

# THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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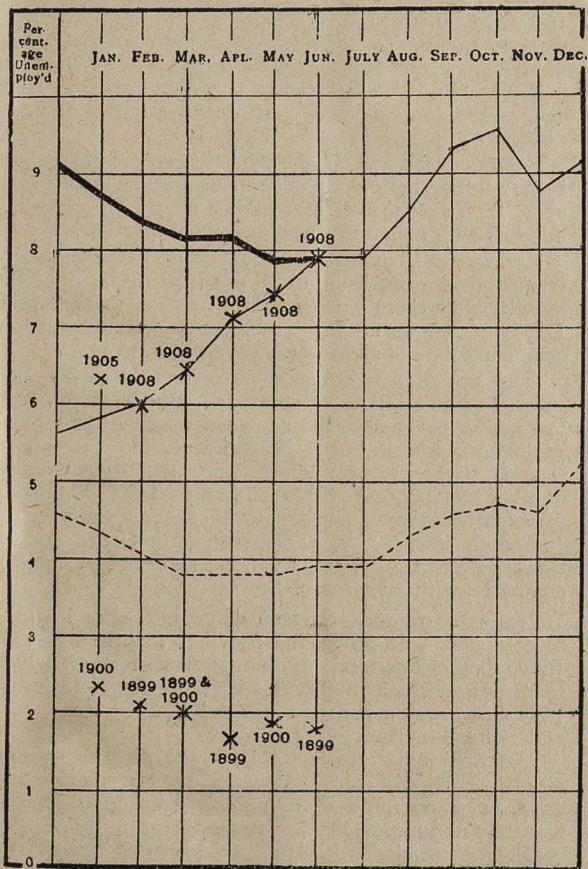
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF  
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the years 1899-1908 with the dates thereof.



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. For June, 1909, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 698,284 members in the following trades:—

Building... ..	59,830	Paper, Printing & Book-	
Coal Mining ... ..	139,674	Binding ... ..	60,300
Engineering ... ..	171,981	Woodworking and Fur-	
Shipbuilding ... ..	57,654	nishing ... ..	35,561
Other Metal Trades ... ..	40,957	Miscellaneous ... ..	16,870
Textiles ... ..	115,457		698,284

## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JUNE.

[In addition to the 2,916 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 3,622 were received from employers relating to 1,033,713 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 6,538 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 June was, on the whole, much about the same as in May. There was some improvement in the coal mining industry, in the engineering and printing trades, and in some of the textile trades, and a decline in the furnishing trades, as well as among carpenters and painters in the building trade. The shipbuilding trade continued very depressed.

As compared with a year ago, employment in the textile trades and in the pig iron, iron and steel and tinplate trades showed an improvement, but there was some decline in the building, engineering and shipbuilding trades.

In the 416 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 698,284 making Returns, 55,331 (or 7.9 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of June, 1909, as compared with the same percentage in both May, 1909, and June, 1908.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment in this industry was good, on the whole, during June and better than in May. It showed but little change as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended June 26th was 4.81, as compared with 4.75 a year ago. Both these averages are reduced on account of the Whitsuntide holidays.

**Iron Mining.**—Employment continued fairly good, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended June 26th was 5.65 as compared with 5.57 a year ago. Both these averages are affected by Whitsuntide holidays.

**Pig Iron Industry.**—Employment in this industry during June continued moderate. It was, however, better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing nearly 22,000 workpeople showed 291 furnaces in blast at the end of June, 1909, as compared with 289 in May, 1909, and 282 in June, 1908.

**Iron and Steel Works.**—Employment at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. The volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended June 26th, 1909, at the works from which Returns were received was 1.4 per cent. more than in both the week ended May 22nd, 1909, and a year ago.

**Tinplate and Steel Sheet Industry.**—Employment continued very good, and was better than a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns, 450 tinplate and

sheet mills were working at the end of June, as compared with the same number at the end of May, 1909, and 432 at the end of June, 1908.

**Engineering Trades.**—Employment continued slack on the whole, but was better than a month ago. It was worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 12.1, as compared with 12.5 a month ago, and 10.5 at the end of June, 1908.

**Shipbuilding Trades.**—Employment during June continued bad, and was rather worse than a year ago. Branches of Trade Unions reported 23.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 23.4 per cent. a month ago, and 22.9 per cent. a year ago.

**Cotton Trade.**—Employment continued moderate during June; as compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the weaving branch. Short time and slackness were reported in the principal districts. Returns from firms employing 112,999 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 3.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Woollen Trade.**—Employment was fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 28,013 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 6.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Worsted Trade.**—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 45,993 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 11.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Linen Trade.**—Employment during June was fairly good. It was better than in May, and very much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 49,233 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 21.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Jute Trade.**—Employment continued fair, and showed little change on the whole compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 17,585 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 2.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Silk Trade.**—Employment was fairly good on the whole, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,349 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Lace Trade.**—Employment continued moderate, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,287 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 10.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Hosiery Trade.**—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,669 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 11.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Tailoring Trade.**—Employment in the *bespoke* branch in London showed a decline, and was worse than a year ago; in the provinces it was good. In the *ready-made* branch it was fair, and slightly worse than a year ago.

**Hat Trade.**—Employment in the *Silk hat* trade showed an improvement, and was better than a year ago. In the *Felt hat* trade it was still quiet, but slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Boot and Shoe Trade.**—Employment was moderate, and slightly worse than a month ago; it showed little change as compared with a year ago. Returns from firms employ-

ing 62,432 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed a decrease of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Other Leather Trades.**—Employment was fair. It was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,252 reported 4.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.6 per cent. a month ago, and 8.6 per cent. a year ago.

**Paper Making Trades.**—Employment in these trades was fairly good, and showed little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

**Printing and Bookbinding Trades.**—Employment remained slack on the whole. It was slightly better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed in the printing trades at the end of June was 5.3, as compared with 5.5 a month ago and 4.8 a year ago. In the bookbinding trade the percentages were 8.2, 9.3, and 9.2 respectively.

**Building Trades.**—Employment continued slack, and was rather worse than a year ago.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment during June was bad on the whole, and worse than a month ago. With coachmakers and brushmakers, however, it continued fairly good. It was about the same as a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 35,561 reported 6.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.2 per cent. a month ago, and 6.7 per cent. a year ago.

**Glass Trades.**—Employment continued fair generally, and was about the same as a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,520 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Pottery, Brick and Tile Trades.**—Employment in the Pottery trade continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In the Brick and Tile trades it continued moderate, but was better than a year ago.

**Agricultural Labour.**—Farm labourers were regularly employed during June until towards the end of the month, when there was some interruption through rain. Day labourers were not in much demand, and the supply was usually quite sufficient.

**Dock and Riverside Labour.**—Employment in London showed some decline as compared with a month ago, but was rather better than a year ago. At the other principal ports it was still moderate on the whole, though slightly better than a month ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves of London during the four weeks ended June 26th was 12,357, a decrease of 5.5 per cent. as compared with May, and an increase of 2.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Trade Disputes.**—Sixteen disputes began in June, as compared with 26 in the previous month, and 21 in June, 1908. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during June, 1909, was 9,724, or 1,946 less than in May, 1909, and 11,880 less than in June, 1908.

The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 112,700 working days, or 3,400 more than in May, 1909, and 318,500 less than in June, 1908.

Definite results were reported in the case of 15 disputes, new and old, directly involving 714 persons. Of these 15 disputes, 2 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 8 in favour of the employers, and 5 were compromised.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes taking effect in June affected 192,000 workpeople, of whom 190,000 coal miners in South Wales sustained a reduction. Of the remainder, 1,500 bricklayers received an advance in hourly rates, which was accompanied by a reduction in hours of labour, and resulted in an actual decrease in weekly wages. The total computed effect of all the changes reported was a net decrease of nearly £12,800 per week.

## RAILWAY CONCILIATION BOARDS. LANCASHIRE & YORKSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.

ON June 17th, an agreement was entered into between the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company and their employees, in settlement of questions which had been referred to the Central Conciliation Board.

The agreement provides, in the majority of cases, for the payment of a minimum of a day's pay to each employee whenever brought on duty on week-days, overtime being paid for hours worked in excess of the standard weekly hours, and provision is generally made that no man shall be called out for duty with less than nine hours' rest, except in cases of emergency. It is also provided in most cases that payment at the minimum rate of a higher grade shall be paid to each man temporarily employed therein.

The agreement also provides in the case of the majority of the grades that each man is to be allowed a holiday on Good Friday and on Christmas Day, with pay, and that any man who may be required to come on duty on Good Friday or Christmas Day shall be granted pay at the ordinary rate for the time worked, and shall be allowed a day's holiday afterwards, with pay.

Other provisions of the agreement are as follows:—

### Drivers and Firemen.

Continue to pay at rate of time and a quarter for overtime over standard day, except for "travelling time," after being relieved of responsible duty, which is to be paid for at the ordinary rate.

Concede that a minimum rate of 6s. 6d. per day shall be paid to Drivers rated at 6s. per day, and also to Firemen when acting as Drivers of other than Shunting or Ballasting Engines. The rate for the work now done by engines performing pilot trips, for which a Driver's rate is 6s. per day, not to be altered.

### Cleaners.

Concede that each Cleaner after 313 days' firing shall be paid 3s. 6d. per day, whether Firing or Cleaning, and remain at that firing rate for six months, after being booked as a Fireman, before being advanced to 3s. 9d. per day.

Each day of 10 hours or over to count as one of the 313 days of Firing duty.

For any less period than 10 hours the actual completed hours to be added together, and converted into days of duty, by dividing those hours by 10.

Concede that Cleaners of 19 years of age and two years service shall, when firing, be paid 3s. 3d. per day instead of 3s. per day as at present.

### Carriage and Wagon Department Outdoor Staff.

Concede payment at rate of time and a quarter for all time worked on week days in excess of the standard weekly hours, viz., sixty, exclusive of meal times.

Concede that when men are not allowed to leave the Company's premises for meals they shall be paid as for continuous duty at the rate of ten hours per day.

Concede payment at rate of time and a quarter for all time worked between 12 midnight Saturday and 12 midnight Sunday.

### Signalmen.

Reduce hours of duty at Brighthouse Exchange Sidings Box from 12 to 10 per day, and concede advance of 1s. per week to each of 129 Signalmen employed in connection with Signal Boxes mentioned in list supplied to Employees' Representatives at Private Committee Meeting of Members of Central Conciliation Board held on May 28th, 1909.

Concede payment at the rate of time and a quarter for all time worked between 12 midnight Saturday and 12 midnight Sunday, with a minimum payment of half a day's pay to each Signalman brought on duty on Sunday.

### Goods Guards.

Concede that a Goods Guard employed on any occasion in shunting continuously for nine hours or more shall be paid for such time at the rate of nine hours per day. The term "shunting continuously" to be regarded as including light running of a shunting engine from one station to another, but not running of a shunting engine on the main line from one station to another with wagons and brake van attached.

Concede payment at the rate of time and a half for all time worked between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight, but payment for time employed on a Saturday night turn, including the time worked on Sunday morning on such a turn, to be taken into account in making up a Goods Guard's guaranteed weekly wage.

Concede that each Goods Guard who is not brought on duty on Good Friday shall be paid for the time actually worked during Easter week, plus an extra day's pay for Good Friday. Each Goods Guard required to take duty on Good Friday to be paid at ordinary rate for the actual time worked and to be allowed a day's holiday subsequently with pay. The total payments made to a Goods Guard in respect of Easter week, including payment for Good Friday, to be not less than a full week's wages if he has not been off duty sick, injured, or for his own purposes.

The foregoing arrangement to be also applied to Christmas Day, and the week in which Christmas Day occurs.

Guarantee a full week's wages each week to each Goods Guard (who has not been off duty sick, injured, or for his own purposes) irrespective of payment for Sunday time worked on a turn of duty which commences between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight.

### Goods Shunters.

Concede that the standard hours of duty of Goods Shunters at Extra First, First and Second Class Stations shall be reduced from 10 hours per day to 9 hours per day, or 54 hours per week. No allowance to be made in respect of meals, but Goods Shunters at such stations to take their meals as opportunity permits.

Concede that the standard hours of duty of Goods Shunters employed at Third Class Stations shall be reduced from 12 per day (including two hours for meals per day or night) to 11 hours per day, including one hour for meals per day or night, such meals to be taken at the most convenient times.

Concede payment at the rate of time and a quarter for all time worked on week-days in excess of the standard weekly hours, viz., 54 at Extra First, First and Second Class Stations, and 66 at Third Class Stations.

Concede payment at the rate of time and a quarter for 1 time worked between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight.

### Passenger Shunters.

Concede that the standard hours of duty of Passenger Shunters at the following Extra First and First Class Stations shall be reduced to nine hours per day. No allowance to be made in respect of meals, but Passenger Shunters at such Stations to take their meals as opportunity permits:—

Extra First Class Station.—Victoria.

First Class Stations.—Accrington, Bradford, Blackburn, Bolton, Blackpool (T.R. and Cen.), Colne, Fleetwood, Liverpool, Low Moor, Preston, Southport and Wakefield.

Concede payment at the rate of time and a quarter for all time worked on week-days in excess of the standard weekly hours.

Concede payment at the rate of time and a quarter for all time worked between 12 midnight Saturday and 12 midnight Sunday.

Concede an advance of 1s. per week to all Foremen Passenger Shunters and all Passenger Shunters; scales of pay of ordinary Shunters and Classification of Stations to be as shown hereafter:—

### Classification of Stations.

Extra First Class.—Victoria.

First Class.—Accrington, Bradford, Blackburn, Bolton, Blackpool (Talbot Road and Central), Colne, Fleetwood, Liverpool, Low Moor, Preston, Southport, and Wakefield.

Second Class.—Wigan, Rochdale, Halifax, Mirfield, Sowerby Bridge, and Dewsbury.

Third Class.—Kirkham, Poulton, and South Shore.

### SCALES OF PAY.

Year of Service as Shunter.	Classification.			
	Extra First Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1st year	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0
2nd "	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0
3rd "	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0
4th "	25 0	—	—	—
5th "	26 0	—	—	—

### Passenger Guards.

Concede that sixty shall be regarded as the standard weekly hours of Passenger Guards.

Concede payment at the rate of time and a quarter for all time worked on week-days in excess of the standard weekly hours, viz., 60 per week.

Concede payment at the rate of time and a quarter for all time worked between 12 midnight Saturday and 12 midnight Sunday, with the following minimum payments to each Guard brought on duty on Sundays:—

For under 2 hours' duty	...	...	1/2 day's pay.
" 2 hours and under 4 hours' duty	...	...	3/4 "
" 4 "	...	...	1 "
" 6 "	...	...	1 1/2 "
" 8 "	...	...	2 "
" 10 "	...	...	2 1/2 "
" 12 "	...	...	3 "

Adopt the following improved scale of pay for both Steam and Head Motor Guards:—

Year of Service as Guard.	Rate per Week.	
	s.	d.
1st year	22	0
2nd "	23	0
3rd "	24	0
4th "	25	0
5th "	26	0
6th and 7th year	27	0
8th " 9th "	28	0
10th " 11th "	29	0
After 11th "	30	0

No man to be advanced more than 1s. in any year. The last three advances under this scale not to be conceded until two years have elapsed from the date on which the previous advance was given.

### Ticket Collectors, Ticket Examiners, and Excessmen.

Concede that 11 hours per day and 66 hours per week (including one hour daily for meals) shall be the standard hours of duty.

Concede payment at the rate of eleven hours per day for all time worked on week days in excess of the standard weekly hours, viz., 66 per week, inclusive of meal times.



(under 19) to every three men (over 19) employed, subject to the note of interpretation following clause 1 of the said Award.

#### Other Questions.

All other proposals of which notice has been given by either side to be withdrawn for the present.

#### Ratification and Duration of Agreement.

This Agreement shall come into operation as and from July 1st, 1909, and shall continue in operation until July 1st, 1912, and thenceforward until the expiration of six months' notice to terminate or revise the same, which may be given by either side on or after January 1st, 1912.

This Agreement shall be submitted for the approval of the respective organisations before April 30th, 1909, and if ratified, shall be registered with the Board of Trade as a national agreement so far as it relates to the members of the respective organisations concerned.

The parties hereto agree to recommend their respective organisations to adopt and confirm this Agreement.

This Agreement shall not in any way affect the provisions of the Trust Deed and the supplemental documents relating thereto, entered into between the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives with regard to the financial guarantee.

On June 23rd, the following agreement, ratifying the provisional terms of settlement, was entered into:—

The undersigned representatives of the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, respectively, acting in pursuance of the express instructions of their respective organizations, hereby ratify and confirm the foregoing Agreement on behalf of such organizations, the Agreement to come into operation as and from the commencement of the first working week in July, 1909, and to be registered with the Board of Trade as a National Agreement between the Manufacturers' Federation and the Operatives' Union, and to be supplemental to the Board of Trade terms of settlement dated 19th April 1895, made between the same parties.

The Agreement was signed by the President and Secretary of each of the Associations, and by Alderman T. Smith, J.P., Chairman of the Conference. It has since been countersigned on behalf of the Board of Trade.

#### EARNINGS IN THE HOSIERY TRADE.

IN connection with the Enquiry into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople in the textile trades\* particulars were received relating to the earnings of 20,672 workpeople in the hosiery industry, 50 per cent. of the total number employed in 1904. The average earnings of all workpeople, including those who worked more or less than full time in the last pay week of September, 1906, were 15s. 9d. The average full time earnings in the same week were 15s. 11d.

The average full time earnings of operatives classified by districts, age and sex were as follows:—

District.	Men.	Lads and Boys.		Women.	Girls.		All Work-people.
		Full Timers.	Half Timers.		Full Timers.	Half Timers.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leicester ...	31 7	9 8	—	16 2	8 5	—	17 0
Leicestershire (ex-cluding Leicester).	29 6	9 1	—	14 1	8 7	—	16 6
Nottingham ...	34 7	10 2	—	13 11	6 8	—	17 5
Notts and Derbyshire (excluding Nottingham).	34 0	10 1	—	11 5	6 6	—	14 5
Scotland ...	28 7	8 9	—	14 8	7 4	—	15 0
Rest of United Kingdom	28 6	8 2	—	11 7	6 9	2 8	11 2
United Kingdom	31 5	9 5	—	14 3	7 9	2 8	15 11

Men form one-fifth of all the workpeople returned, and rather more than half the men were power frame workers. The percentage numbers of the latter and of all men whose full time earnings fell within certain limits are given in the following Table:—

Occupation.	Under 20s.	20s. and under 30s.	30s. and under 40s.	40s. and above.
Rotary and Cotton's patent frame workers	1'8	26'7	39'8	31'7
All Men ...	11'5	33'6	34'3	20'6

\* Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into the Earnings and Hours of Labour of Workpeople of the United Kingdom, I. Textile Trades. Cd. 4545. 2s. 7d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

Women form over half the total number returned. Only about one-quarter of the women work at the frames or the knitting machines, the majority being employed in the further processes of linking, cutting, mending and machining. The average piece-work earnings of these women are: linkers, 15s. 3d.; cutters, 16s. 3d.; menders, 14s. 3d.; machinists, 14s. 10d. The percentage numbers of women whose full-time earnings fell within certain limits are shown in the following Table:—

Occupation.	Under 10s.	10s. and under 15s.	15s. and under 20s.	20s. and above.
Circular Power Frame Workers	9'5	59'9	30'5	20'1
Circular Knitting Machine Workers	16'9	51'4	25'6	6'1
Linkers or Turners-off	13'2	36'4	34'5	15'9
Menders	9'9	46'2	38'1	5'8
Sewing Machinists	14'7	38'2	32'6	14'5
All Women ...	14'5	44'4	30'3	10'8

#### Annual Earnings in 1906.

The average weekly wages bill in an ordinary week in 1906 was £15,127, and the aggregate wages bill for the year £755,323, or 50 times the average for an ordinary week. The average annual earnings were found to have been approximately £38 10s.

#### Changes in Average Wages, 1886-1906.

Apart from any changes in rates of wages, an increase in the numbers of the lower paid workpeople in any trade will evidently of itself bring about a decrease in the average earnings of all employed, and in the hosiery industry this factor is of special importance. Of the workpeople covered by the returns received in 1886 32'9 per cent were men, 4'9 per cent. lads and boys, 55'3 per cent. women, and 6'9 per cent. girls. In 1906 the proportion of men returned fell to 19'9 per cent. and that of lads and boys to 4'5 per cent., while the proportion of women rose to 57 per cent., and that of girls to 18'6. It has, therefore, been thought advisable to confine the comparison between the two years given in the following Table to the earnings of all males and of all females:—

	Average Earnings for Full Time.		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
	1886.	1906.	
	Per Week.	Per Week.	
	s. d.	s. d.	
All Males*	23 8	26 11	+ 14
All Females*	13 0	12 7	- 3
All Workpeople*	17 0	15 11	- 6

It will be seen that, as was to be expected from the changes in the personnel of the industry, average wages for the industry, as a whole, are lower in 1906 than in 1886, notwithstanding the increase in the average earnings of males. The fall in the wages of females, due mainly to the increase in the proportion of girls employed, is in itself of less importance, as regards the general average for all persons, than the increase in the relative proportion of females employed.

#### DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JUNE, 1909.

NOTE.—Labour Bureaux which are identical with Distress Committees are included in this Table. For particulars of other Labour Bureaux see page 248.

The Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in June, 1909. Committees at Coventry, Gateshead, Gorton, Grays Thurrock, Hyde, Kettering, Leeds, Merthyr Tydfil, Northampton and South Shields reported their registers as closed. As regards the number of applicants the Committees were requested, in making up their returns, to exclude all who were known to have found work or to have left the neighbourhood since registration, and those who, on investigation, were found to be ineligible or disqualified. Those engaged on relief-works are, however, included. The particulars as to relief relate to employment provided by the London Central Unemployed Body, and by the various Distress Committees, of

\* Counting two half-timers as one full-timer.

towards the provision of which the Distress Committees are expected to contribute. Works provided and entirely paid for by the Local Authorities, without any contribution from the Distress Committees are, as far as possible, excluded:—

Distress Committees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of June, 1909.	No. given Employment-relief.	Aggregate duration of Employment-relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid.
	...	417	Days. 8,151	£ 1,089
<b>London Central Unemployed Body</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Outer London:</b>				
East Ham ...	974	371	2,539	516
Edmonton ...	939	129	2,129	426
Erith ...	90	27	112	24
Leyton ...	1,520	97	1,413	247
West Ham ...	...	116	2,088	244
Wood Green ...	326	...	...	...
Total, Outer London ...	3,947	740	8,281	1,457
<b>Provincial Towns in England and Wales:</b>				
<b>Northern Counties:</b>				
Hartlepool ...	334	178	898	152
Middlesbrough ...	539	190	2,066	367
South Shields ...	...	16	86	17
Sunderland ...	1,224	79	530	97
Wallsend-on-Tyne ...	307	24	75	14
West Hartlepool ...	1,044	375	1,695	347
Other Towns (2) ...	468	...	...	...
Total, Northern Counties	3,916	862	5,350	994
<b>Lancashire and Cheshire:</b>				
Birkenhead ...	782	...	...	...
Bootle ...	389	...	...	...
Liverpool ...	716	46	444	43
Manchester ...	1,249	...	...	...
Rochdale ...	387	...	...	...
Salford ...	599	...	...	...
Other Towns (6) ...	343	148	1,965	312
Total, Lancashire and Cheshire	4,255	194	2,409	355
<b>Yorkshire:</b>				
Bradford ...	588	...	...	...
Hull ...	858	...	...	...
Leeds ...	3,170	117	233	47
Sheffield ...	3,407	83	418	78
York ...	2,270	581	5,240	792
Other Towns (2) ...	1,182	...	...	...
Total, Yorkshire ...	11,688	581	5,891	917
<b>Midlands:</b>				
Derby ...	511	...	...	...
Dudley ...	360	55	188	25
King's Norton & Northfield	...	25	378	63
Leicester ...	1,351	103	749	152
West Bromwich ...	...	75	900	147
Wolverhampton ...	306	...	...	...
Other Towns (3) ...	593	20	72	10
Total, Midlands ...	3,031	280	2,287	397
<b>Rest of England and Wales:</b>				
Bristol ...	...	61	818	184
Hastings ...	...	60	916	220
Maidstone ...	747	...	...	...
Southampton ...	542	...	...	...
Swansea ...	1,446	159	1,924	378
Other Towns (6) ...	786	56	1,269	160
Total, Rest of England and Wales	3,521	336	4,927	942
Total, Provincial Towns ...	26,421	2,253	20,864	3,605
Total, England and Wales	30,268	3,410	37,296	6,151
<b>Scotland</b>				
Dundee ...	935	69	1,507	344
Edinburgh ...	1,490	226	3,062	392
Glasgow ...	1,259	418	4,404	530
Govan ...	501	...	...	...
Leith ...	708	...	...	...
Partick ...	563	37	438	67
Other Towns (4) ...	692	345	4,778	497
Total, Scotland ...	6,158	1,095	14,189	1,830
<b>Ireland:</b>				
Galway ...	Return not received.	...	...	...
Total, United Kingdom	36,426	4,508	51,485	7,981

It will be seen that the net total number of applicants remaining on the registers (after deduction of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 36,426, of whom 3,847 were in "Outer London," 26,421 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 6,158 in Scotland.

The total number who received employment-relief was 4,505, of whom 1,157 were in London and "Outer London," 2,253 in the provincial towns of England

\* 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.

‡ No employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men.

Some not registered under Act.

and Wales, and 1,095 in Scotland. The average number of days' employment-relief provided was 11'4 per man employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 35s. 5d. per man, or 3s. 1d. per day.

The following Table affords a comparison between the work done by Distress Committees in June, 1909, and May, 1909, and June, 1908. No satisfactory comparison can be given of the number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of each month.

	No. of Distress Committees in operation.			No. of applicants given Employment-relief.		
	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.
London:—						
County ...	...	...	...	417	1,421	1,159
Outer ...	6	7	5	740	1,095	1,404
Other Places in England and Wales ...	48	59	16	2,253	4,731	1,866
Scotland ...	10	10	7	1,095	3,053	1,465
Ireland ...	...	2	...	...	74	...
United Kingdom ...	64	78	28	4,505	10,374	5,894
				Aggregate duration of Employment-relief.		
	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.
London:—						
County ...	8,151	16,904	19,067	1,089	2,378	4,055
Outer ...	8,281	10,261	8,560	1,457	1,831	1,467
Other Places in England and Wales ...	20,864	38,495	15,048	3,605	6,611	2,527
Scotland ...	14,189	59,647	23,720	1,830	4,942	2,732
Ireland ...	...	1,197	...	...	120	...
United Kingdom ...	51,485	106,501	66,395	7,981	15,884	10,781

#### LABOUR DISPUTES IN 1908.

THE Annual Report† for 1908 on Strikes and Lock-outs and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom has just been published by the Board of Trade.

#### Strikes and Lock-outs.

The amount of industrial disturbance caused by trade disputes was greater in 1908 than in any year since 1898. The total number of workpeople involved, directly or indirectly, in the 399 disputes which began in 1908 was 295,507, while the aggregate duration of those disputes amounted to 10,633,000 working days. In addition 201,000 days were lost in 1908 as a result of disputes which began in an earlier year. The high figures for 1908 are due almost entirely to disputes in the engineering, shipbuilding and cotton industries, which together involved 166,000 workpeople, and caused a loss in working time of 8½ million days.

Groups of Trades.	Workpeople involved in Disputes.			Aggregate Duration of Disputes.		
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1906.	1907.	1908.
				Days.	Days.	Days.
Building ...	1,441	1,230	2,892	56,401	23,128	73,919
Mining and Quarrying ...	83,833	52,567	87,022	922,102	569,061	1,351,429
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	42,049	19,576	58,338	1,118,282	467,633	3,835,661
Textile ...	75,114	47,429	132,803	762,999	642,460	5,365,096
Clothing ...	8,912	11,643	4,662	92,139	277,949	69,341
Transport ...	1,888	8,708	4,894	10,021	85,471	51,634
Miscellaneous and Employees of Public Authorities	4,530	6,345	4,896	67,072	96,449	87,169
Total ...	217,773	147,498	295,507	3,028,816	2,162,151	10,834,189

The majority of disputes were of short duration; 32 per cent. were over in less than a week, while 63 per cent. lasted less than a month, and only 20 per cent. accounting for less than a quarter of the total number of workpeople involved, lasted more than two months.

1908 having been a year of declining employment, the majority of the workpeople involved in wages disputes were resisting proposed reductions. Only 2 per cent. of the workpeople involved in wages disputes were successful, while 20 per cent. were unsuccessful. The high proportion (77 per cent.) of workpeople who effected compromises is due to the dispute in the cotton spinning industry, which was settled by the postponement for two months of the proposed reduction in wages.

\* Registers closed. † Revised figures.

‡ Cd. 4680. Price 8½d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

Principal Cause.	Number of Workpeople directly involved in Disputes, the Results of which were—				Total.
	In favour of Work-people.	In favour of Employers.	Com-promised.	Un-settled.	
Wages:—					
For Increase ...	1,593	3,090	11,618	...	16,261
Against Decrease ...	1,025	26,706	113,915	...	141,646
Other ...	946	5,195	16,688	1,153	17,984
<b>Total, Wages ...</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>34,991</b>	<b>136,221</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>175,889</b>
Hours of labour ...	236	7,096	1,045	...	8,377
Employment of particular classes of persons ...	2,579	3,584	4,915	...	11,078
Working arrangements ...	3,254	6,465	2,747	...	12,467
Trade Unionism ...	9,542	502	1,830	344	12,218
Other causes ...	10	3,838	92	...	3,940
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>19,185</b>	<b>56,437</b>	<b>146,850</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>223,969</b>

As usual the majority of disputes (62 per cent.) were settled by direct negotiation, but the proportion of workpeople involved in these settlements was much lower than in any recent year. This is due to the fact that the important disputes in the engineering, shipbuilding and cotton trades were all settled by the mediation of third parties.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**

During 1908, 56 disputes, involving directly 158,276 workpeople, were settled by conciliation or arbitration. Sixteen of these cases, involving 27,710 workpeople, were settled under the Conciliation Act, 1896, 11, involving 11,132 workpeople, were settled by permanent Boards of Conciliation, while in the remaining 29 cases settlements were brought about by individuals.

The most important function, however, of the various Conciliation and Arbitration Boards is not the settlement of strikes and lock-outs, but their prevention. The number of such Boards known to have taken action in 1908 was 115, and the number of cases considered was 1,812; 554 cases were settled by the Boards or their Committees, 254 by umpires or arbitrators appointed by them, 67 were referred to higher Boards, and 806 were withdrawn or settled independently. The remaining 131 cases were still under consideration at the end of the year.

The following Table shows the work done in 1907 and 1908 by Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration:—

	1907.		1908.	
	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.	
	Con-sidered.	Settled.	Con-sidered.	Settled.
<b>Trade Boards.</b>				
Building ...	58	47	72	44
Mining and Quarrying ...	1,231	454	1,304	529
Iron and Steel Manufacture ...	22	16	20	17
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	74	42	103	53
Other Metal Trades ...	52	39	43	39
Textile ...	1	11	6	6
Boot and Shoe ...	72	43	104	76
Tailoring ...	...	...	1	...
Railways ...	...	...	108	3
Dock and Riverside Labour ...	32	26	35	32
Other Trades ...	1	...	3	3
<b>Total, Trade Boards ...</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>802</b>
District and General Boards ...	2	1	8	6
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>808</b>

**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 experienced farm labourers, farmers financially able to take homesteads or purchase lands, and female domestic servants. According to the latest published Dominion of Canada "Labour Gazette" employment was considerably more active in May than in the preceding month, and on the 1st of June the

supply of general labour was well absorbed. The building, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, wood-working, printing, clothing, and many other trades are reported as being active in the majority of districts reported upon. In the lumbering trade a considerable number of men have been thrown out of employment owing to the exceptionally high water in the streams throughout Ontario. The general conditions for lumbermen in British Columbia continued to improve, the demand for lumber from the prairie provinces having increased. In the mining industry more activity was shown in the Nova Scotia collieries, but in those in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia employment was dull owing to labour disturbances. At Glace Bay (Nova Scotia) a serious strike has occurred among the colliers. In the manufacturing industry there was a continued though gradual improvement. Mechanics and unskilled labourers are not advised to go to Canada now, unless they go to assured employment upon arrival, or land with enough money in their pockets to live upon until they can obtain work. Every emigrant, male or female, eighteen 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 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 emigrant 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 deported, after investigation of the facts, together with all those dependent on him or her.

**Commonwealth of Australia.**

Farm labourers and female domestic servants can obtain assisted passages to New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. There is a demand in Australia for fruit growers and farmers with capital, for competent men accustomed to agricultural machinery, or able to milk cows, or work on a farm, in a garden or orchard, or on a sheep or cattle station. The demand for mechanics is intermittent, but carpenters, brick-layers, blacksmiths, and other competent 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 can be obtained.

**New Zealand.**

Emigrants are not advised to go to New Zealand until August, when the busy season commences. According to the latest published Journal of the Department of Labour the condition of trade and employment in New Zealand for the month ending the 30th of April was, in the majority of districts, reported upon as follows:—Agricultural operations, quiet; cycle and motor trades, fair or active; coachbuilding, printing, building, leather and clothing trades, fair; engineering trades, quiet; unskilled labour, quiet. A number of skilled and unskilled workers are at present unemployed in New Zealand. The best openings in New Zealand are for farmers, agricultural labourers, shepherds, men able to milk cows, and female domestic servants. Reduced passages are offered to these classes. All persons, especially those with families, should have with them upon landing sufficient money upon which to live until employment can be obtained.

**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

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

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 out in search of employment.

**LABOUR ABROAD.**

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot be properly used with those on p. 217 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 May.*—In the building and allied trades employment was good, except at Paris, where it was affected by a strike of quarrymen in the Seine-et-Oise department. The metal trades continued moderately well employed. In the textile trades employment was good in nearly all the Nord centres; the activity in the Vosges continued, but there was a decline in the cotton centres of the Seine Inférieure; employment was still satisfactory in the smaller districts of Maine-et-Loire and Vendée. In the silk trade employment continued satisfactory with power loom weavers in the Lyons district, and was better for weavers at Croix-Rousse. The tailoring and dressmaking trades were in their busy season, and employment in the printing trades was satisfactory. In spite of the small demand for wines, vineyard workers in the South of France continued to find work without difficulty. There was much more unemployment than usual in forestry among the bark peelers, owing partly to the disputes between wood merchants and wood cutters and partly to drought. Employment among gardeners around Paris continued good.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in May were received by the French Labour Department from 934 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 218,259. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 68 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 64 per cent. in the previous month and 11.9 per cent. in May, 1908. (As regards these figures see note above under "Labour Abroad.")

*Labour Disputes in May.*—One hundred and twelve disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May, compared with 125 in the previous month, and 103<sup>†</sup> in May, 1908. In 106 of the new disputes 9,889 workpeople took part, compared with 10,089 who took part in 119 of the April disputes, and 5,999 who took part in 69 of the disputes of May, 1908. Of 111 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 21 ended in favour of the workpeople and 32 in favour of the employers, while 58 were compromised.

*Coal Mining in May.*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during May was 5.83, as compared with 5.96 in the previous month, and 5.87 in May, 1908. Taking surface and underground workers together, 56.53 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 42.84 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 88.44 and 10.91, and in May, 1908, 56.15 and 43.43.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in May.*—Eleven instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in May. In 4 cases the employers refused to take part in any proceedings. Committees of conciliation were formed in 6 cases, resulting in the settlement of 5

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

disputes. In the remaining case the dispute was settled by the justice of the peace acting as arbitrator.

**GERMANY.**

*Employment in May.*—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 June:—"As in April, lack of uniformity characterised the aspect of the labour market. Nevertheless, some trades showed signs of recovery. In the Aachen coal mining industry, for instance, employment was good for the most part, and the output of the State mines of the Saar district (although not so large as a year ago) exceeded that of April. In general machine construction, in wire making, and in establishments for the manufacture of cranes and transport material employment was also for the most part satisfactory, and better than a month ago. On the other hand, in pig iron production, tube works, tinplate mills, foundries, bridge and ironwork construction, and many other branches of the metal and engineering trades, no marked improvement was noticeable. In the electrical trades the improvement was still confined to cable works and establishments engaged in the manufacture of insulating materials. In the textile trades more favourable reports were received from a few branches only. There was, for example, a partial improvement in hosiery manufacture and in the Crefeld silk-weaving industry, but employment continued unsatisfactory in most branches of the textile trade, particularly in spinning mills. As usual in spring, the labour market was affected by a revival in certain seasonal trades. Thus, in the automobile industry and in the building trades, the revival previously reported became more marked, although, in the latter case, the improvement fell far short of what had been expected. Reports from the various branches of the clothing trades showed an improvement in most cases compared with April. In the brewing trades a decline, as compared with a month ago, was frequently reported, and was, for the most part, attributed to the unfavourable conditions prevailing in other trades; while the cool weather would also, no doubt, have lessened the demand. In the printing trades, with the exception of large newspaper works, the slack season continued."

**HOLLAND.\***

*Employment in May.*—Employment in the building trades was satisfactory with plumbers and carpenters, but not so good as in April in the case of bricklayers and masons; painters and stucco workers were very busily employed. In iron and steel works, machine manufacture, and shipbuilding, employment was, on the whole, satisfactory. In the diamond industry employment continued satisfactory, notwithstanding an increase in the number of Trade Union members out of work during the last week of the month. In the textile trades work was regular and the supply of labour equal to the demand. In tailoring, dressmaking and millinery employment was good, and in boot and shoe-making, and hat and cap making satisfactory. In the woodworking trades employment improved slightly for sawyers, and was satisfactory, on the whole, for cabinet-makers. Printers and book-binders were well employed. Employment was not everywhere satisfactory in the bulb-growing industry, but very few persons were wholly without work. Employment was fairly good, on the whole, in cocoa and chocolate factories. The brewing and mineral water trades entered on their busy season.

**BELGIUM.†**

*Employment in May.*—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.4 per cent. of the 45,719 members of 191 Trade Unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of May, as compared with 3.0 per cent. in the preceding month, and 3.9

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Bureau).  
† Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department)

per cent. in May, 1908. The figure for a year ago does not include particulars as to diamond workers at Antwerp, among whom there was a serious degree of unemployment.

## NORWAY.\*

*Employment in May.*—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed in those Trade Unions from which the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics received returns.

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed at end of		
	May, 1909.	April, 1909.	May, 1908.	May, 1909.	April, 1909.	May, 1908.
	Carpenters ... ..	883	810	913	1.9	5.6
Painters ... ..	503	450	550	...	0.4	...
Metal Workers ... ..	5,076	5,265	5,308	4.2	3.7	1.4
Boot and Shoe Makers ... ..	381	404	404	1.0	...	...
Printers ... ..	1,369	1,379	1,291	0.9	2.2	1.1
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers ... ..	577	570	591	1.4	3.0	...
Sawyers and Planers ... ..	598	607	696	2.2	30.3	35.6
Cabinet Makers ... ..	384	392	545	2.4	3.1	1.7
Bakers ... ..	250	270	200	8.8	6.7	...
Tinned Goods ... ..	372	402	280	27.2	60.9	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>10,403</b>	<b>10,579</b>	<b>10,598</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>

(As regards these figures, see note under "Labour Abroad" on p. 225).

## RUSSIA.

*Monthly Official Statistics of Employment, Earnings, &c., in Finland.*—Under a scheme sanctioned by the Russian Government on December 23rd, 1908, an arrangement has been made between the Department of Industry of the Grand-Duchy of Finland and the Trade Unions of that country, whereby, from January 1st, 1909, the Unions furnish the Department of Industry with monthly returns as to employment, earnings, &c., among their members. Each member of a Union is supplied with a booklet containing twelve forms—one for each month of the year. Provision is made on the form for a record of the time worked (distinguishing overtime from ordinary time) and wages earned each week, and of the weekly loss of working time owing to lack of work, sickness and disputes respectively. At the end of the form the member states (a) whether he was unemployed owing to lack of work on the last week-day of the month; (b) the amount of his house rent for the month; and (c) how many persons he had to support out of his wages. The forms are collected by the Union simultaneously with the members' monthly subscriptions, and are transmitted to the Department of Industry to be collated and published in the official journal of that Department (*Arbetsstatistisk Tidsskrift*). The results for the month of January, 1909, published in the current issue of that journal, relate to 13,533 members of Trade Unions, and show that, of these, 3,051, or 22.6 per cent., were unemployed at the end of that month, owing to one or other of the causes referred to. Of a total of 82,576 working days lost in January from all causes, 49,096, or 59 per cent. were lost owing to lack of work, 28,174, or 34 per cent., owing to labour disputes, and 5,306, or 7 per cent., owing to sickness.

## UNITED STATES.

*Labour Conditions in St. Louis Consular District.*—H.M. Consul at St. Louis, in a despatch dated June 12th, reports that there has been an appreciable improvement in labour conditions in the district since March, which, however, was considerably less pronounced in manufacturing trades and in commerce than in agriculture. There has been a noticeable drift of labourers from the congested labour marts of the large cities, including New York, Boston and Philadelphia, to the rural districts of the middle south-west. Decreases in scales of wages have been very few, and have been exceeded in number by increases. More female workers are wanted for factories and for domestic service. Wages paid to female domestics in St. Louis and throughout the south-west range from £3 10s. to £5 per month.

\* *Arbeidsmarkedet*, published by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.

## REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN JUNE.

## COAL MINING.

(Based on 501 Returns—436 from Employers, 47 from Trade Unions, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

*EMPLOYMENT* in the coal mining industry was good on the whole during June, and better than in May. It showed but little change as compared with a year ago. The Whitsun holidays affect the figures for both June, 1908 and 1909.

Returns relating to 1,356 pits employing 645,944 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the four weeks ended June 26th, 1909, was 4.81, as compared with 5.07 days a month ago, and 4.75 days in June, 1908. The averages for June, 1908 and 1909, are reduced by about half a day on account of the Whitsun holidays.

Of the 645,944 workpeople covered by the Returns, 375,729 (or 58.2 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended June 26th, 1909, while 75,973 (11.8 per cent. of the total) worked 22 days or more.

The highest averages per week were in Cumberland, the Lothians and Durham, and the lowest was in Nottingham and Leicester (4.06).

The following Table shows the average number of days per week worked by the pits during the four weeks ended June 26th, together with the figures for similar periods in May, 1909, and June, 1908:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in June, 1909, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Four Weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with	
		June 26th, 1909.†	May 22nd, 1909.	June 27th, 1908.†	A month ago.	A year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
Northumberland ... ..	45,905	5.11	5.32	5.13	-0.21	-0.02
Durham ... ..	111,649	5.27	5.41	5.19	-0.14	+0.08
Cumberland ... ..	7,395	5.39	5.32	4.65	+0.07	+0.74
South Yorkshire ... ..	69,193	4.63	5.23	4.72	-0.60	-0.09
West Yorkshire ... ..	27,621	4.15	4.82	4.41	-0.67	-0.26
Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	58,221	4.29	4.61	4.19	-0.32	+0.10
Derbyshire ... ..	41,766	4.11	3.90	3.96	+0.21	+0.15
Nottingham and Leicester ... ..	34,941	4.06	3.98	3.77	+0.08	+0.29
Staffordshire ... ..	29,286	4.30	4.71	4.18	-0.41	+0.12
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ... ..	8,324	4.51	4.46	4.38	+0.05	+0.13
Gloucester and Somerset ... ..	8,136	4.48	4.54	4.01	-0.06	+0.47
North Wales ... ..	10,656	4.79	4.75	4.65	+0.04	+0.14
South Wales and Mon. ... ..	136,969	5.19	5.69	5.14	-0.50	+0.05
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>890,261</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>+0.08</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland ... ..	24,976	5.18	4.80	4.82	+0.38	+0.36
The Lothians ... ..	4,436	5.38	4.66	4.89	+0.72	+0.49
Fife ... ..	25,659	4.93	4.98	4.95	+0.05	-0.02
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ... ..	<b>55,071</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>+0.25</b>	<b>+0.21</b>
<b>IRELAND</b> ... ..	<b>612</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>+0.12</b>	<b>-0.27</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b> ... ..	<b>648,944</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>+0.08</b>

Compared with May (after making allowance for holidays) there was an improvement in sixteen districts; in Lancashire and Cheshire there was no change.

Compared with a year ago there was but little change in Northumberland, Durham and Fife. In Cumberland, Gloucester and Somerset, West Scotland and the Lothians there was an improvement.

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

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

† These figures are affected by Whitsuntide holidays.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Workpeople employed in June, 1909, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in the Four Weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with	
		June 26th, 1909.*	May 22nd, 1909.	June 27th, 1908.*	A month ago.	A year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Anthracite ... ..	8,083	5.28	5.83	5.14	-0.55	+1.4
Coling ... ..	34,102	5.25	5.37	5.23	-0.12	+0.2
Gas ... ..	42,940	5.01	5.24	4.95	-0.23	+0.2
House ... ..	77,587	4.26	4.41	4.07	-0.15	+0.9
Manufacturing and Steam ... ..	262,969	4.95	5.27	4.93	-0.32	+0.2
Mixed ... ..	221,163	4.70	4.96	4.64	-0.26	+0.6
<b>All Descriptions</b> ... ..	<b>648,944</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>+0.08</b>

Compared with a year ago there was a general improvement, most marked at house and anthracite coal pits.

The *Exports* of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in June, 1909, amounted to 5,659,897 tons, or 486,584 tons less than in May, 1909, but 408,667 tons more than in June, 1908.

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

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

*EMPLOYMENT* continued fairly good in iron mines, and, after making allowance for the Whitsuntide holidays, showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. At shale mines there was some improvement on a month ago, but a slight decline as compared with a year ago.

At tin, copper and lead mines employment was moderate on the whole. In quarries it was fair generally and better than a month ago. With setmakers it continued fairly good.

## Mining.

*Iron Mining.*—During the four weeks ended June 26th, 1909, the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.65, as compared with 5.82 a month ago and 5.57 a year ago. In both June, 1908, and June, 1909, the average is reduced by about a quarter of a day per week on account of the Whitsuntide holidays.

The following Table summarises the Returns received:—

Districts.	No. employed in June, 1909, at the Mines included in the Returns.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with	
		June 26th, 1909.*	May 22nd, 1909.	June 27th, 1908.*	A month ago.	A year ago.*
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ... ..	7,771	5.73	5.95	5.72	-0.22	+0.01
Cumberland and Lancashire ... ..	4,776	5.59	5.88	5.47	-0.29	+0.12
Scotland ... ..	851	5.68	5.79	5.35	-0.11	+0.33
Other Districts ... ..	2,376	5.51	5.26	5.40	+0.25	+0.11
<b>All Districts</b> ... ..	<b>15,774</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>-0.17</b>	<b>+0.08</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 89.4 per cent. were employed in mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended June 26th, as compared with 94.7 per cent. in May, and 71.8 per cent. a year ago.

*Shale Mining.*—At the mines respecting which Returns have been received, 3,256 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended June 26th, as compared with 3,265 a month ago, and 3,324 a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended June 26th was 5.57, as compared with 5.29 a month ago, and 5.71 a year ago.

\* These figures are affected by Whitsuntide holidays.

*Tin and Copper Mining.*—Employment continued bad in the Calstock district; in the Camborne district it was fair; it was not so good on the whole as a year ago.

*Lead Mining.*—Employment in North Wales was quiet, in Derbyshire fair, and in Weardale moderate and worse than a month ago.

## Quarrying.

*Slate.*—Employment continued slack in North Wales; at Delabole it was moderate; at Ballachulish (Argyllshire) it was quiet, but slightly better than a month ago.

*Granite.*—In the macadam branch in Leicestershire employment was fairly good; on Dartmoor it was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; at Penryn it was quiet. In Aberdeenshire there was a further slight improvement, and employment was about the same as a year ago.

*Limestone.*—In North Wales and in the Buxton district employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Westgate (Durham) and Upper Weardale it was moderate. In the Cleveland district employment was fairly good generally; in Cumberland it was slack, and worse than a month ago. In the Plymouth district it continued dull. In the Somerset blue lias quarries employment was dull.

*Other Stone.*—In the Cleve Hill road material quarries employment was good; rather better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. At sandstone quarries in North Wales it was good and better than a month ago. In the Bath stone quarries it continued slack. At Gateshead freestone quarries, and in the grindstone quarries at Rowsley, employment was moderate. In Forfarshire and in the Gloucestershire pennant stone quarries it was fair; at Sheffield quiet; and at Barnsley fairly good. In the Bakewell chert quarries employment was good.

*Setmaking.*—In Scotland employment was good generally, except at Glasgow, where it was fair. In North Wales and Leicestershire it was also good, and better than a year ago. In the Cleve Hill district it was quiet.

*China Clay.*—Employment at St. Austell was good; at Lee Moor it was moderate. It was about the same as a month ago.

## 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 June continued moderate. It was, however, better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of June, 1909, was 291, as compared with 289 in May, 1909, and 282 in June, 1908. Two furnaces were re-lit during the month (1 in Cumberland and 1 in Derbyshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works respecting which returns were received was 21,700 in June, 1909; an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with	
	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	A month ago.	A year ago.
	June.	May.	June.	A month ago.	A year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES—</b>					
Cleveland ... ..	77	77	79	...	-2
Cumberland & Lancs. ... ..	50	49	44	+1	+6
S. and S.W. Yorks ... ..	12	12	11	...	+1
Derby & Nottingham ... ..	31	30	31	+1	...
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton ... ..	25	25	26	...	-1
Stafford & Worcester ... ..	34	34	32	...	+2
S. Wales & Monmouth ... ..	8	8	10	...	-2
Other districts ... ..	5	5	6	...	-1
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+3</b>
<b>Scotland</b> ... ..	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+6</b>
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>291</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+9</b>

The Imports of iron ore in June, 1909, amounted to 600,968 tons, or 106,526 tons more than in May, 1909, and 77,103 tons more than in June, 1908.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in June, 1909, amounted to 99,847 tons, or 14,914 tons less than in May, 1909, and 6,038 tons less than in June, 1908.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 212 Returns—196 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 3 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

The volume of employment during the week ended June 26th, 1909 (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), was about 469,900, showing an increase of 1·4 per cent. as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople employed by firms making Returns.		Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
	In week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		In week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		A month ago.	A year ago.
		A month ago.	A year ago.		A month ago.	A year ago.		
<b>IRON :</b>								
Puddling Forges ...	9,660	+ 86	+ 96	4·65	+ 0·03	+ 0·12		
Rolling Mills ...	3,952	+ 37	+ 108	4·61	- 0·10	+ 0·18		
Forging ...	420	- 39	- 28	5·28	+ 0·44	+ 0·02		
Founding ...	1,766	- 62	+ 13	5·64	- 0·13	- 0·25		
Other Departments ...	655	+ 5	- 1	5·85	+ 0·03	+ 0·10		
Mechanics, Labourers ...	1,700	+ 8	- 138	5·50	+ 0·09	+ 0·01		
<b>Total, Iron ...</b>	<b>18,153</b>	<b>+ 38</b>	<b>+ 50</b>	<b>4·88</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 0·08</b>		
<b>STEEL :</b>								
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,653	+ 92	- 73	5·77	- 0·04	...		
Cruible Furnaces ...	538	+ 9	+ 14	5·04	+ 0·03	+ 0·75		
Bessemer Converters ...	1,720	- 3	+ 260	5·01	+ 0·04	+ 0·13		
Rolling Mills ...	14,545	- 97	+ 1,420	5·23	+ 0·10	+ 0·16		
Forging and Pressing ...	2,750	+ 133	- 78	5·41	+ 0·17	+ 0·03		
Founding ...	6,706	- 182	- 550	5·78	...	+ 0·01		
Other Departments ...	6,970	+ 202	+ 197	5·79	+ 0·04	- 0·07		
Mechanics, Labourers ...	7,547	+ 73	+ 191	5·89	- 0·03	- 0·02		
<b>Total, Steel ...</b>	<b>48,730</b>	<b>+ 227</b>	<b>+ 1,381</b>	<b>5·67</b>	<b>+ 0·07</b>	<b>+ 0·03</b>		
<b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished) :</b>								
Rolling Mills ...	10,292	+ 241	- 455	4·95	+ 0·08	- 0·05		
Forging and Pressing ...	690	+ 9	+ 11	5·54	+ 0·05	+ 0·10		
Founding ...	672	- 13	- 25	5·95	+ 0·22	+ 0·06		
Other Departments ...	3,042	+ 13	+ 157	5·79	- 0·04	- 0·04		
Mechanics, Labourers ...	5,801	- 45	- 379	5·75	- 0·04	- 0·02		
<b>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ...</b>	<b>20,497</b>	<b>+ 204</b>	<b>- 691</b>	<b>5·35</b>	<b>+ 0·02</b>	<b>- 0·03</b>		
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>87,380</b>	<b>+ 466</b>	<b>+ 740</b>	<b>5·38</b>	<b>+ 0·05</b>	<b>+ 0·03</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Northumberland & Durham ...	9,710	+ 17	+ 934	5·30	+ 0·32	+ 0·20		
Cleveland ...	7,688	- 207	- 227	5·60	...	- 0·09		
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	15,566	- 70	- 467	5·50	- 0·01	+ 0·05		
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns ...	4,199	+ 72	- 293	5·44	+ 0·08	+ 0·09		
Cumberland, Lanos. & Ches. ...	8,454	+ 450	+ 728	5·16	- 0·04	- 0·13		
Staffordshire ...	9,983	- 192	+ 113	5·31	+ 0·01	+ 0·14		
Other Midland Counties ...	4,685	- 60	- 147	5·15	- 0·07	- 0·09		
Wales and Monmouth ...	10,474	+ 9	+ 121	5·49	+ 0·16	- 0·02		
<b>Total, England and Wales ...</b>	<b>70,759</b>	<b>+ 19</b>	<b>+ 762</b>	<b>5·39</b>	<b>+ 0·05</b>	<b>+ 0·02</b>		
Scotland ...	16,621	+ 447	- 22	5·33	+ 0·05	+ 0·07		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>87,380</b>	<b>+ 466</b>	<b>+ 740</b>	<b>5·38</b>	<b>+ 0·05</b>	<b>+ 0·03</b>		

Compared with a month ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in the Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire districts, and in Scotland; and decreases in Cleveland and Staffordshire. The increases were chiefly at iron or steel rolling mills and steel forges; at steel foundries there was a decrease.

The average number of shifts worked per man per week was 5·38 as compared with 5·33 in May. There was an improvement in Northumberland and Durham, and Wales and Monmouth; in the other districts there was not much change. The improvement was most marked at steel rolling mills and forges.

Compared with a year ago there were considerable increases in the number employed in Northumberland and Durham, and in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire; while the principal decrease was in Sheffield and Rotherham. As regards departments, steel rolling mills showed the greatest increase. The average number of shifts worked showed an improvement of 0·03 of a shift. The improvement was most marked in Northumberland and Durham. The departments chiefly affected were puddling forges and iron and steel rolling mills.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during June, 1909, amounted to 104,424 tons, or 609 tons more than in May, 1909, and 17,618 tons more than in June, 1908.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron, and tinned plates and black plates for tinning) during June, 1909, amounted to 211,049 tons, or 12,379 tons more than in May, 1909, and 22,205 tons more than in June, 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, 399 tinplate mills were working at the end of June, as compared with 398 a month ago, and 382 a year ago. The number of sheet mills working at the same dates were 51, 52, and 50 respectively. A demand for rollers and doublers was reported.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 22,500 workpeople.

Number of Works open.*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		Number of Mills in operation.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	At end of June, 1909.	Month ago.		At end of June, 1909.	Month ago.
Tinplate Works	75	...	399	+ 1	+ 17
Steel Sheet Works	8	...	51	- 1	+ 1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 18</b>

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

To	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with a				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.					
To United States ...	2,949	6,250	6,014	- 3,301	- 3,065
" British East Indies ...	4,544	4,692	3,353	- 148	+ 1,191
" Germany ...	2,733	2,989	2,286	- 256	+ 447
" France ...	1,607	1,895	1,729	- 288	- 122
" Netherlands ...	3,095	3,752	1,665	- 657	+ 1,230
" Other Countries ...	19,729	19,685	19,155	+ 44	+ 574
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>34,657</b>	<b>39,263</b>	<b>34,402</b>	<b>- 4,606</b>	<b>+ 285</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>5,931</b>	<b>- 589</b>	<b>- 837</b>

\* It will be understood that in addition to the works returned as open, *i.e.*, 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 quoted are believed to give approximately the total number of works and mills actually in operation.

### ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,007 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 961 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 39 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued slack on the whole, but showed an improvement as compared with a month ago. It was worse than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions having a membership of 171,981 show that at the end of June the percentage unemployed was 12·1, as compared with 12·5 per cent. a month ago, and 10·5 at the end of June, 1908. Compared with a month ago there was an improvement in employment in seven districts, and a decline in seven districts. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in six districts, the most noticeable being on the North-East Coast, where employment last year was affected by disputes; in eight districts there was a decline, especially marked in the East of Scotland and in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of June, 1909, included in the Returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unemployed for June, 1909, as compared with a	
		June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast ...	15,382	22·7	20·4	38·1	+ 2·3	- 15·4
Manchester and Liverpool District	19,121	10·2	13·1	9·7	- 2·9	+ 0·5
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	13,460	15·1	15·6	8·1	- 0·5	+ 7·0
West Riding Towns ...	12,851	7·3	13·4	11·2	- 0·2	+ 2·0
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,037	8·3	7·8	6·0	+ 0·5	+ 2·3
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	7,016	7·2	6·8	7·5	+ 0·4	- 0·3
Notts, Derby and Leicester District	4,202	7·4	8·5	9·0	- 1·1	- 1·6
London and Neighbouring District	11,900	5·8	6·9	6·3	- 1·1	- 0·5
South Coast ...	4,387	8·4	6·8	5·1	+ 1·6	+ 3·3
South Wales and Bristol District	6,909	8·1	7·2	5·6	+ 0·9	+ 2·5
Glasgow and District ...	15,027	18·8	20·2	21·2	- 1·4	- 2·4
East of Scotland ...	3,929	25·5	24·6	17·3	+ 0·9	+ 8·2
Belfast and Dublin ...	3,573	13·6	13·7	14·4	- 0·1	- 0·8
Other Districts ...	5,846	9·7	8·4	9·6	+ 1·3	+ 0·1
<b>United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)</b>	<b>171,981</b>	<b>12·1</b>	<b>12·5</b>	<b>10·5</b>	<b>- 0·4</b>	<b>+ 1·6</b>

On the North-East Coast employment continued slack, and was worse than a month ago. Employment was, however, much better than a year ago when it was affected by disputes. At Newcastle employment was fair at ordnance shops, with some overtime; at railway wagon works short time was reported. At Jarrow employment with pattern-makers was good. On the Wear employment continued bad, with much short time.

In Lancashire employment, though still slack, showed an improvement on the whole as compared with a month ago, especially with engineers at Manchester. At Oldham and Blackburn, however, employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago, much short time being worked. At Leigh, Horwich, and Newton employment was fair. At Barrow a decline was reported.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment continued slack, with much short time. An improvement was reported, however, with pattern-makers. At Hull employment was bad, and worse than a month ago; at Grimsby, Doncaster and Grantham it was fair. At Lincoln it continued good, with some overtime.

In the Midland Counties employment remained slack on the whole, though it was moderate at several of the smaller centres in the Birmingham district. It showed an improvement compared with a year ago. In the motor industry employment was fair on the whole, but in the cycle industry short time was common. At Nottingham employment continued good with lace machinery builders and with bobbin and carriage makers. At Derby and Leicester employment was moderate with engineers and ironfounders, as also at Coventry with ironfounders and patternmakers.

Employment in London was quiet, but better than both a month ago and a year ago. In the Royal Dock-

\* Excluding Superannuated Members. † Excluding Members on Strike.

yards it was slack at Portsmouth, Devonport and Pembroke, but fair at Chatham and Sheerness. In the Bristol and South Wales district employment continued slack, except with ironfounders, with whom it remained fair.

In Scotland employment continued bad. In the Glasgow district an improvement was reported with engineers and patternmakers; in the East of Scotland employment continued to decline.

At Belfast and Dublin employment was bad.

The Imports of machinery in June, 1909, amounted to £426,349, or £30,403 less than in May, 1909, but £56,417 more than in June, 1908.

The Exports of machinery in June, 1909, amounted to £2,304,092, or £111,220 less than in May 1909, and £61,592 less than in June, 1908.

### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 361 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 340 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during June continued bad, and was rather worse than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 57,654 members reported 23·6 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 23·4 per cent. a month ago, and 22·9 per cent. in June, 1908.

As compared with a month ago there was an improvement on the Tyne and at Blyth, on the Thames and Medway, and on the Clyde. In all the other districts the percentage unemployed showed an increase, most marked on the Wear and in the Tees and Hartlepool and Belfast districts. As compared with a year ago seven districts showed an increase in the numbers unemployed, which amounted to 16·9 per cent. on the East of Scotland, and to 12·1 per cent. at Belfast. On the Wear, Thames and Medway and Clyde there were decreases of 4·0, 7·4 and 4·5 per cent. respectively.

District.	No. of Members* at end of June, 1909, included in the Returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage for June, 1909, as compared with	
		June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ...	9,676	31·4	32·6	26·2	- 1·2	+ 5·2
Wear ...	4,109	41·2	36·4	43·2	+ 5·0	- 4·9
Tees and Hartlepool ...	4,617	33·0	29·7	34·2	+ 3·3	- 1·2
Humber ...	2,735	17·3	15·7	10·2	+ 1·6	+ 7·1
Thames and Medway ...	4,146	5·9	10·6	13·3	- 4·7	- 7·4
South Coast ...	5,109	7·8	7·5	4·9	+ 0·3	+ 2·9
Bristol Channel Ports ...	2,798	24·3	21·8	15·8	+ 2·5	+ 8·5
Mersey ...	4,771	19·0	17·2	17·2	+ 1·8	+ 1·8
Clyde ...	11,794	23·4	25·5	27·7	- 2·3	- 4·5
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ...	2,341	36·7	35·1	19·8	+ 1·6	+ 16·9
Belfast ...	2,555	22·9	19·2	10·8	+ 3·7	+ 12·1
Other Districts ...	3,003	15·9	13·4	16·5	+ 2·5	- 0·6
<b>United Kingdom ...</b>	<b>87,654</b>	<b>23·6</b>	<b>23·4</b>	<b>22·9</b>	<b>+ 0·2</b>	<b>+ 0·7</b>

On the Tyne employment continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; much short time was worked and the annual holidays were extended. On the Wear employment was still very bad, but showed an improvement compared with a year ago.

In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued bad generally; with ship-repairers it was reported moderate at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. On the Humber employment continued bad; with shipwrights at Beverley and Selby, however, it was fair.

In the Thames and Medway district there was considerable improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. On the South Coast employment continued slack generally. With shipwrights at the Royal Dockyards it was fairly good on the whole.

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

\* Excluding superannuated members. † Excluding members on strike or locked out.

On the Clyde employment continued bad but was better than both a month ago and a year ago. On the East Coast of Scotland it was very slack and much worse than a year ago. Employment at Belfast was bad, and considerably worse than a year ago.

**TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.**

According to Lloyd's Returns there was at the end of June, 1909, a decrease in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in the United Kingdom of 166,567 tons gross (or 18.3 per cent.) as compared with the end of March, 1909, and of 53,473 tons gross (or 6.7 per cent.) as compared with the end of June, 1908. As regards war vessels there was a decrease of 23,815 tons displacement as compared with March, 1909, and of 26,602 tons displacement as compared with June, 1908.

District.	Merchant Vessels.			War Vessels.		
	End of June, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of June, 1909, as compared with end of Mar. '09.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of June, 1909, as compared with end of June, '08.	End of June, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of June, 1909, as compared with end of Mar. '09.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of June, 1909, as compared with end of June, '08.
	Tons Gross.	Tons Gross.	Tons Gross.	Tons Displacement.	Tons Displacement.	Tons Displacement.
Clyde ...	253,141	- 43,590	- 7,524	48,479	+ 25,368	+ 42,468
Belfast ...	203,491	- 55,099	+ 80,061	...	...	...
Tyne ...	116,787	- 7,278	- 63,508	36,107	- 19,257	- 47,178
Wear ...	60,785	- 26,002	- 12,076	...	...	...
Hartlepool and Whitby ...	32,038	+ 1,993	- 3,792	...	...	...
Middlesbro' and Stockton ...	27,930	- 14,529	- 20,032	...	...	...
Barrow, Maryport and Workington ...	4,500	...	- 4,540	47,130	- 350	+ 4,450
Other Districts... Royal Dockyards...	36,983	- 22,062	- 22,052	7,864	+ 374	+ 2,108
	...	...	...	84,370	- 29,950	- 28,450
Total ...	745,705	- 166,567	- 53,473	223,950	- 23,815	- 26,602

*Merchant Vessels.*—As compared with March, 1909, there were decreases in all the principal districts, except in the Hartlepool and Whitby district, where there was an increase. The decrease in the Belfast district amounted to 55,000 tons, and that on the Clyde to 43,500 tons. As compared with June, 1908, there was an increase of 80,000 tons at Belfast. All the other districts showed decreases, the most marked being on the Tyne (63,500 tons).

*War Vessels.*—As compared with March, 1909, there was an increase of 25,400 tons displacement on the Clyde, but a decrease of 19,250 tons on the Tyne. As compared with a year ago, the Clyde showed an increase of 42,500 tons, and the Tyne a decrease of 47,200 tons. At the Royal Dockyards the decrease, as compared with both March, 1909, and June, 1909, amounted to nearly 30,000 tons.

**MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.**

(Based on 88 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 60 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued dull, and was slightly worse than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 23,566 had 4.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 4.5 a month ago, and 4.3 per cent. a year ago.

*Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.*—At Birmingham employment was moderate with brassworkers, and bad with bedstead workers. With brassworkers it was fair at Manchester, and quiet at Wolverhampton.

*Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.*—Employment was quiet in the nut, spike and bolt trades at Blackheath and Hales-owen; at Birmingham it was quiet with shoe, rivet, wire nail and cut nail makers.

*Wire.*—With wire drawers employment was fairly good at Warrington, moderate at Sheffield and Halifax, quiet at Birmingham.

*Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.*—At Wolverhampton employment improved with cast hollow-ware tanners and turners, and was fair in the enamelled hollow-ware

branch. With hollow-ware makers at West Bromwich it improved. At Wolverhampton and Willenhall it was bad with lock and latch makers, and short time was reported.

*Stoves, Grates, etc.*—Employment was quiet at Rotherham and Sheffield; it continued fair at Falkirk.

*Cutlery, Tools, etc.*—At Sheffield employment was moderate with edge-tool grinders, saw makers and grinders, and hand and file forgers; it was slack in other branches. At Birmingham it was moderate in the edge-tool trade. At Redditch it was fair in the needle and fish-hook trades.

*Tubes.*—In South Staffordshire employment was fair and better than a month ago. At Birmingham it was fairly good in the brass and copper tube trades.

*Chains, Anchors, and Springs.*—Employment continued bad in the chain and anchor trade at Cradley Heath, and was quiet with anchor smiths on the Wear. It was bad at Sheffield with railway spring fitters and vicemen. At Dudley anvil and vice makers continued working half-time.

*Sheet Metal Workers.*—With braziers and sheet metal workers employment was fairly good in the Midland towns, bad at Manchester, and quiet at Bolton. With sheet metal workers it was good at Aberdeen, bad at Glasgow. With tinplate workers it was fair on the whole, but quiet at Birmingham, and bad at Glasgow. With iron plate workers it was good at the Lye; slack at Wolverhampton, Bilston and Dudley; quiet at Birmingham.

*Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.*—In London employment was fair with goldsmiths and jewellers, and better than a month ago; it also improved with silverworkers, and was fairly good in the silver and electro-plate trade. At Sheffield it was bad with silversmiths, moderate with silver and electroplate finishers. At Birmingham it was slack with silversmiths and electroplaters; quiet with jewellers. With Britannia metal workers employment was fair at Birmingham, slack at Sheffield. With watchmakers at Coventry it continued quiet.

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

Description.	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<i>Imports:—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery ...	8,441	8,485	9,036	- 44	- 595
Hardware ...	81,812	78,470	66,811	+ 3,342	+ 15,001
<i>Exports:—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery ...	56,779	48,107	47,829	+ 8,672	+ 8,950
Hardware ...	160,595	158,718	185,727	+ 1,877	- 5,134
Implements and Tools...	149,954	165,261	171,998	- 15,307	- 22,044

**COTTON TRADE.**

(Based on 424 Returns—326 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 88 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate during June; as compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the weaving branch. Short time and slackness were reported in the principal districts.

Returns from firms employing 112,999 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.6 in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, the number employed increased by 0.4 per cent., and the amount of wages\* paid by 3.7 per cent.

Early in July it was decided that organised short time should be worked by spinners of American cotton

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

from the beginning of July, and that the mills should be closed on Mondays and Saturdays till the end of September.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	No. paid Wages in week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
		A month ago.	A year ago.		A month ago.	A year ago.*
Preparing ...	13,502	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	11,831	+ 1.5	- 1.1
Spinning ...	23,211	- 0.0	- 0.8	21,542	+ 1.6	- 1.9
Weaving ...	52,770	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	48,149	+ 0.3	+ 7.4
Other ...	8,213	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	10,070	+ 1.2	+ 3.8
Departments not specified	15,303	- 1.2	+ 2.5	15,996	- 0.6	+ 4.4
Total ...	112,999	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	107,588	+ 0.6	+ 3.7
<i>Districts.</i>	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ashton District ...	7,552	- 0.2	- 2.0	7,305	+ 3.8	+ 4.2
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde ...	6,405	- 0.3	+ 1.2	5,996	+ 3.7	+ 1.9
Oldham District ...	12,174	+ 1.2	+ 0.9	12,253	+ 0.0	+ 3.8
Bolton and Leigh ...	12,291	- 0.9	+ 0.6	11,554	+ 1.4	- 1.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester ...	8,049	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	7,594	- 0.1	+ 3.6
Freston and Chorley ...	9,305	+ 3.3	+ 1.9	7,145	- 4.6	+ 0.8
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen ...	12,725	+ 0.2	- 0.9	11,616	+ 2.2	+ 8.6
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson ...	15,160	- 0.4	- 1.4	14,859	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Other Lancashire Towns	13,324	- 0.3	+ 0.9	14,803	+ 1.1	+ 5.5
Yorkshire Towns ...	4,892	- 0.6	- 1.9	4,196	- 1.1	- 0.2
Other Districts ...	5,207	- 0.6	+ 2.7	4,914	+ 1.3	+ 12.1
	5,915	- 0.2	+ 2.9	5,353	+ 1.0	+ 7.3
Total ...	112,999	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	107,588	+ 0.6	+ 3.7

As compared with either a month ago or a year ago, there was no marked change in the number employed in any of the departments. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of about 1.5 per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments as compared with May, and there was an increase of 7.4 per cent. in the weaving department as compared with a year ago.

In the districts, the principal change in the number employed, as compared with a month ago, was an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the Manchester district. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the Bury district, and a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the Ashton district. The amount of wages paid showed, as compared with a month ago, an increase of nearly 4 per cent. in the Ashton and Stockport districts, and a decrease of 4.6 per cent. in the Manchester district. As compared with a year ago, there were increases in 10 of the districts amounting, in the Preston district, to 8.6 per cent., and in the Burnley district to 5.5 per cent. There was a slight decrease in the Bolton district.

**Raw Cotton.**

*American Cotton.*—During the month of June the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 5.95d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 6.26d. and the lowest 5.75d. per lb. The average price for May, 1909, was 5.73d. per lb., and for June, 1908, 6.52d. per lb. For the period from July 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "middling American" was 6.59d. per lb.

*Egyptian Cotton.*—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during June, 1909, averaged 8.24d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8.18d. and the lowest 8.18d. per lb. The average price for May, 1909, was 8.17d. per lb., and for June, 1908, 7.38d. per lb. For the period from July 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 8.57d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on July 9th, 1909, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,004,490 bales, as compared with 471,300 bales on July 10th, 1908.

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

\* Comparisons with a year ago in the amount of wages paid are affected by the reduction in wages in the preparing and spinning departments which took place in March last.

Description of Cotton.	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
American ...	Bales. 217,775	Bales. 222,027	Bales. 190,216	Bales. - 4,252	Bales. + 27,559
Brazilian ...	4,255	3,540	2,221	+ 715	+ 2,034
East Indian ...	5,284	3,747	3,824	+ 1,532	+ 1,450
Egyptian ...	26,992	31,623	30,098	- 4,631	- 3,106
Miscellaneous ...	4,524	6,250	2,976	+ 1,766	+ 1,548
Total ...	258,830	267,187	229,315	- 8,357	+ 29,515

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

Description.	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with	
				A month ago.	A year ago.
<i>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</i>	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey ...	15,263	15,051	13,747	+ 212	+ 1,516
Bleached and Dyed ...	2,636	2,573	2,961	+ 83	+ 305
Total ...	17,919	17,624	16,708	+ 295	+ 1,211
<i>Cotton—</i>	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.
Thread for Sewing ...	2,265	2,400	1,905	- 135	+ 360
<i>Cotton Piece Goods—</i>	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.
Grey or Unbleached ...	146,435	161,142	142,291	- 14,707	+ 4,144
Bleached ...	117,359	125,481	112,687	- 8,122	+ 4,672
Printed ...	84,061	74,787	87,766	+ 9,274	- 3,705
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn ...	82,874	79,492	86,699	+ 3,382	- 3,825
Total ...	430,729	440,902	429,443	- 10,173	+ 1,286

**WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.**

(Based on 382 Returns—358 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 17 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

**Woollen Trade.**

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

Returns from firms employing 28,013 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.6 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 and in the Dewsbury and Batley districts it was moderate, and showed little change compared with a year ago. Employment was reported as fair at Hawick, and good at Selkirk and Galashiels; it was much better than a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople covered by returns.			Earnings.		
	No. employed in week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), as compared with a		Aggregate amount of Wages paid in week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting ...	594	- 0.7	+ 8.4	590	+ 2.8	+ 16.4
Spinning ...	5,745	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	5,154	+ 2.2	+ 7.2
Weaving ...	11,711	- 0.0	+ 0.8	10,973	+ 1.0	+ 5.6
Other Departments ...	7,760	+ 1.7	+ 2.9	7,911	+ 2.4	+ 6.7
Unspecified ...	2,203	+ 0.5	+ 5.8	1,625	- 1.2	+ 6.6
Total ...	28,013	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	25,253	+ 1.5	+ 6.6
<i>Districts.</i>	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Huddersfield District ...	4,657	+ 1.9	+ 5.9	4,794	+ 1.4	+ 6.2
Leeds District ...	3,089	- 1.7	- 2.8	2,653	+ 1.8	- 0.7
Dewsbury & Batley District	4,858	+ 1.3	+ 0.5	4,657	+ 0.7	+ 0.9
Other Parts of West Riding	2,365	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	2,340	+ 0.2	+ 6.4
Total, West Riding ...	14,969	+ 0.7	+ 1.8	14,444	+ 1.1	+ 3.1
Scotland ...	6,907	- 0.0	+ 2.6	6,211	+ 0.1	+ 17.1
Other Districts ...	6,137	+ 1.5	+ 2.9	4,968	+ 4.8	+ 5.0
Total Woollen ...	28,013	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	25,653	+ 1.5	+ 6.6



Worst Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 45,993 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople covered by Returns, Earnings, and sub-columns for No. employed, Increase/Decrease, and Aggregate amount of Wages paid.

In the Bradford district employment continued good with wool sorters and combers, and fairly good in the other branches of the trade; it was much better than a year ago. In the Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Prices of Raw Material.

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

Table showing Average Prices and Courses of Prices for various wool types (Lincoln Hogs, 40's Crossbred tops, 60's Super Botany tops) for June, May, and June of the previous year.

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

Table showing Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (Sheep or Lambs') and Yarn, with columns for Description, June, May, and June of previous year, and Increase/Decrease.

LINEN TRADE.

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

EMPLOYMENT during June was fairly good. It was better than in May, and very much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 49,233 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 5.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 21.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople covered by Returns, Earnings, and sub-columns for Number paid wages, Increase/Decrease, and Aggregate amount of Wages paid.

In Ireland there was a further improvement during June, 1909, and employment was much better than in June, 1908; about half the Belfast mills were on full time, and the remainder were working an average of about 44 hours per week; in other parts of Ireland not much short time was worked during June. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago, especially in Fife.

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

Table showing Imports and Exports of Linen Yarn and Piece Goods, with columns for Description, June, May, and June of previous year, and Increase/Decrease.

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 33 Returns—31 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during June continued fair, and showed little change as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 17,585 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages

paid. Of the 17,585 workpeople covered by the Returns, 15,066 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople covered by Returns, Earnings, and sub-columns for Number paid wages, Increase/Decrease, and Aggregate Amount of Wages paid.

As compared with a month ago there was no marked change in the numbers employed or wages paid in any of the departments. As compared with a year ago the wages paid in the spinning and weaving departments showed increases of 4.6 and 4.9 per cent. respectively. It was reported that several firms were working 1 1/2 days short per week.

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.

Table showing Imports and Exports of Jute Yarn and Piece Goods, with columns for Description, June, May, and June of previous year, and Increase/Decrease.

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 89 Returns—79 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 8,287 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.4 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 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Districts, Workpeople covered by Returns, Earnings, and sub-columns for No. paid wages, Increase/Decrease, and Aggregate Amount of Wages paid.

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 employment continued bad, but showed an improvement as compared with a year ago. In the West of England employment was fair, and better than a month ago. In Scotland it was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

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

Table showing Imports and Exports of Lace, with columns for Description, June, May, and June of previous year, and Increase/Decrease.

HOSIERY TRADE.

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

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

Returns from firms employing 18,669 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. At Hinckley and Loughborough it continued fairly good. With power-frame workers at Nottingham and in Derbyshire employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago; with hand-frame workers in the country districts it was reported as good. At Hawick and Selkirk employment continued good.

Table with columns: District, Workpeople covered by Returns, Earnings, and sub-columns for No. paid wages, Increase/Decrease, and Aggregate Amount of Wages paid.

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

Table showing Imports and Exports of Hosiery, with columns for Description, June, May, and June of previous year, and Increase/Decrease.

**SILK TRADE.**

(Based on 54 Returns—51 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,349 workpeople, and paying £5,749 in wages in the week ended June 26th showed that, as compared with May, there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:—

Branches.	Workpeople covered by Returns.		Earnings.			
	No. paid wages in week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Throwing	1,063	+ 0.9	442	+ 7.5	- 2.2	
Spinning	2,514	+ 0.2	1,941	+ 1.3	+ 4.6	
Weaving	3,278	+ 1.4	2,288	+ 5.6	+ 2.9	
Other	1,464	- 3.1	1,078	+ 0.2	+ 15.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,349</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>	
<b>Districts.</b>						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,039	+ 1.0	2,412	+ 2.0	+ 8.3	
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	860	- 2.3	609	- 0.2	+ 3.2	
Eastern Counties	2,473	- 1.0	1,502	+ 3.4	+ 11.4	
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	1,977	+ 1.6	1,226	+ 7.3	- 5.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,349</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>	

With throwsters and spinners employment continued good at Macclesfield. At Congleton it continued good with throwsters and fair with spinners. At Leek it was moderate with throwsters and good with spinners. In Macclesfield employment with hand-loom weavers working in factories was good, and better than a year ago; with "outside" hand-loom weavers it continued bad; with power-loom weavers employment was good, and some overtime was reported. Employment with trimming weavers at Congleton continued fair. In the Bradford district it was fair and better than a year ago. In the Eastern Counties employment was good and better than both a month ago and 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.	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
Raw Silk ... lbs	45,766	66,475	139,637	- 20,709	- 93,871
Thrown Silk ... "	39,799	40,095	41,889	- 296	- 2,090
Spun Silk Yarn ... "	25,976	28,325	26,643	- 2,349	- 667
Silk Broad-Stuffs yards	5,913,364	6,348,789	5,659,515	- 435,425	+ 253,849
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Thrown Silk ... lbs	4,010	5,392	3,337	+ 1,382	+ 673
Spun Silk Yarn ... "	113,787	85,366	75,398	+ 28,421	+ 38,389
Silk Broad-Stuffs yards	312,937	372,238	290,096	- 59,301	+ 22,841

**OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.**

(Based on 42 Returns—19 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 11 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

**Carpet Trade.**

EMPLOYMENT during June showed little change as compared with May, but was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 4,954 workpeople and paying £4,169 in wages in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As

compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 7.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 23.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

**Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.**

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

**Cotton Dyers.**—Employment was moderate, but better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Silk Dyers.**—Employment with silk dyers at Macclesfield was fair.

**Calico Printers, &c.**—Employment with machine calico printers was fair, and better than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was reported as quiet. 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 a further slight improvement; at Hinckley it was bad; at Loughborough it was good. With dyers at Nottingham employment was bad; at Basford and Bulwell it was fairly good with bleachers and fair with hosiery trimmers; on the whole employment in Nottinghamshire was not so good as a month ago, but 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 fair with bleachfield workers, and dull with calender workers.

**HAT TRADE.**

(Based on 9 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, and 7 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during June in the *Silk* hat trade showed an improvement, and was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 2.9, compared with 4.3 a month ago and 10.9 a year ago.

In the *Felt* hat trade employment was still quiet, but slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 2.4, compared with 3.3 a month ago, and 3.4 a year ago. Employment was reported as quiet at Denton, but as showing an improvement towards the end of the month. At Stockport it was quiet, but slightly better than last month. In Warwickshire a further improvement was reported, and employment was better than a year ago.

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

Description.	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
All kinds	36,037	43,396	35,071	Dozens. - 7,359	Dozens. + 966
<b>Exports:</b>					
Felt	29,534	28,291	28,791	+ 1,243	+ 743
Straw	45,300	37,387	42,761	+ 7,913	+ 2,539
Other Sorts	7,095	5,696	6,973	+ 1,399	+ 122
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,929</b>	<b>71,374</b>	<b>78,525</b>	<b>+ 10,555</b>	<b>+ 3,404</b>

**TAILORING TRADE.**

(Based on 127 Returns—95 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the *bespoke* branch in London showed a decline, and was worse than a year ago; in the provinces it was good. In the *ready-made* branch it was fair, and slightly worse than a year ago.

**Bespoke Branch.**

**London.**—Employment showed a decline, and was worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £13,144 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended June 26th showed a

decrease of 11.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—Employment was reported as good at Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Dublin and Belfast; at Glasgow a decline was reported.

**Ready-made Branch.**

**London.**—Employment was fairly good, and slightly better than a year ago.

**Leeds.**—Employment was moderate, and slightly worse than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,208 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended June 26th showed a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—At Manchester employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Norwich it continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago. At Bristol and Glasgow it was fairly good, and about the same as a year ago.

The **Imports** of apparel, not waterproofed, in June, 1909, were valued at £334,332, as compared with £331,102 in May, 1909, and £256,819 in June, 1908; and the **Exports** for the same months at £361,565, £316,135, and £343,408 respectively.

**BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

(Based on 496 Returns—480 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 6 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, and slightly worse than a month ago; it showed little change compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 62,432 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.3 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 there was a further decline. At Bristol employment showed a slight improvement, but was much worse than a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds employment was moderate. In Scotland it continued fair, and was slightly better than a year ago.

District.	Workpeople covered by the Returns.		Earnings.			
	No. paid wages in week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
London	2,531	- 3.1	2,669	- 8.8	- 4.3	
Leicester	12,971	- 2.1	12,806	- 12.1	- 4.9	
Leicester Country District	3,298	+ 2.0	2,997	+ 0.5	+ 10.5	
Northampton	9,319	+ 0.2	9,052	- 0.8	- 0.7	
Northampton Country District	8,858	+ 0.6	8,300	- 0.6	+ 3.3	
Kettering	3,843	- 0.5	3,902	- 3.0	+ 8.0	
Stafford & District	2,593	- 0.2	2,549	- 2.4	- 3.6	
Norwich & District	3,512	+ 2.4	3,164	+ 1.3	+ 10.3	
Bristol & District	1,811	+ 0.9	1,515	+ 2.2	- 12.8	
Kingswood	1,802	+ 0.2	1,659	+ 8.0	- 7.1	
Leeds & District	2,052	- 1.0	1,853	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	
Manchester & District	2,762	+ 0.7	2,549	- 1.2	+ 8.7	
Birmingham & District	1,005	- 1.9	1,162	- 6.7	- 10.6	
Other parts of England and Wales	1,873	- 0.3	1,608	- 0.2	+ 4.4	
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES</b>	<b>58,381</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>55,395</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>+ 17.0</b>	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>62,432</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>59,185</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	

**Imports and Exports.**

Imports (less Re-Exports)	Quantity	Dozen pairs	Value	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with a	
							Month ago.	Year ago.
Quantity	26,253	27,837	18,967	- 1,578	+ 7,286			
Value	67,974	74,584	51,571	- 6,610	+ 16,493			
<b>Exports (British and Irish)</b>								
Quantity	79,561	71,463	79,996	+ 8,098	- 435			
Value	171,133	167,150	169,651	+ 3,983	+ 1,482			

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

**OTHER LEATHER TRADES.**

(Based on 40 Returns—24 from Trade Unions and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair. It was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,252 had 4.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.6 per cent. a month ago and 8.6 per cent. a year ago.

**Skippers, Tanners, Curriers, Dyers.**—With skippers employment was good at Leeds; at Birmingham it showed improvement; in London it was bad. With curriers it was bad, though slightly better than a month ago, in London; quiet in Birmingham, fair at Walsall and Newcastle. With dyers it was moderate. With leather workers generally it was fair at Bolton, Bury, Wigan and Manchester; quiet at Leeds.

**Saddle and Harness Makers.**—In London employment was bad. At Walsall it was good with brown saddlers; fair with gig saddlers and harness makers. In all branches some improvement was shown as compared with the previous month. With saddlers it was good at Dublin and fair at Glasgow.

**Miscellaneous Leather Trades.**—With fancy leather workers employment continued bad generally, and short time was worked; it was, however, good with fancy and Morocco leather finishers in London. With portmanteau and trunk makers it was good in London and at Manchester, and at both places it was better than a month ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry	34,864	39,106	23,833	- 4,242	+ 11,031
Ditto, wet	63,566	53,811	52,590	+ 9,755	+ 10,976
Total hides, dry and wet	98,430	92,917	76,423	+ 5,513	+ 22,007
Goat skins, undressed (No. value)	1,723,410	1,060,580	542,891	+ 662,830	+ 1,180,519
Sheep skins	247,761	270,630	186,470	- 22,869	+ 61,291
<b>Leather*</b>					
	111,060	111,180	86,204	- 120	+ 24,856
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Saddlery and harness (value)	£ 31,566	£ 29,129	£ 31,198	+ £ 2,437	+ £ 368

**OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.**

(Based on 165 Returns—160 from Employers, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

**Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.**—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 2,134 dressmakers in the week ended

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

June 26th, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 6.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good. Court dressmakers employing 1,039 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,001 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 26th showed a decrease of 9.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

Returns from two Employment Bureaux in London showed an increase in the demand for, and a decrease in the supply of, dressmakers and milliners compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment with mantle makers was fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. It was about the same as a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade firms employing 2,018 workpeople in the week ended June 26th showed a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 20.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Shirt and Collar Trade.**—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,565 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,621 in wages in the week ended June 26th, showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

**Corset Trade.**—Returns received from corset manufacturers employing 3,048 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 26th showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

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

(Based on 471 Returns—136 from Employers' Associations, 313 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 22 from Local Correspondents.)

#### PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades was fairly good, and showed little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago. Short time was reported at several mills in the Northern Counties.

Returns received from firms employing 22,060 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them, compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

	Number of Workpeople paid Wages in last week of June, 1909, by firms making Returns.	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in No. of Workpeople as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties ... ..	6,451	+ 0.1	- 2.4
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland...	1,531	+ 1.9	- 1.8
Southern Counties ... ..	7,259	- 2.1	- 0.4
Scotland ... ..	5,973	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	21,214	- 0.5	- 0.5
Hand-made Paper ... ..	845	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Total ... ..	22,060	- 0.4	- 0.4

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,654 members had 2.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 3.4 per cent. a month ago, and 1.9 per cent. a year ago.

In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 570 members had 6.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.7 per cent. a month ago, and 6.4 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in June, 1909, amounted to £488,659, as compared with £438,928 in May, 1909, and £469,326 in June, 1908; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £221,681, £209,813 and £174,427 respectively.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued slack on the whole, though it was fair with electrotypers and stereotypers, and moderate with lithographic artists. It was slightly better than a month ago but worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 5.3 as compared with 5.5 at the end of May, and 4.8 at the end of June 1908.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1909, included in the Returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a	
		June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	21,422	4.8	4.3	4.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.1
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,401	6.6	7.7	4.8	- 1.1	+ 1.8
Lancs. and Cheshire...	6,837	5.3	6.6	4.5	- 1.3	+ 0.8
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,672	4.8	5.6	3.5	- 0.8	+ 1.3
West Midlands ... ..	2,530	5.8	6.3	5.9	- 0.5	- 0.1
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	3,819	3.4	3.8	3.7	- 0.4	- 0.3
Scotland ... ..	5,777	5.2	5.4	4.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Ireland ... ..	2,662	9.4	9.5	8.0	- 0.1	+ 1.4
United Kingdom	51,120	5.3	5.5	4.8	- 0.2	+ 0.5

**London.**—Employment was moderate on the whole, and showed little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 4.8, compared with 4.3 at the end of May and 4.7 a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—Employment remained slack. It was rather better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. Employment was good with letterpress printers at Edinburgh (except in the machine section), Dundee, Bolton, Derby, Oxford, and Plymouth. At Newcastle, Bristol and Cardiff it was worse than a month ago. At Leeds and Birmingham short time was reported. With lithographic printers employment was better than a year ago at Bradford, Leeds, Manchester and Bristol.

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was slack generally, with short time in London and Edinburgh. It was rather better, on the whole, than a month ago and a year ago. At Newcastle, Bradford, and Birmingham, however, it was worse than a month ago and a year ago. With females employed in the bookbinding trade at Manchester it was reported as good.

	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1909, included in the Returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a	
		June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	3,552	7.9	9.3	9.2	- 1.4	- 1.3
Other Districts ... ..	3,404	8.5	9.2	9.1	- 0.7	- 0.6
United Kingdom ... ..	6,956	8.2	9.3	9.2	- 1.1	- 1.0

### BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,301 Returns—739 from Employers and Employers Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,506 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 56 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in June was slack generally, except with painters, who were fairly well employed. It showed little general change as compared with a month ago, and was rather worse than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of June was 10.4 as compared with 8.8 a month ago and 9.2 a year ago; and for plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 14.1, 14.1, and 12.8 respectively. In the case of carpenters and joiners, however, there was a decline in the percentage unemployed in some districts as compared with a year ago, the increase in the general percentage being due to a large increase in Scotland and the Northern Counties. Returns received from bricklayers, masons, and slaters' unions show a slight improvement compared with a month ago, painters showing a decline.

For London the Trade Union Returns show that 13.5 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 9.2 a month ago and 16.9 a year ago; the corresponding percentages for plumbers were 17.5, 17.1, and 15.6.

Returns received from 677 firms employing 39,797 workpeople at the end of June show that there was a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the total number employed by them as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 8.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the Northern Counties and Yorkshire district, however, there was an increase in the number employed compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

District.	Skilled Tradesmen.		Labourers.			
	No. of Workpeople paid wages on the last pay-day of June, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	No. of Workpeople paid wages on the last pay-day of June, 1909.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
			A month ago.	A year ago.	A month ago.	A year ago.
London ... ..	6,761	- 390	- 161	4,309	- 220	- 402
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	2,312	+ 158	- 93	2,084	- 34	+ 224
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	3,270	- 74	- 740	3,213	+ 77	- 850
Midland & Eastern Counties	3,315	+ 79	- 77	1,913	- 16	+ 30
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	2,964	- 68	- 191	1,871	- 47	+ 16
England and Wales ... ..	17,622	- 368	- 1,462	13,390	- 240	- 982
Scotland ... ..	2,975	- 55	- 371	1,657	+ 109	- 443
Ireland ... ..	333	- 11	- 212	593	- ...	- 175
United Kingdom ... ..	20,950	- 434	- 1,845	15,590	- 131	- 1,600

	Lads and Boys.		Total.	
	No. of Workpeople	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	No. of Workpeople	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
London ... ..	470	- 15	11,840	- 628
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	575	+ 79	4,971	+ 203
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	778	- 33	7,381	- 80
Midland & Eastern Counties	307	+ 5	4,835	- 18
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	419	+ 15	6,284	- 100
England and Wales ... ..	2,549	+ 41	33,561	- 567
Scotland ... ..	675	+ 4	5,287	+ 58
Ireland ... ..	53	- 13	979	- 11
United Kingdom ... ..	3,277	+ 45	39,797	- 520

Employment remained slack, except with painters, in nearly every large centre. It was fair with bricklayers at Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Wolverhampton, Mansfield, Norwich, Ipswich and Plymouth; with masons at Blackpool, Merthyr, Newport, and several small places in the Plymouth district; with carpenters and joiners at Hull, York, Huddersfield, Barnsley, Doncaster, Oldham, Chorley, Blackpool, Lancaster, Warrington, Stockport, Derby, the Potteries, Newark, Mansfield, Ipswich, Dartford, Gravesend, Swansea and Aberdeen, and with plasterers at Plymouth. It was fair generally in North Wales and at Cardiff, Cheltenham, Torquay and Bideford. Employment declined at Dundee and Lincoln, and also with bricklayers at Leicester, Cambridge and Exeter, with masons at Plymouth, and with carpenters and plasterers at Edinburgh.

### FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 171 Returns—4 from Employers' Associations, 134 from Trade Unions, and 33 from Local Correspondents.)  
EMPLOYMENT during June was bad on the whole, and worse than a month ago. With coachmakers and brush-makers, however, it continued fairly good. It was

about the same as a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 35,561 reported 6.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.2 per cent. a month ago and 6.7 per cent. a year ago.

#### Furnishing Trades.

Employment with cabinet-makers, french polishers and upholsterers was worse than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. Trade Unions reported 9.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of June as compared with 6.6 per cent. a month ago, and 9.1 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in June, 1909, were valued at £35,493, as compared with £36,923 in May, 1909, and £36,931 in June, 1908; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £48,642, £57,564, and £39,001 respectively.

#### Millsawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

Employment continued bad, and showed but little change as compared with a year ago. Trade Unions reported 7.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 7.3 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.	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn ... ..	Loads. 63,913	Loads. 89,972	Loads. 90,031	Loads. - 26,059	Loads. - 26,168	
" sawn ... ..	670,119	269,903	687,176	+ 400,216	- 17,057	
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 20,756	£ 16,561	£ 15,648	+ £ 4,095	+ £ 5,108	

#### Coopers.

Employment on the whole was quiet, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Bristol, Manchester and Hull it was fair, and at Liverpool and Burton dull. At Dublin it continued good.

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions of coachmakers, wheelwrights, &c., reported 2.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 3.0 per cent. a month ago, and 4.1 per cent. a year ago.

#### Miscellaneous.

**Brushmakers.**—Employment was fairly good generally, and better than a year ago. At Dublin it continued bad. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 2.6, as compared with the same percentage at the end of May, and 6.5 per cent. a year ago.

**Other Trades.**—With packing-case makers employment continued fair. With basket makers it continued good in London; at Leicester it was bad. With skipmakers at Oldham it was fair.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in June, 1909, were valued at £27,995, as compared with £29,688 in May, 1909, and £23,995 in June, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £13,656, £14,927, and £15,305 respectively.

### POTTERY AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 25 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Pottery trade continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In the Brick and Tile trades it continued moderate, but was better than a year ago.

**Pottery Trade.**—Employment in Staffordshire continued bad generally, and was worse than a year ago; much

short time was worked. In Devonshire employment was fair, better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. In Scotland employment was dull. In the South Yorkshire and River Aire district it continued bad, and worse than a year ago. At Bristol employment was good; at Newcastle, fair. Clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow reported employment as dull.

**Brick and Tile Trades.**—In the Peterborough district though employment was still slack, it showed some improvement on a month ago and a year ago. In Nottinghamshire it was quiet, and much short time was worked. In South Staffordshire employment was bad, and worse than a month ago; in Shropshire it was slack. In the Eastern Counties it was fairly good generally, and better than a year ago. In Devonshire and in the Tees and Hartlepool district employment was moderate; at Bristol and in South Wales it was fair.

The **Imports** of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in June, 1909, were valued at £93,654, as compared with £87,906 in May, 1909, and £73,812 in June, 1908; and the **Exports** for the same months at £186,088, £186,292, and £182,145 respectively.

**GLASS TRADES.**

(Based on 92 Returns—60 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 21 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

**EMPLOYMENT** continued fair generally, and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,520 workpeople, and paying £10,379 in wages, in the week ended June 26th showed an increase of 1·8 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1·8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople employed by Returns.			Earnings.		
	Number paid in week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week ended June 26th, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
		A Month ago.	A Year ago.		A Month ago.	A Year ago.
Glass Bottle ...	5,731	+ 2·7	+ 4·0	7,100	- 2·9	+ 0·7
Plate Glass ...	713	- 0·8	- 1·0	887	- 1·1	- 0·1
Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles) ...	1,720	+ 0·4	- 2·2	1,965	+ 5·2	+ 1·4
Other Branches ...	356	- 0·3	- 6·6	427	+ 0·5	- 5·1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,520</b>	<b>+ 1·8</b>	<b>+ 1·8</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>- 1·2</b>	<b>+ 0·5</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
North of England ...	843	- 2·3	+ 3·1	1,002	- 0·2	+ 6·0
Yorkshire ...	4,736	+ 2·7	+ 4·3	5,845	- 3·2	+ 0·6
Lancashire ...	695	+ 1·6	...	831	+ 5·5	+ 4·9
Worcester and Warwick ...	1,229	+ 0·6	- 0·6	1,531	+ 1·3	- 0·6
Scotland ...	680	+ 2·7	- 10·5	835	+ 0·7	- 10·2
Other parts of the United Kingdom ...	337	+ 2·1	+ 5·6	335	+ 2·4	+ 8·4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,520</b>	<b>+ 1·8</b>	<b>+ 1·8</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>- 1·2</b>	<b>+ 0·5</b>

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire was bad; at Mexborough and Leeds it was moderate; at Castleford quiet, and at Wakefield bad; with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham it was moderate. In Lancashire employment was moderate. At Seaham Harbour it was good; at Sunderland it was moderate, and rather better than a year ago. At Portobello it showed some decline as compared with a year ago; at Bristol and Dublin employment was good. With flint glass makers at Wordsley it continued fairly good. Flint glass cutters reported employment as fair generally, but not quite so good as a year ago; at Wordsley, however, it continued good. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helen's employment continued moderate. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was slack, but showed some improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. Bevelers and silverers at Birmingham reported employment as still fair and better than a year ago. With glass-blowers in London it continued bad, and was worse than a year ago.

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

Description.	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, as compared with	
				A Month ago.	A Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Window & German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	92,556	93,344	86,232	- 788	+ 6,324
Plate ...	26,624	18,305	33,059	+ 8,319	- 6,435
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	59,859	51,253	54,563	+ 8,606	+ 5,296
Manufactures, other sorts...	214 gross	366 gross	317 gross	- 152	- 103
<b>Bottles ...</b>	<b>129,911</b>	<b>124,137</b>	<b>130,009</b>	<b>+ 5,774</b>	<b>- 93</b>
<b>Exports:</b>	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Plate ...	13,870	15,914	11,380	- 2,044	+ 2,490
Flint ...	5,237	5,904	5,351	- 667	- 114
Manufactures, other sorts ...	45,281 gross	64,924 gross	42,617 gross	- 19,643 gross	+ 2,664 gross
<b>Bottles ...</b>	<b>65,822</b>	<b>71,222</b>	<b>54,446</b>	<b>- 5,400</b>	<b>+ 11,376</b>

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.**

(Based on 225 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

**FARM** labourers were regularly employed during June until towards the end of the month, when there was some interruption through rain. Owing to cold and dry weather at the commencement of the month, the crops were somewhat backward, and day labourers were not in much demand; the supply was in general quite sufficient for requirements.

**Northern Counties.**—Correspondents in *Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland* report that owing to the cold and dry weather in the early part of June, the crops were backward, and there was but little hoeing to be done. Day labourers were not in much demand, and some could not find work. In *Lancashire* employment was regular on the whole. The demand for day labourers was rather limited in the early part of the month, but it increased towards the end. Field work in *Yorkshire* was somewhat interrupted by rain during the latter part of June, and some day labourers lost time in consequence. A correspondent in the *Patrington* Union writes: "Very few Irish labourers have been over as yet except those who have regular places to go to."

**Midland Counties.**—Agricultural employment in *Cheshire and Derbyshire* was fairly regular, but hay-making was delayed by rain at the end of the month. Similar reports come from *Nottingham and Leicestershire*. In *Staffordshire and Shropshire* some day labourers were only partially employed at the end of June, owing to wet weather. The supply of such men was a little in excess of the demand in most districts. Hoeing corn, carting manure, and other work afforded regular employment in *Worcestershire* until towards the end of the month, when stormy weather caused some loss of time. A scarcity of men for permanent situations is reported in the *Evesham* Union. Reports from *Warwickshire* state that rain interrupted outdoor work in the latter part of June, and employment was more irregular than in the previous month. A demand for men for permanent situations was reported in the *Lutterworth* Union. The regular farm labourers in *Northamptonshire* were generally in constant employment during June, but some day labourers employed in hoeing lost time owing to heavy rain, which also delayed the hay-making. The supply of such men was in general just about sufficient for requirements. Similar reports come from *Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire*. In *Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire*, where hay-making had commenced in some districts, outdoor work was interrupted by wet weather at the end of the month, and day labourers were consequently not in much demand.

**Eastern Counties.**—Day labourers in *Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire* were somewhat irregularly employed,

and in some districts the supply was in excess of the demand. In *Lincolnshire* employment was regular until the end of June, when rain caused outdoor work to fall in arrear, owing to the sodden state of the land. A demand for youths as yearly servants was reported from the *Lincoln* Union. In *Norfolk* there were several wet days on which turnip hoeing and hay-making could not be carried on. The supply of day labourers was about equal to the demand in most districts. Reports from *Suffolk and Essex* state that some day labourers lost time through rain, which stopped the early haymaking and prevented hoeing. The supply of day labourers was on the whole somewhat in excess of requirements.

**Southern and South Western Counties.**—In *Kent* some irregularity of employment was caused by wet weather, and many day labourers lost time. There was a moderate demand for such labour, but the supply was generally in excess. Outdoor work in *Surrey and Sussex* was interrupted by wet weather, which caused some day labourers to be unemployed, and stopped the early hay-making in districts where it had commenced. Reports from *Hampshire and Berkshire* state that wet weather greatly interfered with hoeing and haymaking. The supply of day labourers was generally in excess of the demand. In *Wiltshire and Dorset* there was some irregularity of employment through the stormy weather. The supply of day labourers in these counties was generally sufficient. Agricultural employment in *Somerset* was fairly regular. A scarcity of men for permanent situations is mentioned in the *Taunton* Union. Day labourers in *Herefordshire* were not in much demand, owing to the slow growth of the root crops and the late haymaking. Outdoor work in *Gloucestershire* was somewhat interrupted by rain, and day labourers lost time in consequence. The supply of this class of labour was about equal to the demand. Hoeing the root crops, preparing land for turnips, and the commencement of the hay harvest afforded plentiful employment in *Devon and Cornwall*, but there was some little interruption by rain towards the end of the month.

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.**

(Based on 140 Returns—116 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 8 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

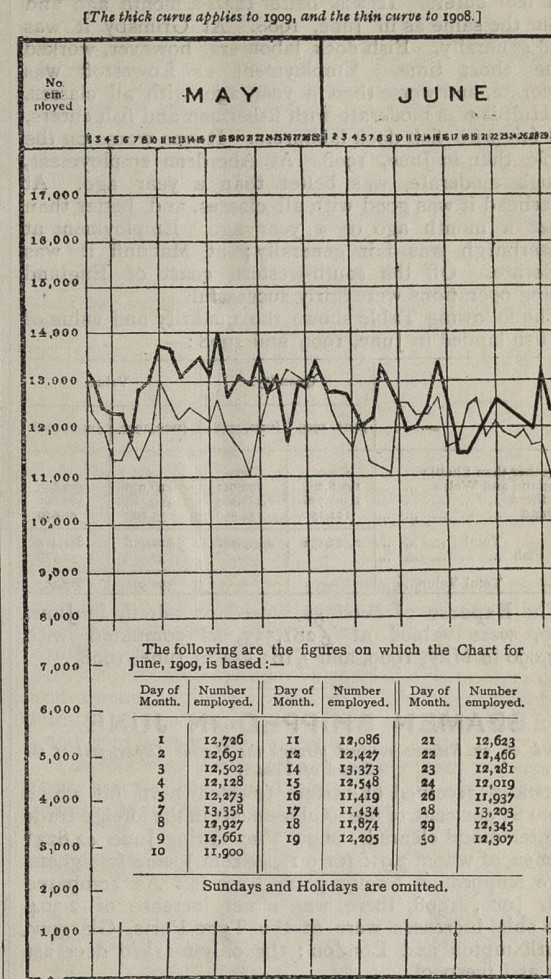
**EMPLOYMENT** in London showed some decline as compared with a month ago, but was rather better than a year ago. At the other principal ports it was still moderate on the whole, though slightly better than a month ago.

*London.\**—Employment, though still fair on the whole, showed some decline as compared with May; it was rather better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended June 26th was 12,357, a decrease of 5·5 per cent. as compared with May, and an increase of 2·6 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The daily numbers employed during June ranged from 11,419 on the 16th, to 13,373 on the 7th. During June, 1908, the numbers ranged from 10,955 on the 30th to 12,648 on the 15th and 19th.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			
	In Docks*			Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.	
Week ended June 5th	4,175	2,651	6,826	12,464
" " " 12th	4,353	2,682	7,035	12,550
" " " 19th	4,015	2,681	6,696	12,142
" " " 26th	4,200	2,606	6,806	12,265
Average for 4 weeks ended June 26th, 1909	4,186	2,657	6,843	12,357
Average for May, 1909	4,343	2,854	7,197	12,083
Average for June, 1908	4,318	2,347	6,665	12,049

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

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



The mean daily number employed at *Tilbury Dock* was 1,033 during June, 1909, as compared with 1,107 in the previous month and 1,098 in June, 1908.

At *Liverpool* employment was slack with labourers at the South Docks, and fair at the North Docks. It was also slack with quay and railway carters.

**Other Ports.**—Employment with dock and quayside labourers on the *Tyne* was fair generally, and rather better than a month ago; it was moderate on the *Wear*. At *Hartlepool and Middlesbrough* employment was moderate, and better than a month ago with dock labourers. At *Hull, Grimsby and Goole* employment was fair, and better than a month ago. It was bad at *Yarmouth and Lowestoft*, and good at *Parkeston*. At *Southampton* employment was fair; at *Plymouth* it was moderate. At *Bristol and Gloucester* employment was fair, and better than a month ago. At *Newport* it was bad, but at the *South Wales* ports it was fair generally. It was also fair at *Manchester*. At *Glasgow* employment was quiet, and worse than a month ago; it was good at *Leith* and fair at *Grangemouth*. It continued slack at *Dundee*; at *Aberdeen* it was fair. It was dull at *Belfast* and fair at *Dublin*.

**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 Correspondents.)

THE fish landed in June, 1909, showed an increase both in quantity and value as compared with June, 1908.

Employment at the principal ports during June, 1909,

was fair generally. At Yarmouth employment was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. It was better than a month ago and about the same as in June, 1908. At Grimsby it was good generally. Fish dock labourers, however, worked some short time. Employment at Lowestoft was moderate, and worse than a year ago with all classes. At Hull it was moderate with fishermen and fish curers, and fair with fish dock labourers. It was worse on the whole than in June, 1908. At Aberdeen employment, though moderate, was better than a year ago. At Peterhead it was good with all classes, and better than either a month ago or a year ago. Employment at Fraserburgh was fair generally; at Macduff it was moderate. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

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

	Quantity.		Value.	
	June, 1909.	June, 1908.	June, 1909.	June, 1908.
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales ... ..	Cwts. 1,006,205	Cwts. 899,911	£ 498,030	£ 539,666
Scotland ... ..	1,393,776	1,345,305	399,189	262,100
Ireland ... ..	111,151	154,550	33,207	41,949
Total ... ..	2,511,132	2,399,766	920,426	844,414
Shell Fish ... ..			32,508	32,979
Total Value... ..	—	—	952,934	877,393

The Exports of herrings, cured or salted, in June, 1909, were valued at £281,533, as compared with £37,090 in May, 1909, and £163,554 in June, 1908.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JUNE.

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

RETURNS received at certain selected ports (at which about 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), show that during June 42,823\* seamen, of whom 3,916 (or 9·1 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with June, 1908, there was a net increase of 2,304. The chief increases were at the Tyne Ports, Glasgow, Southampton and London; the only marked decrease was at Liverpool.

For the six months ended June, 1909, the total number of seamen shipped was 230,294\*, a decrease of 5,573 as compared with the first half of 1908. The greatest increases were at the North-East Coast ports and London. At Liverpool there was a decrease of 6,422.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	June,			Six months ended June,		
	1908.	1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1909.	1908	1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1909.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports ... ..	2,384	3,151	+ 767	14,124	14,805	+ 681
Sunderland ... ..	328	546	+ 218	2,032	2,653	+ 621
Middlesbrough ... ..	322	534	+ 212	1,463	2,330	+ 867
Hull ... ..	1,070	1,100	+ 30	6,382	6,156	- 226
Grimsby ... ..	115	235	+ 120	553	405	- 148
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol ... ..	600	612	+ 12	3,584	3,055	- 529
Newport, Mon. ... ..	752	846	+ 94	5,643	5,473	- 170
Cardiff ... ..	4,386	4,492	+ 106	28,328	27,830	- 498
Swansea ... ..	407	542	+ 135	2,374	2,347	- 27
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool ... ..	16,191	15,597	- 594	88,976	82,554	- 6,422
London ... ..	6,670	6,941	+ 271	35,640	36,335	+ 695
Southampton ... ..	3,457	3,733	+ 276	23,786	23,657	- 129
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith ... ..	336	482	+ 146	2,203	2,470	+ 267
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ... ..	107	269	+ 162	912	1,183	+ 271
Glasgow ... ..	3,455	3,616	+ 161	18,229	17,894	- 345
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin ... ..	31	32	+ 1	286	357	+ 71
Belfast ... ..	108	95	- 13	1,322	800	- 522
Total ... ..	40,519	42,823	+ 2,304	235,867	230,294	- 5,573

\* 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.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT IN COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: ACCIDENT WHILE LEAVING WORK.

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

A young workman was employed by a colliery company as a carting-boy, and had been 18 months in the employment of the company when he met with a serious accident. At the end of his work for the day he started to go home by going down a flight of steps and crossing some railway lines which were under the control of the company. As some trucks were on the line, in order to cross, he proceeded to get under the trucks. While he was so doing the trucks were moved and went over him, and so seriously injured him that both his legs had to be amputated. He claimed compensation under the Act, but his claim was resisted by the company on the ground that the accident did not arise in the course of his employment.

It was proved in evidence that there were three ways in which the workmen could have gone home; one way was by a bridge which went over a set of railway lines, another way was through the colliery premises to a high road. Either of these ways was longer to where the workman lived than the third way by which he went. The County Court judge found that this was the workman's usual way home, and that it was so used by him and by other workmen living in the same direction with the employer's knowledge. The judge, however, refused to make an award in favour of the claimant on the ground that the employment did not continue up to the time of the accident, and therefore the accident did not happen in the course of the employment. The workman appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the terms on which the workman was employed were, that at the end of his day's work he should, with all reasonable speed, leave the colliery premises by the accustomed route; until he had done so the employment continued. He did so in this case, and in so doing met with the accident by which he was injured. The accident did therefore happen in the course of the employment, and the decision of the County Court judge was wrong. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Gain v. Norton Hill Colliery Co., Court of Appeal, June 9th, 1909.*

SERVICES OF WORKMAN TEMPORARILY LENT OR LET ON HIRE: EMPLOYMENT OF A CASUAL NATURE.

The term "workman" under the Act includes a person whose employment is of a casual nature, provided he is employed in the employer's trade or business. Where the services of a workman are temporarily lent or let on hire to another person by the person with whom the workman has entered into a contract of service, the latter is deemed under the Act to continue to be the "employer" of the workman whilst he is working for the other person.

A farm labourer was in the habit of working for various farmers at 2s. 6d. a day, coming and going as he pleased. In June, 1908, he worked for A during the hay harvest, and continued to work for him till July 4th. He then worked for another farmer for a week; after which he returned to A and worked for him till October 10th, except on a few days at different times when he was absent without notice and for which he received no wages. On the morning of October 12th he came to A's farm with another labourer prepared to work. He was then told by A's servant to go to B's farm, as a message had been received from B asking A to lend him a man to help in threshing, to which A had replied that the man in question might go. The man accordingly went to B, and while engaged in the threshing was killed by accident. The dependants of the deceased then claimed compensation from A, but the claim was resisted on the ground that B, not A, was the employer at the time of death. The County Court judge held that the deceased's employment was of a casual nature, but that he was a workman within the Act; that there was no contract of service between A and the deceased at the time he was killed; and that as he could have absented himself from work against A's wish without breaking any contract with A his services were not temporarily lent or let on hire within the meaning of the Act. The claim was, therefore, disallowed. On appeal the Court of Appeal held that the decision of the County Court judge was right and dismissed the appeal.—*Boswell v. Gilbert, Court of Appeal, June 9th, 1909.*

DEATH OF DEPENDANT BEFORE CLAIM MADE: RIGHT TO COMPENSATION OF DEPENDANT'S REPRESENTATIVE.

By the provisions of the Act, an employer is liable to pay compensation to the dependants of a workman who is killed by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, provided that such dependants are wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman.

A miner in the employment of a colliery company was killed by accident in circumstances which gave his dependants a right to compensation. Three months afterwards, the mother of the deceased, who was said to be dependent upon his earnings, died. She never made any claim for compensation under the Act. The executrix of the mother then made a claim, which was resisted by the employers on the ground that no one, except a dependant, could make such a claim, and that the right of a dependant who died without making any claim did not pass to that dependant's representative. The sheriff refused to make an award in favour of the claimant. On appeal, the Court of Session reversed the

sheriff's decision and decided that the claimant was entitled to compensation. On further appeal the House of Lords affirmed the decision of the Court of Session, holding that the right to make a claim under the Act passes to the representative of a dependant who has died without having made such claim.—*United Collieries Ltd., v. Simpson, House of Lords, June 24th, 1909.*

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION: RETURN TO WORK: FALL IN CURRENT RATE OF WAGES.

In fixing the amount of the weekly payment made to an injured workman by way of compensation under the Act, it is provided that in no case shall such payment exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning or is able to earn after the accident, but shall bear such relation to the amount of that difference as under the circumstances of the case may appear proper.

In 1898 a man met with a serious accident which made it necessary for his right hand to be amputated. For some time before the accident his weekly earnings had averaged 18s. 6d. His employers paid him compensation for eighteen months, at the end of which time he resumed work with his former employers at the same rate of wages, but in a different capacity. He continued to work at that rate of wages for eight years, when, owing to a general fall in wages, his wages were reduced to 16s. 7d. a week. He then made a claim for 1s. 11d. a week by way of compensation, and the Sheriff-Substitute awarded him the amount claimed. On appeal the Court of Session held that as the change in the workman's wages were due to conditions of trade, and had nothing to do with his incapacity, there was no ground on which he was entitled to compensation under the Act. The award made was therefore set aside.—*Black v. Merry and Cunningham, Court of Session, June 13th, 1909.*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: SUPPLY OF FOOD AND OTHER THINGS.

A man was injured by accident while working for a distress committee under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905. His average weekly earnings at the time were 13s. 6d.; he also received food to the value of 2s. a week; his railway fare, amounting to 3s. a week was paid; and he also received from the committee a pair of clogs in which to do his work. He claimed compensation under the Act, and contended that the value of the food to him, the value of the clogs and his railway fare should be reckoned as his weekly earnings in fixing the amount. The Sheriff-Substitute decided that account should be taken of the value of the food supplied, but not of the value of the clogs, or of the railway fare. He accordingly fixed the average weekly earnings at 15s. 6d., and awarded him 7s. 6d. a week compensation. The claimant appealed. At the hearing the point in reference to the railway fares was abandoned, and as to the clogs the Court of Session held that as they were given to the man simply to enable him to do his work, they were in no sense supplied as remuneration for services, and the Sheriff-Substitute had decided rightly. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Scouller v. Glasgow Distress Committee, Court of Session, June 13th, 1909.*

(2) Miscellaneous.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL: LIBEL ON WORKMAN.

A man had been for several years in the employment of a railway company as signalman, having previously served for several years in the employment of another railway company, with a good character. In 1906 he made certain complaints with regard to the condition of the signalling lamps. No notice being taken of these complaints he reported the matter to his trade union, with the result that the attention of the Board of Trade was called to the subject and official enquiry made. Soon after this he was moved to another signal box—at great inconvenience to himself, according to his own account. Early in 1907 he met with a slight accident which incapacitated him for 29 days, and in respect of which he made a claim for compensation. He was paid compensation, but refused to sign an agreement which set out that he accepted the sum "in full settlement of all claims present and future." This refusal caused a certain amount of friction between him and the officers of the company. On Sunday, September 15th, 1907, he booked his time as being from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., he being entitled to 4d. per hour as overtime for Sunday work. It was alleged by the officials of the company that he had only worked till 5 p.m., and that he had fraudulently claimed for an additional hour. This allegation, however, was strongly denied by the man. Subsequently the district superintendent, who had been enquiring into the matter, wrote to the general superintendent of the line to the effect that he was not a suitable man to be retained in the company's service, and recommending that he should be paid a fortnight's wages in lieu of notice, and summarily dismissed for booking wrong time. Shortly afterwards he was offered a fortnight's wages, and summarily dismissed on the ground that he had booked wrong time. Against this dismissal he strongly protested. Soon afterwards the man applied for employment with another railway company, who asked his late employers for a character. They wrote to the effect that he had been in their employment for over seven years, "when his services were dispensed with for booking in wrong time." A similar letter was sent to another railway company with whom he attempted to obtain employment. He then brought an action against the company which had dismissed him for wrongful dismissal, and for libel contained in the two letters written in reply to applications for his character.

It was alleged at the trial that the railway company, because of the Board of Trade inquiry and the dispute with regard to the compensation were prejudiced against the plaintiff, and that they had sought a pretext to dismiss him, and had not acted *bona fide* in their treatment of him. A large amount of evidence was given on

each side. The judge held that there was evidence that the dismissal of the plaintiff was wrongful, and that the damages for wrongful dismissal were not necessarily limited to a fortnight's wages. As to the libel he ruled that the occasion was privileged, but that there was evidence of malice on the part of certain of the officials of the company, which if accepted by the jury was sufficient to destroy the privilege. The following questions were left to the jury:—(1) Was the plaintiff wrongfully dismissed? (2) Was he dismissed on the ground that he had booked incorrect time? (3) Was the plaintiff offered a fortnight's wages in lieu of notice? (4) If he was wrongfully dismissed, what are the damages? (5) Was the alleged libel true in substance and in fact? (6) Was there malice on the part of the defendants? (7) If so, what are the damages?

The answers of the jury to the questions were as follows:— (1) Yes; (2) No; (3) Yes; (4) Two weeks' wages; (5) No; (6) Yes; (7) £50. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for £50 for libel, and for the defendants on the claim for wrongful dismissal, as two weeks' wages had been paid into court.—*Jones v. Great Central Railway, King's Bench Division, June 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th, 1909.*

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE EMPLOYED IN TEXTILE FACTORIES.

A RETURN\* has been issued by the Home Office giving the number of persons employed in textile factories in 1907 in continuance of periodic returns issued under Section 130 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which directs the collection of information as to the number of persons employed and such further particulars as regards age, sex and occupation as the Secretary of State may direct.

The number of persons employed in textile factories in 1907 was 1,087,223, as compared with 1,026,378 in 1904, an increase of 5·9 per cent. The increase among children (half-timers) was 2·8 per cent., among young persons (full timers) under 18 years of age, 14·8 per cent., and among adults 3·7 per cent. The increase in the number of men employed was 4·6 per cent., and in the number of women, 3·2 per cent.

The following Table shows the numbers employed in those years of the period 1895-1907, for which Returns were made to the Home Office:—

Year.	Children (Half Timers).	Young Persons (Full Timers under 18).	Adults.		Total.
			Male.	Females.	
1895	55,625	238,078	303,270	478,778	1,075,751
1896	53,256	236,245	316,156	482,030	1,077,687
1897	49,037	237,302	2,60,588	475,167	1,051,564
1898	45,247	227,939	290,797	472,587	1,036,570
1901	36,511	220,595	290,666	481,641	1,029,353
1904	31,744	208,003	297,302	489,329	1,026,378
1907	37,647	238,772	310,983	504,821	1,087,223

It will be seen that there were steady decreases in the number of half-timers and young persons from 1895 to 1904, but that as between 1904 and 1907 there was an increase in both classes, amounting in the case of young persons to no less than 30,769. To this increase the cotton industry contributed 22,090.

Of the total increase of 60,845 since 1904 the cotton industry has contributed 53,790, the hosiery trade 3,635, the flax, jute, &c., trades 3,175, and the lace trade 2,436. On the other hand there was a decline in the numbers employed in the woollen and worsted trades of 609, and in the silk trade of 1,038. The greatest proportionate increase was in the lace trade, 13 per cent.; in both the cotton and hosiery trade the increase was about 10 per cent.

The following Table shows the numbers employed in the different branches of the textile industry:—

Industry and Process.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cotton ... ..	217,742	359,078	576,820
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	152,354	261,194	413,548
Flax, Jute and Hemp ... ..	45,910	105,233	151,143
Hosiery ... ..	9,609	30,362	39,971
Silk ... ..	8,776	20,097	28,873
Lace ... ..	12,843	8,181	21,024
Horsehair, Elastic, Ramie, Coconut Fibre ... ..	3,642	4,558	8,200
Total ... ..	407,360	679,863	1,087,223

Voluntary particulars with regard to the marriage state of the women employed were furnished by 4,266 factories employing 286,273 women over 18. Of these 205,353 were unmarried, 69,052 married, and 11,868 widowed.

\* Factories and Workshops. Cd. 452. Price 1d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on July 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:—

District.	1st July, 1909.			1st June, 1909.			1st July, 1908.		
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
London:—									
N. & N.W. ...	6½	6	6.1	6½	6	6.1	5½	5½	5.5
E. & N.E. ...	6½	6	6.1	6½	6	6.1	5½	5	5.3
S.E. ...	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0	6	5	5.6
S.W. ...	7	6½	6.3	6½	6	6.3	6	5½	5.6
W. & W.C. ...	6½	6	6.4	6½	6	6.4	6	5½	5.7
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire	7	6	6.3	7	6	6.3	7	5	5.7
Midlands ...	6½	6½	6.1	6½	6½	6.0	6	4½	5.4
Eastern Counties ...	6½	6	6.2	6½	6	6.2	6	5	5.4
Southern Counties ...	7	6½	6.6	7	6½	6.5	6½	4½	5.9
S. Western Counties and Wales	7	6½	6.3	7	6½	6.3	6	5	5.5
Scotland ...	7	6	6.6	7	6½	6.6	7	5½	6.2
Great Britain ...	7	5½	6.3	7	5½	6.3	7	4½	5.6

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the prices remains unaltered. As compared with July 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.

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on July 1st, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) as compared with		Last Change.	
		A Month ago.	A Year ago.		
		Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.		
London ...	d. 6 & 6½	d. ...	d. +½ to 1	April '09	+½
Birmingham ...	6 & 6½	+½	+1	June '09	+½
Bolton ...	6½	...	+½	April '09	+½
Bristol ...	6 & 6½	...	+½	April '09	+½
Cardiff ...	6 & 6½	...	+1	April '09	+½
Derby ...	6	...	+1	April '09	+½
Hull ...	6½	...	+1	April '09	+½
Ipswich ...	6½	...	+½	April '09	+½
Leeds ...	7	...	+1	April '09	+1
Leicester ...	6	...	+1	April '09	+½
Liverpool ...	6	...	+½	April '09	+½
Manchester ...	6	...	+1	April '09	+½
Middlesbrough ...	6 & 7	...	+½	April '09	+½
Norwich ...	6	...	+1	April '09	+½
Nottingham ...	6	...	+½	Mar. '09	+½
Oldham ...	6	...	+2	June '09	–
Plymouth ...	6½	...	+½	April '09	+½
Portsmouth ...	6½	...	+½	April '09	+½
Potters ...	5½ & 6	...	+½	April '09	+½
Potteries ...	5½ & 6	...	+1	April '09	+½
Southampton ...	5½ & 6½	...	+1	April '09	+½
Wolverhampton ...	6	...	+1	April '09	+½
Aberdeen ...	6	...	+½	April '09	+½
Dundee ...	6	...	...	May '09	–
Edinburgh ...	7	...	+½	April '09	+½
Glasgow ...	6½	...	+½	April '09	+½
Belfast ...	6½	...	+½	April '09	+½
Dublin ...	6½	...	+½	June '09	+½

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has risen ½d. per 4 lbs. in Dublin, and fallen ½d. in Oldham. In Birmingham, though no actual rise has occurred, the predominant price is now 6d. and 6½d. On June 1st, 1909, it was 6d. per 4 lbs. As compared with a year ago Dundee shows no change. The remaining towns show increases. In London the increase was from ½d. to 1d. per 4 lbs.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during the period September, 1908-June, 1909, amounted to 74,914,285 cwts., or 4,178,125 cwts. less than in the corresponding period of 1907-8. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1908-June, 1909, amounted to 9,721,021 cwts., or 2,253,776 cwts. less than in September, 1907-June, 1908.

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.	British Wheat.		Imports.		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households) 2½ Mill for cash.
	Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	(Average Declared Value.)	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
1908					
June ...	Per cwt. s. d. 7 6	Per cwt. s. d. 8 0½	Per cwt. s. d. 10 6½	Per cwt. s. d. 11 3½	
1909					
May ...	9 9	9 9	11 7½	13 6½	
June ...	9 11	9 9½	11 10½	13 6½	

TRADE UNIONS IN FRANCE AT BEGINNING OF 1908.

THE French law of March 21st, 1884, regulates, under the general title of *Syndicats Professionnels*, not only workmen's organisations but also associations of employers, joint associations of employers and workpeople, and agricultural associations. The following particulars, based on the annual report\* on these associations, relate to the first of the above groups only, i.e., the trade unions proper.

On January 1st, 1908, there were 5,524 trade unions in existence, having an aggregate membership of 957,102, as compared with 5,322 unions, with a total membership of 896,012, on January 1st, 1907, the increases being 3.8 per cent. and 6.8 respectively.

The number and membership of the French trade unions have more than doubled in the last ten years as may be seen from the following table:—

Year.	No. of Trade Unions on Jan. 1st.	Membership of Unions on Jan. 1st.
1899	2,361	419,761
1900	2,685	491,647
1901	3,287	588,832
1902	3,679	614,173
1903	3,934	643,757
1904	4,227	715,576
1905	4,625	781,344
1906	4,857	836,134
1907	5,322	896,012
1908	5,524	957,102

The following table shows the number and membership (on January 1st, 1908) of the unions, grouped by trades, and the extent to which workpeople in the various trades were organised on that date:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Trade Unions.	Membership of Trade Unions.	Proportion of Members to Total employed in Trade (1901 Census).
Building ...	826	87,423	16.40
Mining ...	100	72,114	39.83
Quarrying ...	53	8,888	14.95
Metal Trades ...	521	93,772	16.88
Textile Trades ...	404	86,396	14.40
Clothing and Cleaning Trades (excluding Boot and Shoe and Glovemaking)	278	25,756	5.86
Transport, Warehousing and Commercial Employment	907	270,023	24.25
Agriculture, Stock-raising, Forestry and Fishing	527	55,407	1.89
Printing, Paper and Allied Trades ...	321	28,386	22.22
Woodworking and Furnishing Trades ...	376	36,316	15.37
Chemical Trades ...	126	37,720	33.15
Glass, Pottery, &c., Trades ...	211	24,314	14.86
Food Trades ...	346	53,226	8.72
Skins and Leather Trades (including Boot and Shoe and Glovemaking)	233	31,816	21.22
Domestic Service ...	105	25,527	2.50
Other Trades ...	110	21,978	13.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,524</b>	<b>957,102</b>	<b>...</b>

The trades most strongly represented in the general body of organised labour were transport and commerce (with 28.2 per cent. of the total membership), metal (9.8 per cent.), building (9.1 per cent.), textile (9.0 per cent.), and mining (7.5 per cent.). The trades in which the greatest proportion of the workpeople belonged to trade unions were mining (with nearly 40 per cent.), chemical, transport and commerce, printing and paper, and skins and leather.

\* *Annuaire des Syndicats Professionnels*, 1908-1909. Ministry of Labour and of Social Thrift. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1909.

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 June, 1909, was 55, consisting of 47 cases of lead poisoning, 1 case of arsenic poisoning, and 7 cases of anthrax. Six deaths were reported during June, five caused by lead poisoning, and one by anthrax. In addition to the above, 30 cases of lead poisoning (4 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-June, 1909, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 308, as compared with 371 in the corresponding period of 1908. The number of deaths during the same period was 23 in 1909, and 19 in 1908. In addition there were 114 cases of lead poisoning (including 23 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first six months of 1909, as compared with 94 cases (including 13 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.]

Industry.	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Month of June, 1909.	Six Months ended June, 1909.	Month of June, 1909.	Six Months ended June, 1909.
	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>				
Smelting of Metals ...	4	37	34	2
Brass Works ...	—	1	4	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	1	5	7	—
Plumbing and Soldering ...	2	15	15	—
Printing ...	1	12	10	—
File Cutting ...	3	4	6	—
Tinning and Enamelling of Iron	1	10	2	—
Hollow-ware	—	—	—	—
White Lead Works ...	4	16	39	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works ...	—	3	6	—
China and Earthenware*	4	24	70	1
Litho-Transfer Works ...	—	1	1	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	1	4	2	—
Enamelling of Iron Plates ...	1	1	4	—
Electrical Accumulator Works ...	2	12	14	—
Paint and Colour Works ...	2	18	10	1
Coach Making ...	9	45	37	1
Shipbuilding ...	5	15	7	4
Paint used in other Industries ...	3	19	19	—
Other Industries ...	3	31	32	1
<b>Total in Factories and Workshops</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>5</b>
House Painting and Plumbing ...	30	114	94	4
<b>Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>				
<b>Mercurial Poisoning—</b>				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	1	1	—
Furriers' Processes ...	—	—	—	—
Other Industries ...	—	1	1	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Phosphorus Poisoning—</b>				
Lucifer Match Works ...	—	2	—	—
Other Industries ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Arsenic Poisoning—</b>				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	1	2	15	—
Other Industries ...	—	—	1	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>				
Wool ...	3	14	12	—
Handling of Horsehair ...	3	5	10	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	1	8	8	—
Other Industries ...	—	2	4	—
<b>Total, Anthrax ...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>

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

	1909.		1908.	
	Month of June.	Six Months ended June.	Month of June.	Six Months ended June.
<b>Total, including Seamen</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>+ 25</b>

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

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

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during June, 1909, was 187, a decrease of 17 as compared with May, 1909, and of 10 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for June during the years 1904-1908 was 214, the maximum year being 1906, with 237 deaths, and the minimum year 1904, with 195 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in June, 1909, was 98, as compared with 104 in May, 1909, and 91 a year ago. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in June, 1909, was 65, as compared with 74 in the previous month, and 81 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 23, 23, and 22 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in June, 1909, was 82, as compared with 40 in May, 1909, and 88 in June, 1908.

During the six months ended June, 1909, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,484, as compared with 1,488 in 1908. The total number of seamen killed during the same period was 484 in 1909, and 633 in 1908.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in June, 1909, as compared with a	
	June, 1909.	May, 1909.	June, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	1909.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.
<b>Total, Railway Service</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>+ 1</b>
<b>Mines—</b>					
Underground ...	83	85	78	– 2	+ 5
Surface ...	11	15	6	– 4	+ 5
<b>Total, Mines ...</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>– 6</b>	<b>+ 10</b>
<b>Quarries over 20 feet deep ...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>– 3</b>
<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>					
<b>Textile—</b>					
Cotton ...	2	4	3	– 2	– 1
Wool and Worsted ...	—	2	1	– 2	– 1
Other Textiles ...	—	2	—	– 2	—
<b>Non-Textile—</b>					
Extraction of Metals ...	2	3	2	– 1	—
Founding and Conversion of Metals	6	8	10	– 2	– 4
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	1	5	4	– 4	– 3
Ship and Boat Building ...	4	6	5	– 2	– 1
Wood ...	1	2	4	– 1	– 3
Chemicals ...	3	1	4	+ 2	– 1
Laundries ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Textile Industries	19	24	25	– 5	– 6
<b>Total, Factories ...</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>– 19</b>	<b>– 20</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Factory Act, 88, 103-5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>+ 10</b>	<b>+ 4</b>

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—Sixteen disputes began in June, 1909, as compared with 26 in May, 1909, and 21 in June, 1908. By the 16 disputes, 3,607 workpeople were directly, and 2,786 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 9,724 workpeople involved in trade disputes in June, 1909, as compared with 11,670 in May, 1909, and 21,604 in June, 1908.

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

Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building ...	1	23	...	23
Coal Mining ...	6	2,019	2,781	4,800
Engineering ...	2	48	...	48
Transport ...	4	1,437	...	1,437
Other Trades ...	3	80	5	85
<b>Total, June, 1909</b> ...	<b>16</b>	<b>3,607</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>6,393</b>
<b>Total, May, 1909</b> ...	<b>26</b>	<b>4,302</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>7,925</b>
<b>Total, June, 1908</b> ...	<b>21</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>4,601</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 16 new disputes, 2 arose on demands for increased wages, 2 on objections to reductions in wages, 3 on other wages questions, 4 on questions of Trade Union principle, 2 in sympathy with other workpeople, and 3 from other causes.

**Results.**—Definite results were reported in the case of 8 new disputes, directly involving 417 persons, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 297 persons. Of these 15 new and old disputes, 2, directly involving 112 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 271 persons, were decided in favour

of the employers; and 5, directly involving 331 persons, were compromised. In the case of two other disputes, work has been resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The aggregate duration in June of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 56,600 working days. In addition, 56,100 working days were lost during June owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in June of all disputes, new and old, was 112,700 working days, as compared with 109,300 in the previous month, and 431,200 in the corresponding month of 1908.

**Summary for the First Six 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 six months, January—June, 1908 and 1909, respectively, were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.—June, 1908.			Jan.—June, 1909.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building ...	16	2,638	67,300	8	642	6,300
Mining and Quarrying...	57	18,296	545,400	59	33,845	543,400
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	30	53,772	3,036,500	26	6,018	132,500
Textile ...	37	9,662	462,300	23	2,010	46,300
Clothing ...	22	1,889	50,100	12	1,480	13,000
Transport ...	11	2,003	15,400	14	2,989	20,100
Other Trades ...	27	2,454	43,100	22	1,046	30,600
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>90,714</b>	<b>4,220,100</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>48,030</b>	<b>772,200</b>

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began in 1909.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
<b>Coal Mining—</b> Miners ...	Abercarn ...	1,000	...	1 June	...	Refusal of men to allow winding to effect the clearance of pit bottom after coal miners had ceased work	No settlement reported.
<b>Boot and Shoe Trade—</b> Machinists and other workpeople ...	Leeds...	40	130	29 May	...	Dispute as to price to be paid for certain work	Employer's price list to be tested.
<b>Transport—</b> Coal Porters, Carters, Labourers, &c.	Cork ...	1,300	...	14 June	...	Refusal of workpeople at one firm to work with three alleged objectionable men; men at other firms refused to handle goods for the firm where the dispute was in progress	No settlement reported.

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

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

**Factory Act: Dangerous and Unhealthy Industries: Tinning.**  
 —When the Home Secretary is satisfied that any manufacture or process used in factories or workshops is dangerous or injurious to health, either generally or in the case of women, children, or any class of persons, he is given power by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to certify such manufacture or process to be dangerous; and thereupon he may make regulations such as appear to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessity of the case. Acting under this power the Home Secretary has certified the process of coating metal articles with a mixture of tin and lead, or lead alone (known as "tinning") where hydrochloric acid is used, to be dangerous; and has accordingly made \*Regulations, dated June 30th, 1909, and to come into force, except as stated below, on

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1909. No. 720. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.

October 1st, 1909, and to apply to all factories and workshops. The Regulations are not to apply to silver plating, nor to any process in which a soldering iron is used, nor to any process which is certified by the Chief Inspector not to require protection by reason of the intermittency or infrequency of the tinning, or of any other special circumstances. The first rule provides that the process in question shall not be carried on except under an efficient draught, but the operation of this rule is postponed till April 1st, 1910. The employment of persons under 16 years of age in the process is absolutely forbidden. Regulations are made for the medical examination of all persons employed in tinning and suspension from work where necessary, for the provision of aprons and cloak rooms for women, for the provision of rooms for meals and lavatories, and for other purposes. Rules are also laid down for the conduct of workmen in obeying and giving effect to the regulations made for their safety.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.\*

**Wages.**  
**Changes taking effect in June.**—The net result of all the changes taking effect in June, 1909, was a decrease of £12,788 per week, as compared with a decrease of £1,018 per week in May, 1909, and one of £16,671 per week in June, 1908. The number of workpeople affected was 191,717, of whom 190,105 sustained decreases amounting to £12,761 per week, and 112 received advances amounting to £11 per week. The remaining 1,500 received an advance in their hourly rates which was accompanied by a reduction in their hours of labour, and the effect on their weekly wages was a reduction of £38 per week. The total number affected in the previous month was 16,786, and in June, 1908, 156,783.

One change, affecting 112 workpeople, was settled by Arbitration; and two changes, affecting 191,500 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards. The remaining changes, affecting 105 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

**Summary for the six completed months of 1909.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose wages were changed, so far as reported, during the six months ended June 30th, 1909, was 1,091,586, as compared with 850,019 in the corresponding period of 1908. The changes arranged gave 6,439 workpeople a net increase of £263 per week and 1,081,278 workpeople a net decrease of £68,007 per week, whilst the remaining 3,869 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 £67,744 per week, as compared with one of £16,110 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.	January—June.			
	1908.		1909.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building ...	6,544	+ 242	4,239	- 106
Coal Mining ...	643,750	- 6,814	846,750	- 55,999
Iron, &c., Mining ...	14,031	- 2,018	7,660	- 152
Quarrying ...	2,202	- 217	2,014	- 46
Pig Iron Manufacture ...	16,855	- 1,774	14,191	- 367
Iron and Steel Manufacture ...	51,514	- 4,451	11,585	- 470
Engineering and Shipbuilding...	79,400	- 2,875	43,732	- 2,220
Other Metal Trades ...	1,819	- 204	3,357	- 368
Textile Trades ...	9,366	+ 1,012	154,730	- 8,055
Clothing Trades ...	1,195	+ 61	872	+ 35
Printing, &c., Trades ...	10,042	+ 879	813	+ 43
Glass, &c., Trades ...	5,959	+ 281	15	+ 1
Other Trades ...	5,376	+ 446	1,662	+ 77
Employees of Local Authorities	1,966	+ 194	466	+ 39
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>880,019</b>	<b>- 16,110</b>	<b>1,091,586</b>	<b>- 67,744</b>

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in June, 1909, affected 1,702 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 3,033 hours per week. The total number reported as affected by changes in hours of labour during the six months ended June 30th, 1909, was 19,121. Of these, 221 had their aggregate working time increased by 332 hours per week, and 18,900 had reductions amounting to 46,235 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in June.

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

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change takes effect in 1909.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	
<b>I.—RATES OF WAGES.</b>						
Building	Leigh and District	1 June	Painters ...	112	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (ed. to 8½d.).
	Liverpool and District	1 June	Bricklayers†	1,500	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).
Coal Mining ...	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 June	Miners, &c.	...	190,000	Decrease of 7½ per cent., leaving wages 47½ per cent. above the standard of 1899.
<b>II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.</b>						
Building ...	Liverpool and District	1 June	Bricklayers†	...	1,500	Average reduction for the year of about 1½ hours per week.

NOTE.—Full particulars will appear in the August GAZETTE of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in July:—  
**Pig Iron Manufacture.**—Reduction of 1½ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, and of ½ per cent. in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and an increase of ½ per cent. in West Cumberland.  
**Iron and Steel Manufacture.**—Reduction of ½ per cent. in the wages of iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.  
**Coal Mining.**—On 1st July the hours of labour of underground workers in various districts were reduced in accordance with the Coal Mines' Regulation Act, 1909.  
 \* Based on information obtained from all available sources, verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned. 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 following kinds of changes are not included in the statistics:—(1) Changes in wages affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants; (2) Increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, &c.; (3) Changes in pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work &c. † See also under Changes in Hours of Labour. ‡ See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

TRADE UNIONS IN AUSTRIA IN 1908.

STATISTICS of the workmen's organisations affiliated to the Central Committee of Austrian Trade Unions at Vienna in 1908 are published in a recent number of *Die Gewerkschaft* (the organ of the Committee). The total number of federated trade unions was 5,466, consisting of 51 central, or national, unions, 78 district unions, and 5,337 local unions; in 1907 the total was 5,156, of which 49 were national, 77 district, and 5,030 local. At the end of 1908 the aggregate membership of these trade unions was 482,279, compared with 501,094 on December 31st, 1907. There has, therefore, been, during the 12 months, an increase of 6.0 per cent. in the number, and a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the membership of the unions.

The total receipts of the unions in 1908 amounted to £388,708, and the total expenditure to £348,125, the corresponding figures for 1907 being £338,365 and £297,822 respectively. The receipts in 1908 consisted chiefly of the ordinary contributions of members, which amounted to £331,523, while the principal items of

expenditure (apart from the cost of administration—£61,561) were unemployment and travelling benefit, £74,993 (an increase of 37.4 per cent. compared with the previous year), cost of journal £48,306, sick and infirmity benefit £47,786, funeral and special distress benefits £30,100, and propaganda and organisation £33,709. At the end of the year the funds of the unions amounted to £415,765, compared with £366,918 at the end of 1907.

The foregoing figures are exclusive of sums collected and distributed by the Unions in support of persons on strike or locked-out, a benefit for which no formal provision is made in the rules of Austrian trade unions. The total amount collected in the shape of voluntary subscriptions for this purpose in 1908 was £170,975, and the amount distributed under the same head, £60,605.

Since the year 1907 the Unions have contributed ½d. per member per month towards a fund administered by the Central Committee of Austrian Trade Unions for the benefit of affiliated organisations engaged in strikes or lock-outs. The sum thus accumulated and held by the Central Committee amounted in 1908 to £110,370.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Summary for six months ended June.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

	Six months ended June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1909, compared with	
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1907.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 116,294,408	£ 118,307,183	£ 119,401,523	+ 1,094,340	+ 3,107,115
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	131,800,474	106,237,273	109,240,825	+ 3,003,552	- 22,559,649
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	79,035,099	72,660,252	71,820,144	- 840,108	- 7,214,955
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	1,226,418	1,087,651	1,191,124	+ 103,473	- 35,294
Total value of Imports	328,356,399	298,282,359	301,653,616	+ 3,361,257	- 26,702,783

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Six months ended June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June 1909, compared with	
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1907.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 9,112,797	£ 9,121,682	£ 9,925,591	+ 803,909	+ 812,794
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	25,412,073	25,643,337	24,024,709	- 1,618,628	- 1,387,364
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	168,910,424	152,482,558	139,907,425	- 12,575,133	- 29,002,999
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	2,882,175	2,745,818	3,076,625	+ 330,807	+ 194,450
Total value of Exports of British produce.	206,317,469	189,993,395	176,934,350	- 13,059,045	- 29,383,119

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the first six months of 1907, amounted to £51,549,256, as compared with £39,296,331 and £46,549,168 during the first half of 1908 and 1909 respectively.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended July 3rd, 1909, amounted to £5,112,181, an increase of £234,724 (or 4.8 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

During the twenty-six weeks ended July 3rd, 1909, the receipts amounted to £27,045,460, a decrease of £330,663 (or 1.2 per cent.) as compared with the first half of 1908.

	5 weeks ended July 3rd, 1909.		26 weeks ended July 3rd, 1909.	
	Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1908.	Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1908.
<b>English Lines:—</b>				
L. & N. W., Midland, London, and N. Staffs.	£ 1,594,838	+ 94,283	£ 8,558,727	- 222,680
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	797,177	+ 29,984	4,264,353	- 97,856
Lanes. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	947,707	+ 28,466	4,994,199	- 39,104
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western	782,700	+ 27,700	4,185,900	+ 6,400
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	181,291	+ 2,387	945,679	+ 18,046
<b>Scottish Lines:—</b>				
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian.	656,073	+ 44,497	3,315,542	- 5,524
<b>Irish Lines:—</b>				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	152,395	+ 7,907	781,060	+ 16,035
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,112,181</b>	<b>+ 234,724</b>	<b>27,045,460</b>	<b>- 330,663</b>

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

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in June, 1909, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 223 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with May, 1909, the total number of paupers decreased by 5,148 (1.3 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 3,758 (2.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 1,390 (0.6 per cent.). There were decreases in 22 districts, most marked in Central London District (18 per 10,000). Increases occurred in 8 districts, and in the Bolton, Wigan, Manchester, Dundee and Dublin districts there was no change.

Compared with June, 1908, the rate per 10,000 was increased by 7. The number of indoor paupers was increased by 5,419 (3.2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 11,263 (5.2 per cent.). In 21 districts there were increases, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (72 per 10,000); and decreases occurred in 13 districts. There was no change in the Bristol district.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of June, 1909.				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	A month ago.	
					A month ago.	A year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.*</b>						
<b>Metropolis.</b>						
West District	11,779	3,102	14,881	174	- 2	+ 2
North District	16,222	9,651	25,873	337	- 4	+ 2
Central District	6,602	2,322	8,924	490	- 18	+ 5
East District	15,964	7,904	23,868	330	- 3	- 3
South District	25,495	19,021	44,516	236	- 6	- 1
Total, Metropolis	77,062	42,000	119,062	249	- 5	...
West Ham	4,650	11,456	16,106	214	- 2	- 7
<b>Other Districts.</b>						
Newcastle District	2,782	5,891	8,673	188	- 2	- 2
Stockton & Tees District	1,571	8,004	9,575	426	- 17	+ 72
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	4,490	6,888	11,378	145	...	+ 12
Wigan District	2,343	5,968	8,311	202	...	+ 1
Manchester District	11,191	13,589	24,780	293	...	+ 58
Liverpool District	13,188	11,862	25,050	234	- 8	+ 10
Bradford District	2,055	2,461	4,516	121	- 1	- 3
Halfax & Huddersfield	1,281	4,050	5,331	145	- 5	- 1
Leeds District	3,018	4,823	7,841	156	- 3	- 1
Barnsley District	816	3,115	3,931	153	- 2	+ 9
Sheffield District	3,437	3,925	7,362	159	- 2	+ 6
Hull District	1,758	5,751	7,509	260	- 5	+ 11
North Staffordshire	2,417	7,546	9,963	285	+ 2	+ 12
Nottingham District	2,253	6,080	8,333	194	+ 1	- 4
Leicester District	1,536	4,862	6,398	265	+ 4	+ 31
Wolverhampton District	4,076	12,536	16,612	246	+ 1	+ 11
Birmingham District	5,301	4,765	10,066	168	- 2	+ 11
Bristol District	3,045	6,270	9,315	231	+ 1	...
Cardiff & Swansea	2,316	7,846	10,162	286	+ 5	+ 1
Total, "Other Districts"	68,874	126,242	195,116	209	- 2	+ 13
<b>SCOTLAND.*</b>						
Glasgow District	5,984	18,484	24,468	239	- 6	+ 6
Paisley & Greenock District	906	2,807	3,713	20	+ 2	+ 12
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,660	5,559	7,219	171	- 2	- 2
Dundee & Dunfermline	936	2,634	3,620	179	...	+ 1
Aberdeen	697	3,126	3,823	218	- 6	- 5
Coatbridge & Airdrie	407	1,795	2,202	222	+ 2	+ 30
Total for the above Scottish Districts	10,590	34,455	45,045	214	- 3	+ 5
<b>IRELAND.†</b>						
Dublin District	6,791	5,583	12,374	807	...	- 5
Belfast District	3,820	1,066	4,886	113	- 4	+ 2
Cork, Waterford & Limerick District	4,221	5,050	9,271	381	- 2	- 1
Galway District	338	350	688	198	- 6	- 5
Total for the above Irish Districts	15,170	12,049	27,219	215	- 2	- 2
<b>Total for above 35 Districts in June, 1909</b>	<b>176,346</b>	<b>228,202</b>	<b>404,548</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>+ 7</b>

\* 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 JUNE.\*

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 June, see page 222.

RETURNS were received relating to the work of 43 Labour Bureaux during June; of these Bureaux 24 were in London (including West Ham), and 19 in the Provinces. Of the 24 London Bureaux 21 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 22,850, of which 17,611 were in London, and 5,239 in the Provinces. The number of situations filled through the Bureaux was 4,123, or 18.0 per cent. of the applications received, and 76.4 per cent. of the situations offered. The number of permanent situations filled was 2,835 (or 68.8 per cent.), and temporary 1,288 (or 31.2 per cent.). The majority of situations found were in unskilled occupations. 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), 233; wood-working trades, 92; metal and engineering trades, 90; other skilled trades,

102; "transport and general," 269; other trades, 140; boys 610; women and girls, 816. The figures for the non-affiliated Bureaux are as follows: building trades, 137; metal and engineering trades, 116; carters, stablemen, clerks, warehousemen, porters and messengers, 189; general labourers, 124; employees of local authorities, 38; bill distributors, 335; charwomen and domestic servants, 172; other occupations, 439. In addition, 221 men were employed by the Salvation Army authorities.

At 41 of the Bureaux mentioned below figures are available both for May, 1909, and for a year ago. The number of applicants registered at these Bureaux in June, 1909, was 22,674, of whom 4,094 (or 17.6 per cent.) obtained situations. In May, 1909, there were 22,965 applicants, of whom 4,605 (or 20.1 per cent.) obtained situations; and in June, 1908, there were 17,059 applicants, of whom 3,824 (or 22.4 per cent.) obtained situations. The number of workpeople on the registers at the end of June, 1909, was 19,462, as compared with 18,127 in May, 1909, and 13,752 in June, 1908.

TABLE SHOWING WORK DONE BY EACH BUREAU DURING JUNE, 1909.

Name of Bureau or Exchange.	New Applicants.	Situations offered.	Situations Filled.							Applicants Remaining on the Registers.						
			Building Trades.	Metal and Engineering Trades.	Transport and General.	Other Occupations. Men & Boys.	Women and Girls.	All Situations.			Building Trades.	Metal and Engineering Trades.	Transport and General.	Other Occupations. Men & Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.
								Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Total.						
<b>London Bureaux affiliated to the Central Exchange:—</b>																
Bethnal Green and Shoreditch (17, High St., Shoreditch, E.)	1,652	224	13	4	9	88	67	171	10	181	70	54	254	435	153	966
Brixton (39, Brixton Road, S.W.)	692	84	16	5	12	22	24	76	3	79	84	52	136	136	38	446
Camberwell (31, Peckham Rd., S.E.)	754	195	12	4	50	54	129	42	171	77	59	141	90	45	45	392
Camden Town (18, High St., N.W.)	1,146	253	14	7	9	40	82	124	23	152	86	32	226	180	149	673
City of London (78, Temple Chambers, Temple Aven., E.C.)	...	364	36	2	14	187	73	301	11	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clapham Junction (32, Battersea Park Road, S.W.)	644	129	2	1	5	33	36	75	2	77	43	25	110	92	74	344
Deptford (15, Deptford B'dge, S.E.)	636	68	4	4	7	19	25	50	9	59	34	48	55	78	24	414
Eastern—Stepney (463, Commercial Rd., E.)	462	124	3	1	5	27	57	92	1	93	24	47	144	149	125	489
Eastern—Poplar (127, East India Dock Rd.)	376	53	4	7	...	15	7	31	2	33	48	70	132	112	80	442
Finsbury (8, Pentonville Rd., N.)	911	345	21	9	30	116	68	231	13	244	25	26	82	52	129	314
Fulham (2, Jerdan Place, Walham Green)	855	155	13	6	16	52	49	121	15	136	54	64	192	221	194	705
Greenwich (10, Nelson St., S.E.)	727	98	7	6	16	31	36	88	8	96	67	66	100	79	57	389
Hackney (24, Amhurst Rd., N.)	639	93	25	2	5	26	16	65	9	74	82	43	119	134	69	438
Islington (131 & 133, Holloway Rd., N.)	1,378	122	14	2	3	25	44	79	9	88	52	50	215	256	108	711
Kensington and Hammersmith (20, Queen St., W.)	608	160	4	5	5	36	51	63	38	101	80	47	111	144	48	430
Lewisham (24, High St., S.E.)	444	90	14	2	10	21	21	52	16	68	55	26	66	87	75	309
Rotherhithe (3, Fort Buildings, Southwark Park Rd., S.E.)	446	47	5	4	7	29	8	52	1	53	19	10	95	86	46	256
St. Marylebone & Westminster (14, Harrow Rd., W.)	487	163	5	...	20	33	50	78	10	88	5	14	105	57	63	244
Paddington (Sub-Office) (303, Harrow Rd., W.)	460	135	3	1	16	39	29	76	12	88	38	24	111	92	80	345
South Central (53 & 54, London Rd., S.E.)	1,504	116	7	8	10	35	36	92	4	96	62	54	202	119	171	608
Woolwich (125, High St., S.E.)	637	113	11	10	20	18	4	44	19	63	31	62	137	76	21	327
Total of above	15,458	3,131	233	90	269	944	816	2,090	262	2,352	1,124	853	2,733	2,675	1,740	9,125
<b>Other London Bureaux.</b>																
Salvation Army (20-22, Whitechapel Rd., E.)	1,717															



WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JUNE, 1909.

DURING June 777 fresh applications (445 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux\* furnishing returns, and 722 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 235 persons, of whom 144 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 235 situations found for applicants, 154 were of a more or less permanent character, while 81 were temporary only.

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

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

Table with columns for Applications by Workpeople during June 1909 and June 1908, Situations offered by Employers during June 1909 and June 1908, and Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers (Permanently and Temporarily) for June 1909 and June 1908. Includes sub-tables for Summary by Bureaux and Summary by Occupations.\*

In addition to the above registered applications, the Returns show that 23 persons in London and 28 in Edinburgh were referred to other Agencies; 318 persons in London, 51 in Leeds, and 28 in Dublin were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JUNE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Mines and Quarries, 1908. Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines to Home Office. Persons employed, output, accidents, &c. East Scotland District (No. 1). [Cd. 4672: pp. 46: price 6d.] West Scotland District (No. 2). [Cd. 4672-i: pp. 31: price 4d.] Durham District (No. 4). [Cd. 4672-iii: pp. 40: price 4d.] Manchester and Ireland District (No. 6). [Cd. 4672-v: pp. 46: price 9d.] Liverpool and North Wales District (No. 7). [Cd. 4672-vi: pp. 55: price 7d.] Midland District (No. 8). [Cd. 4672-vii: pp. 55: price 11d.] Stafford District (No. 9). [Cd. 4672-viii: pp. 54: price 5d.]

Royal Commission on Min's. Minutes of Evidence. Vol. IV. Evidence by representatives of colliery owners, colliery managers and others. [Cd. 4667: pp. 573: price 5s. 9d.]

Factories and Workshops. Summary of Returns of Persons Employed in 1907 in Textile Factories (including statistics of Marriage State of Women over 18). Home Office. [Cd. 4692: pp. 8: price 1d.]

Humidity and Ventilation in Cotton Weaving Sheds. Departmental Committee. Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. [Cd. 4485: pp. 250: price 2s. 9d.]

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

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws. Report on the Relation of Industrial and Sanitary Conditions to Pauperism. By A. D. Steel-Maitland and Miss R. E. Squire. [Cd. 4653: pp. xii. + 393: price 4s. 9d.]

Appendix Vol. Ia. Appendices to Minutes of Evidence. Mainly to the evidence given by officers of the Local Government Board for England and Wales. [Cd. 4626: pp. x. + 564: price 6s. 10d.]

Index to Minutes of Evidence. Appendix Vols. I. and Ia. [Cd. 4627: pp. 173: price 1s. 5d.]

Public Health and Social Conditions. Statistical Memoranda and Charts prepared in the Local Government Board, 1909. [Cd. 4671: pp. iv. + 109, with diagrams: price 5s.]

Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties reported to the Board of Trade during the three months ending December 31st, 1908, with reports of Inspecting Officers upon certain accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 4662: pp. 111: price 11d.]

Explosion of Detonators at Factory No. 7, Kent. Report to Home Office on the circumstances attending, April 1st, 1909. [Cd. 4693: pp. 8: price 1d.]

Alkali Works.—Fourth Annual Report on Alkali, &c., Works, by the Chief Inspector, 1908. [H.C. 170: pp. 135: price 6½d.]

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