.

Journal of the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics, July 1909. Employment, labour disputes and municipal insurance against unemployment in June. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante

price 2d.]

Statistical Yearbook of Dutch Colonies, 1907. Dutch Central
Statistical Office, 1909. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. xxvi. + 151.]

# Switzerland.

Annual Report of the Labour Colony at Tannenhof for 1907. [Berne: Buchler & Co.]

#### Sweden.

The General Strike in Sweden. Translation of article in the official "Post och Inrikes Tidningar" of August 13th, 1909. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 8.]

Insurance in Sweden in 1907. Swedish Insurance Department, 1909. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckmann: pp. 80.]

Report on Proposed Amendment of Laws regulating Compensation for Accidents to Workpeople. Swedish Board of Trade, 1909. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 63: price 6½d.].

Journal of the Finnish Labour Department. No. 3, 1909. Statistics of female and child labour; trade unions and labour registries in 1908; unemployment, wages, &c., in February 1909; prices of articles of food in first quarter of 1909. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri: price 2½d.]

#### Spain.

Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, July, 1909. Statistics of cost of living in first quarter of 1909; disputes in June. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, Calle de Preciados, 48: price 2½d.].

Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, June, 1909. Prices of articles of food, &c.,; wages of bricklayers and masons in May; population census of December 31st, 1905; statistics of households.

Argentine Republic.

Journal of the Labour Department of the Argentine Republic; Wages and cost of living in May; wages of agricultural workers in 1908. [Buenos Aires: A. Espiasse e hijo, Florida 16: price 1s. 9d.]

Proceedings of the Sixth International Convention of Transport Workers of the Railwaymen's and Seamen's Conferences, held in Vienna from August 24th-29th, 1908. Report of the Central Council for 1906-7-8. International Transport Workers' Federation, 1909. [Hamburg: H. Jochade, Besenbinderhof 57—iv. 54a.]

# CONSULAR REPORTS.

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

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4318. Trade and Commerce of Dunkirk, 1908. British seamen discharged, wages transmitted, &c.

of Dinkitk, 1908. British seamen discharged, wages transmitted, &c. [Cd. 4446-142: pp. 27: price 5d.]

No. 4309. Trade of the Consular District of Rouen, 1908. Statistics of industries, strike of coal labourers, &c. [Cd. 4446-133: pp. 82: price 4½d.]

No. 4323. Trade of the Consular District of Moscow, 1908. Labour, wages and cost of living; employment of Welsh tinplate workers, &c. [Cd. 4446-147: pp. 23: price 4d.] pp. 33: price 4d.]

No. 4325. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Frankfort, 1908-9. Cost of living, labour market and exchanges, insurance against unemployment, emigration, strikes, industrial census of 1907, &c. [Cd. 4446-149: pp. 155:

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding Bureaux for which information is not available for a year ago. † Figures not included in totals, information not being available for a year

 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{\mathtt{ago.}}$   $\ensuremath{\updownarrow}$  Based on a communication from the Home Office.

<sup>\*</sup> The amounts given for the productive departments represent sales and ansiers to distributive departments.

<sup>†</sup> This Society has no productive departments.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING AUGUST.

(Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.) (1) REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in August was as follows: - Under the Trade Union Acts, 1; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 9; under the Friendly Societies Acts, 42 (including 21 Branches); under the Building Societies Acts, 1, in all, 53.

Among the new Societies registered in August were

Among the new Societies registered in August were the following :-

Among the new Societies registered in August were the following:—

Trade Unions,—England.— I, viz., Nottingham Picture Frame Makers' Trade Union, White Swan Hotel, Market Place, Nottingham. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.— 8, viz., Retail Distributive Societies: (3) Imperial Cc-op. Soc., Ltd., 59, New Road, Woolwich; Southsea Gen. Trading Soc., Ltd., 38A and 40A, Albert Road, Southsea; "Yr" Eifl Workmen's Cc-op. Soc., Ltd., 17, Eifl Road, Trevor, Chwileg, S.O., Carnarvonshire. Working Men's Clubs: (3) Heworth and Dist. Social Club and Inst., Ltd., Heworth-on-Tyre, Felling, S.O., co. Durham; Universal Social Club, L'd., Hirst House, Hirst, Morpeth; Stanley Workmen's Club and Inst., Ltd., Club House, Parker's Buildings, Front Street, Stanley S.O., co. Durham. Small Holdings: (1) Hornsea and Dist. Small Holders, Ltd., Club Room, Rose and Crown Inn, Hornsea, Hull. Missellaneous: (1) Maccle field William Morris Land Soc., Ltd., Birch House, Bridge Street, Macclesfield. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—(1) Agricultural Productive Society, viz., Ballyconnell Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Ballyconnell.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—19, viz., Wersthorne Working Men's Club, Worsthorne, Burnley; Summerhill Social Club and Inst., Tottenham, N.; Pengam and Fleur-de-

Lis Working Men's Reading Room and Library, Trelyn Fleur-de-Lis, Cardiff; Blacker Hill Working Men's Club and Inst., Barnsley; Senghenydd Working Men's Constitutional Club, Senghenydd, Cardiff; Kirkham, Wesham and Dist. Mut. Self help Money Soc., Kirkham, Preston; Southport Mut. Self-help Money Soc., Southport; Natl. Assoc. of Regd. Friendly Socs., 108, City-road, E.C.: Borough Prog. Perm. Money Soc., Smethwick; Cottage of Content Musical Soc., Ladywood, Birmingham; St. Fagan's and Dist. Credit Soc., Cardiff; Prog. Mut. Investment Soc., Barry Dock; People's Perm. Tontine Soc., Higher Tranmere; Sunderland and Dist. Juvenile Foresters' Sick and Funeral Soc., Sunderland; Lord Hinchingbrocke Juvenile Oddfellows' Friendly Soc., Huntingdon; Wandsworth Borough Council Superannuation Scheme, 1909, Wandsworth, S.W.; Camden Unity Total Abstinent Sons of the Phænix Friendly Soc., Camden Town, N.W.; Parker's Brewery Sick Club, Burslem; Kelsey Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham. Scotland.—2, viz., Tranent Juvenile Foresters' Sick and Funeral Soc., Tranent; Seaforth Highlanders' Assoc. Club, Edinburgh. Ireland.—Nil.

#### (2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices receive	ed in August, of	100000
Alle Carrier Control of Carrier	Commence- ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies	102	3	 2 <sup>†</sup>
Friendly Societies Branches		2* 46	=

#### \* Including I dissolved in July.

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1909.

	S	UBIE	CT OF C	CONTRA	CT.	4444		NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR.
		AT	OMIRA	TTY				0.04	
Asbestos P	ackings			LLI.				R. Beldam	79, Mark Lane, E.C.
Do.	do.		•••					Bells Asbestos Co., Ltd	598. Southward Street, E.C.
Do.	do.		0.000					Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd	23, King Street, E.C.
Do.	do.						15000	Cresswells Asbestos Co , Ltd	Wellington Mills, Bradford.
Do.	do.	****	23. 72.00			* ***		G. MacLellan & Co	Glasgow Rubber Works, Glasgow.
Do.	do.		***	***	- 0			Turner Bros., Ltd	Spotland, Rochdale.
Do.		****					***		Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.
Artists Too	do.			•••			•••	F. Breckley & Son	Gresvenor Avenue, Wallington, Surrey
The state of the s						•••	•••		30, Archibald Road, Tufnell Park, N.
				****					116-118, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
Do.	140.00					• •••		Hamilton & Co (London), Ltd	18, Ashwin Street, Dalston, N.E.
Do.	LACE .							Reeves & Sons, Ltd	Norwich.
Clothes Br	Control of the Control	****		•••				S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd	
		•••	•••		****			W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd	Broad Weir, Bristol.
Boots, Stol			•••					W. Nichols & Son	Kettering.
	***					Sugar		R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd	Raunds.
	2000		- Here			-		Adams Bros	Raunds.
Brown Can	vas for	Kit .	Bags				-	Richards, Ltd	Broadford Works, Aberdeen.
Do.		do.						Edinburgh Roperie & Sailcloth Co.	Leith, N.B.
Blue Jean								Rylands & Sons, Ltd	55, Wood Street, E.C.
Cast Iron \	Wedges		1				1	Carron Co	Carron, Stirlingshire, N.B.
Compasses								Kelvin & White, Ltd	18, Cambridge Street. Glasgow.
Flannel			2000				120.00	I. Schofield & Sons	Buckley Mills, Rochdale.
Methylated								J. Calder & Co., Ltd	Bo'ness Distillery, Bo'ness, N.B. [E
Overcoats						alisi.	wast.	J. Compton & Sons	St . Katherine Dock House, Tower Hill
Paints, Wh								Ludgdale Chemical Co., Ltd. [Ltd.	Widnes.
Tubes, Bra							****	Palmers Shipbuilding & Iron Co.,	Jarrow-on-Tyne.
Do.				4.000			- 0.000	Vivian & Sons	Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.
Do.								Grice, Grice & Sons, Ltd	Nile Street, Birmingham.
Do.								Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd	Selly Oak, Birmingham.
Do.		•••						J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd	Liverpool Street Dept., Birmingham.
Tubes, Bra		Conn					Comments	Birmingham Battery & Metal Co.,	Selly Oak, Birmingham.
Tupes, Dia	ss and	Copp	CI					Ltd.	
Do		10							Manchester.
Do.			***		•••		1000 1		Selly Oak, Birmingham,
Do.		lo.				****			Kingston Metal Works, Smethwick
Do.		lo.			•••			Allen Everett & Sons, Ltd	Birmingham.
		1995						0: 0: 00- 141	
Do.		lo.	17000		.00.		2500.00	Grice, Grice & Son, Ltd	Nile Street, Birmingham,
Do.	(	le.		***	•••	***	***	Tyne Brass & Copper Tube Manu-	Jarrow-cn-Tyne.
								facturing Co	D 1C W H Well-well E.C
Do.		lo.		***			800000	Vivian & Sons	Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.
Do.		20,			-	***	100001	J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd.	Liverpool Street Dept, Birmingham.
Tubes, Stee	el							Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd	Icknield Port Road, Birmingham.
Tubes, Mar			nze					Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd.	St. George's Wharf, Dectford.
Mooring B					-		2000	Brown, Lennox & Co	Pontypridd.
Do.								J. Shervell, Ltd	Landport, Portsmouth.
Varnishes			50		200			Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd	Homerton, N.E.
Do.		·			350000			Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd	Hull.
Do.							***	R. Ingham Clark & Co., Ltd	6, St. Helens Place, E.C.
Do.								I. Hare & Co	Bristol.
Do.				1000				Jenson & Nicholson	Goswell Works, Stratford, E.
Do.								Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd	407, Oxford Street, W.
Do.								G. Purdon & Co [Ltd.	49, Commercial Road, E.
Do.		***			3.5.	2000		Conrad W. Schmidt (F. A. Glaesar),	Carpenters Road, Stratford, E.
Do.	•••		•••			•••		T. & R. Williamson, Ltd	Ripon.
Do.					•••			I. W. I. Trimameon, Dear in	

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS-continued.

		s	UBJECT	OF C	ONTRAC	T.			NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR.
		AT	OMID	AT TY	—contin					
	h Coat	s			-contin	шеа.			Myers & Co	222-6, Cambridge Road, N.E. [E.
	o. n Canv	as Sh	oes						J. Compton & Co Wilkins & Denton	St. Katherine Dock House, Tower Hill, 24, London Wall, E.C.
	Do.								Adams Bros	Raunds.
			WAI	R OF	FICE.					
Boots									Adams Bros	Raunds.
Do.	•••			•••					Finedon Co-operative Boot Society, Ltd.	Obelisk Hill, Finedon.
Do.									J. Horrell & Son	Raunds.
Do.									St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd. O. Smith	Raunds.
Do.									Unity Co-operative Society, Ltd	Ringstead, Thrapston.
Do. Clothi	ing								S. Walker G. Glanfield & Son	Walgrave. 1-5, Brick Lane, E.
Dynan	mos es, Oil								Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd.	Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
	s, Elec		Arc						L. Gardner & Sons, Ltd Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd.	Patricroft, Manchester. Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
120-00000000000000000000000000000000000	Corn								Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd	213, Cable Street, E.
Sheets									Rylands & Sons, Ltd Adams Bros	55, Wood Street, E.C. Raunds.
Do.									Clarke & Haynes	Raunds.
Do.									R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd Cridland & Rose	Raunds. 4. Dighton Street, Bristol.
Do.					•••				J. Horrell & Son	Raunds.
Do.									Howlett & White, Ltd G. Knight	Norwich. Finedon.
Do.									W. Nichols & Son	Nelson Street, Kettering.
Do.									St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd. O. Smith	Raunds.
Do.	« Tron	8-0	/D:	 C-	ntract)				S. Walker	Walgrave.
Tyres									J. Russell & Sons, Ltd Liverpool Rubber Co., Ltd	Crown Tube Works, Wednesbury. Vauxhall Road, Liverpool.
Consti	ruction	of G	roynes.	. Hyth	ehouses		 N		Clarke & Epps	Cornwallis Road, Maidstone.
	racks	MODII	ization	Store	enouses	, ας.,	Newbi	riage	H. Laverty & Sons, Ltd	Cambridge Street, Belfast.
			hoebu			T: 3			H. Lovatt, Ltd	Darlington Street, Wolverbampton.
Heatir	ig, ac.	Hot V	Vater A	ppara	Depot, atus, Co	olches	ter Mil	itary	E. Deane & Beal, Ltd E. Deane & Beal, Ltd	1, Arthur Street East, E.C. 1, Arthur Street East, E.C.
Hos	pital									
Period	ical Pa	inting	, Exet	er, Br	Drainag istol an	d Oke	hampte	on \	G. Mackay & Son	32, York Place, Edinburgh.
Period	ical Pa	inting	, Mull	ingar	Barraci	ks			1923 S. S. S. R. S. L. S. L. S.	
Period	ical Pa	inting	, Nette	smout	spital h	***		}	F. Holdsworth	32, Saltaire Road, Shipley.
Period	ical W	orks S	Service	s, Cur	ragh C	amp				
					rth Alde			,,	S. Kendall	6, Byram Street, Huddersfield.
Period	ical \	Vorks	Serv	ices	and :	Repair	rs, Ca	rdiff	F. Holdsworth	32, Saltaire Road, Shipley.
Repair	acks of Ro	ofs of	29 Hu	ts, No	orth Ale	dersho	t		Crosby & Co	South Street, Farnham, Surrey.
					T OFF					
Boxes,	Packi	ng							Priddy & Hale, Ltd	Woodfield Road, Harrow Road, W.
Cable,	India-	rubbe	er and	Cotto	n Core				W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works	North Woolwich, E.
Do.			do.						Co., Ltd. Johnson & Phillips, Ltd	Victoria Works, Charlton, Kent.
Cable,	Loop				•••				British Insulated and Helsby Cables,	Prescot, Lancs.
Do	).								Ltd. Johnson & Phillips, Ltd	Victoria Works, Charlton, Kent.
Cable	Paper	Como							Western Electric Co	North Woolwich, E.
Cable,	1 aper	Core	•••					•••	British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.	Prescot, Lancs.
]	Do.			•••					W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works	North Woolwich, E.
]	Do.								Co., Ltd. Johnson & Phillips, Ltd	Victoria Works, Charlton, Kent.
Cuphol	Do.	201000			•••				Western Electric Co	North Woolwich, E.
Insulat	ors		nized S	oteel					Bullers, Ltd	Tipton, Staffs. Eastwood, Hanley, Staffs.
Lamps,	Tanta ie, Tes	lum							Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd.	Tyssen Street, Dalston, N.E.
Pipes, (	Cast Ir	on							Joshua Buckton & Co., Ltd., Bailey, Pegg & Co., Ltd	Well House Foundry, Leeds. Brierley Hill, Staffs.
Spindle Do.	s, Insu	lator							F. W. Cotterill, Ltd	Atlas Works, Darlaston.
relepho	ones do								Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing	London Works, near Birmingham. Beeston, Notts.
									Co., Ltd. [Ltd.]	ful at the comment of
Do. Do.									British Insulated & Helsby Cables, General Electric Co., Ltd	Liverpool. Peel Works, Salford.
Do.									International Electric Co	Kilburn.
Motor	Mail	Servi	hone ce bet	 ween	Cosha	m St	ation	and	Mr C Inner	North Woolwich, E. Argyle House, Littlehampton.
Little	hampte	on	-							
Manc	nester				Street				J. Collier & Co	29, King Street, West, Manchester.
<b>Iechan</b>	ical St	okers	at the	e Post	tal Tele	egraph	Facto	ry,	Underfeed Stoker Company, Ltd	Coventry House, South Place, E.C.
Monu	Telebh	ant, E	e.C.						3 3 30	
quipm	ent at	the	Post	Offic	e Cen	tral :	relepho	one	Western Electric Company	North Woolwich, E.
Excua	inge				Iron				W & C Franch	Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
Спати	am and	1 Can	terbury	v. Sec	tion I.					
ay an	a joir	it Li	ne of	Cast	Iron tions II	Pipes	betwe	een	J. A. Ewart	21, Old Queen Street, S.W.
		- Call	orpury	, Seci	HOUS II	. and	1 V.			

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS—continued.

SUBJECT OF CONTRACT.		NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR.
GENERAL POST OFFICE—con Lay and Joint Line of Cast Iron Pi Chatham and Canterbury, Section III.	tinued. pes between	Westminster Construction Company, Limited	22, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
STATIONERY OFFICE.  Books for Naval Libraries (Officers') Do. Do. (Seamen's)  Cardboards  Paper Fasteners  Paper of various descriptions  Do. do		Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd J. Heywood, Ltd Spicer Bros., Ltd W. Deakin & Co J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd Browne, Stewart & Co., Ltd E. Collins & Sons A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd R. Craig & Sons, Ltd R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd	East Harding Street, E.C. 121, Deansgate, Manchester. 19, New Bridge Street, E.C. George Street, Parade, Birmingham. Kings Norton. Dalmarnock Mill, Glasgow. Kalvindale Mill, Maryhill, Glasgow. Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik, N.B. Moffat Mills, Airdrie. Kearsley Paper Works, Stoneclough, near Manchester.
Do.         do.             Do.         do.		Golden Valley Paper Mills Hele Paper Co., Ltd Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd W. S. Hodgkinson & Co Ilford Paper Mills Co., Ltd London Paper Mills Co., Ltd Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd Olive Bros , Ltd A. M. Peebles & Son, Ltd Reed & Smith Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd. Spicer Bros., Ltd	Bitton, near Bristol. Cullompton, Devon. Hendon, Sunderland. Wookey Hole Mill, Wells, Somerset. Ilford. Riverside Mills, Dartford. Northfleet. Woolfold Mills, Bury. Rishton, near Blackburn. Silverton Mill, near Cullompton. Avonside Mills, Bristol. 19, New Bridge Street, E.C.
Parchments		G. Gibbs & Son Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd.	29, St. Bride Street, E.C. 7 and 9, St. Bride Street, E.C.
Printing, Binding, &c., Duplicate Assessm Printing Forms, Books and Labels for	ent Books	Waterlow & Sons, Ltd	Paul Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Ireland Printing Forms, Books, &c., for Miscellan in Ireland		A. Thom & Co., Ltd	Abbey Street, Dublin.
Binding 80,000 Syllabus of Physical Exercises Do. 16,380 Naval Library Books Printing, Binding, &c., 1,500 Incident Books		R. E. King & Co., Ltd G. Simpson & Co., Ltd	106-110, Tabernacle Street, E.C. 3-5, Warwick Square, E.C.
Do. 1,000 Register of 1 Do 1,500 Army Book Do. 13,125 Cash Books Supplying 10,000 "Army Book 6" (Wate Do. 20,000 Army Form B2,093 Do. 500 Waterproof Cases	Marriages 239 erproof Cover)	McCorquodale & Co., Ltd  Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd  Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd  Salvation Army Printing Works.  P. B. Cow & Co.	The Armoury, St. Thomas' Street, S.E. Rosebery Avenue, E.C East Harding Street, E.C. St. Albans. 46 and 47, Cheapside, E.C.
OFFICE OF WORKS. Bulbs, Royal Parks Drainage Renewal, Treasury Flooring, Wood Block, Admiralty Block		James Carter & Co  Doulton & Co., Ltd  Acme Flooring & Paving Co., Ltd	237-8, High Holborn, W.C, Albert Embankment, S.E. Gainsborough Road, Victoria Park N.E.
Heating Apparatus—Sheffield P.O		Brightside Foundry & Engineering	Wicker Works, Sheffield.
Edinburgh G.P.O Scarborough P.O Southampton Ordn		Co., Ltd	32, Torphichen Street, Edinburgh. 9, Shrewsbury Road, Sheffield. Stanbury Works, Stanbury Road Peckham, S.E.
Erection of New Post Office,, Taunton Wrought Iron and Glass Covered Way	:	H. W. Pollard & Son W. Bainbridge Reynolds, Ltd	Bridgwater. Manor House, 7b, Old Town, Clapham S.W.
Wirework		Albion Iron & Wirework Co., Ltd	57, Red Lion St., Clerkenwell Road, E.C
OFFICE OF WOODS. Windsor, &c.—Road Widening at Oxsho Alterations and Repairs to Cumberland L Great Park	tt, Surrey odge, Windsor	Stephen Kavanagh & Co Messrs. Bottrill & Dawtrey	Surbiton Hill, Surrey. Broadway Buildings, Reading.
ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPAR Lithographic Printing Papers	TMENT	Alex. Cowan & Sons	Paul's Wharf, 24 & 25, Upper Thame Street, London, E.C.
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC IRELAND.  Building Works:— Bullsmouth New National School, co. Saula New National School, co. Mayo	Mayo	Patrick J. Gilmartin	Ballina, co. Mayo.
METROPOLITAN POLIC Building a temporary Charge Room, Street Police Station Cell Calls, Maintenance of Clearing Site at Beak Street	©E. &c., at Vine	Messrs. Croggon & Co., Limited  R. J. Key Mr. Wm. Marshall, Junior	Clifton Street Works, Notting Hill, W.