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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

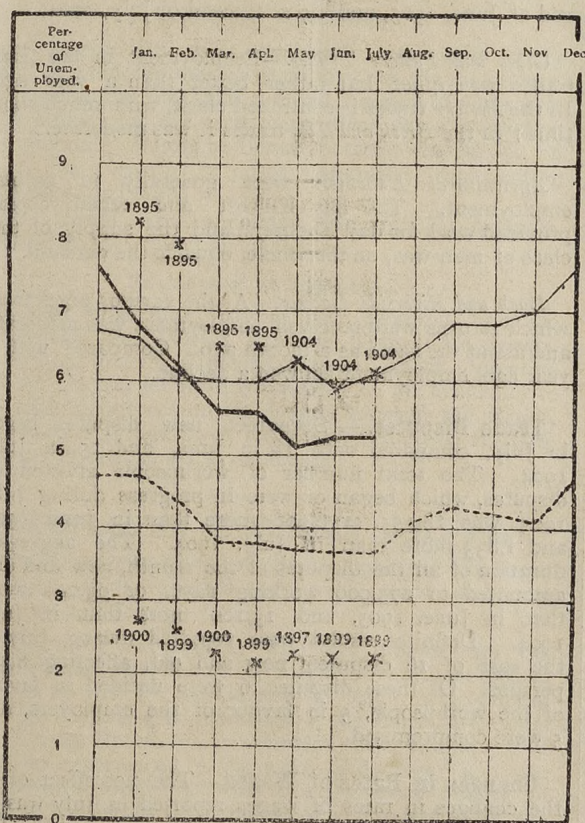


CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Thick Curve—1905.
Thin Curve—1904.
Dotted Curve—Mean of 1895-1904.

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the past ten years, with the dates thereof.

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.

[Based on 4,788 returns, viz.: 3,440 from Employers or their Associations; 1,246 from Trade Unions, and 102 from other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in July was about the same as in June.

As compared with a year ago, employment in the majority of trades showed some improvement, especially in the metal, cotton, and woollen trades. In the building and jute trades there has been some decline.

In the 271 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 576,472, making returns, 29,845 (or 5.2 per cent.)

were reported as unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 5.2 per cent. at the end of June and 6.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1904.

Employment in various Industries.—*Building Trades.*—Employment continued dull and showed little change compared with a month ago. It was worse than a year ago.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry in July, making due allowance for holidays, showed a slight decline as compared with both a month and a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment was good, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. At the 117 mines and open works covered by the returns received from employers the average weekly number of days worked during the four weeks ended July 22nd was 5.72, as compared with 5.62* in the previous month, and 5.73 in July, 1904.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment in this industry during July showed no change as compared with June, and was considerably better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that 322 furnaces, employing about 23,000 workpeople, were in blast at the end of July—the same number as in June, and 21 more than in July, 1904.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment at iron and steel works continued good, and showed some improvement on a month ago, while it was much better than a year ago. Returns relating to 194 works, employing 88,269 workpeople, showed that the volume of employment in the week ended July 22nd, 1905, was 1.0 per cent. greater than a month ago, and 9.8 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Tinplate Manufacture.—Thirteen mills were closed for repairs at the end of July, but otherwise employment remained much the same as at the end of June. There were still 50 more mills in operation than at the corresponding period a year ago.

Engineering Trade.—Employment generally again improved, and was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July, 1905, was 4.8, as compared with 5.1 at the end of June, and 6.7 at the end of July, 1904.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment on the whole showed a slight improvement in July, and continued to be better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 11.7, as compared with 12.9 at the end of July, 1904.

Cotton Trade.—Employment continued very brisk, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 127,133 workpeople in the last full week in July showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the last week in June, and an increase of 13.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

* Reduced by 0.24 of a day on account of Whitsuntide holidays.

Woollen Trade.—Employment continued good and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 16,349 workpeople during the last full week in July, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the last week in June, and an increase of 9.5 per cent. compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment was quiet, and rather worse than a month ago; it still continues, however, to be better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 36,749 workpeople during the last full week in July showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the last week in June, and an increase of 2.8 per cent. compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

Flax (Linen) Trade.—Employment continued fair generally, showing little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 42,531 workpeople at the end of July showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the end of June, 1905, and an increase of 0.3 per cent. compared with the end of July, 1904.

Jute Trade.—Employment in this industry remained moderate, and worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 19,200 workpeople in the last week of July showed no change in the total wages paid as compared with June, and a decrease of 4.5 per cent. compared with July, 1904.

Silk Trade.—Employment in this industry showed a slight falling off compared with a month ago, but was rather better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 10,869 workpeople showed a decline of 3.4 per cent. in the number of throwing and spinning spindles as compared with the previous month, and of 1.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; the number of power looms working showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. compared with a month ago, but an increase of 3.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment was moderate in Leicester, good in other centres, and generally better than a year ago. Firms employing 18,453 workpeople in the last full week in July showed an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the last week in June and of 6.7 per cent. compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the *bespoke* branch was quiet, showing the usual seasonal decline; it was a little better than a year ago. In the *ready-made* branch it was moderate and slightly worse than a month ago, but much better than a year ago.

Hat Trade.—In the *Silk hat* trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 13.1 per cent., compared with 11.2 per cent. at the end of June, and 12.0 per cent. a year ago. In the *Felt hat* trade, in the corresponding periods, the percentages of Trade Union members unemployed were 2.7, 2.4, and 2.0 respectively. There is a good deal of short time.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment was quiet and showed some decline as compared with June; it was better than a year ago. Returns from 471 firms, employing 62,153 workpeople, and paying £59,061 in wages on the last pay-day in July, showed a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the last pay-day in June, and an increase of 5.8 per cent. compared with the last pay-day in July, 1904.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment in July was quiet, but better than a year ago, and rather better than a month ago. The percentage of Trade Union members returned as unemployed at the end of July was 6.3, as compared with 7.2 at the end of June, and 9.5 a year ago.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment in July was moderate with printers and slack with bookbinders. On the whole, there was an improvement compared with June, and a decline compared with July, 1904. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of the month was 4.9, as compared with 5.5 in June, and 4.4 in July, 1904.

Papermaking Trade.—Employment remained fairly good at machine mills, and slack in the hand-made trade. Returns from firms employing 20,742 workpeople showed a decline of 1.4 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with June, 1905, and of 0.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1904.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment was on the whole fair. Compared with a month ago, the furnishing and brushmaking trades showed a decline, but the other trades showed little change. Compared with a year ago, there was generally an improvement. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 5.0, as compared with 4.6 at the end of June, 1905, and 5.7 at the end of July, 1904.

Glass and Pottery Trades.—Employment in the *Glass* trades was quiet, but rather better than a year ago. In the *Pottery* trades it continued slack, with much short time; in the *Brick and Tile* trades it was moderate.

Agricultural Labourers were generally in regular employment. The hay harvest and turnip hoeing provided work for day labourers, and the supply of this class of men was, on the whole, equal to the demand.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—At the various ports from which returns were received employment was moderate, and about the same as a month ago. Compared with a year ago, employment showed a decline.

Trade Disputes.—Seventeen new disputes began in July, compared with 18 in June, and 15 in July, 1904. The total number of workpeople affected by disputes, which began or were in progress during July, 1905, was 18,155, or 6,300 more than in June, 1905, and 1,833 more than in July, 1904. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 275,900 working days, or 93,200 more than in June, 1905, and 13,100 more than in July, 1904. Definite results were reported during July in the case of 16 disputes, new and old, affecting 8,467 persons. Of these disputes, 6 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 5 in favour of the employers, and 5 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The net effect of all the changes in rates of wages reported in July was an increase in wages of nearly £4,600 per week. The changes affected over 183,300 workpeople, of whom about 137,300 received advances, while over 46,000 sustained decreases. The changes of the previous month affected about 12,700 workpeople, the net result being a decrease of over £70 per week. During July, 1904, the number of workpeople affected was nearly 5,300, and the net result a decrease of about £130 per week.

The principal changes reported were an increase affecting 125,000 cotton weavers, warpers and winders in the principal cotton manufacturing districts in England, and a decrease affecting 35,000 coal miners in Northumberland.

One change, affecting the 35,000 coal miners referred to above, was arranged by a Conciliation Board, and eleven changes, affecting over 7,500 workpeople engaged in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, in iron ore mining, and in limestone quarrying, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes affecting about 140,800 workpeople were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, three of these changes, affecting nearly 1,100 workpeople, being preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

THREATENED DISPUTE IN COTTON TRADE.

ON the invitation of the Lord Mayor of Manchester a meeting of the parties concerned in the threatened dispute in the cotton spinning trade is announced to take place on Wednesday, August 16th, at the Town Hall, Manchester.

The Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and The Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives have given notice to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, under the Brooklands Agreement, for an advance of 5 per cent. in wages, notices expiring on August 19th. On August 4th the Bolton Master Cotton Spinners' Association gave notice of a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, the notices expiring on September 6th.

RECENT CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Nottingham Lace Trade.

ON August 4th, joint application was made to the Board of Trade by the Nottingham Lace Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers for the settlement under the Conciliation Act of certain matters in dispute between the parties, on which the General Purposes Committee, representing both sides, had failed to agree.

The Board have appointed Mr. G. R. Askwith, barrister-at-law, to act as arbitrator.

Stonemasons at Birkenhead.

A joint application having been received from the Birkenhead and Wirral Building Trades Employers' Association and the Birkenhead and District Operative Masons' Society for the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with certain matters in dispute between the parties, the Board of Trade have appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, barrister-at-law, to act as arbitrator.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN ACT, 1905.

The principal provisions of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, which received the Royal assent on August 11th, are as follows:—

Organisation for London.—The Act provides for the establishment, by Order of the Local Government Board, of a local distress committee in each Metropolitan borough, consisting of members of the Borough Council and of every Board of Guardians in the borough, and of "persons experienced in the relief of distress," and also of a Central Body for the administrative county of London, consisting of members of and selected by the local distress committees, and of members of and selected by the London County Council, of co-opted members, and, if the Order so provides, of persons nominated by the Local Government Board.

The distress committees are to make themselves acquainted with the conditions of labour within their area, and, when required by the Central Body, are to "receive, inquire into, and discriminate between any applications made to them from persons unemployed." In suitable cases they may endeavour to obtain work for the applicant, or refer the case to the Central Body, but the distress committees have no power to provide or contribute towards the provision of work.

The Central Body is to superintend and co-ordinate the action of the distress committees, and to aid their efforts by establishing, taking over, or assisting labour exchanges and employment registers, and otherwise. In the case of a person referred to them by a distress committee the Central Body may (a) aid the emigration or removal to another area of that person and any of his dependants; or (b) provide, or contribute towards the provision of, temporary work in such manner as they think best calculated to put him in a position to obtain regular work or other means of supporting himself.

The cases which the distress committees may assist or refer to the Central Body, if they consider them capable of more suitable treatment than under the Poor Law, are those of persons honestly desirous of obtaining work, but temporarily unable to do so from exceptional causes over which they have no control. Applications are not to be entertained from persons who have not resided in London for twelve months (or such longer period as the Central Body may determine) immediately before their application.

The expenses of the Central Body and of the distress committees, so far as incurred with the consent of the Central Body, are to be defrayed out of a central fund supplied, (a) by voluntary contributions; and (b) by contributions made on the demand of the central body by each metropolitan borough in proportion to its rateable value. As regards (b), the contribution shall not exceed in any year the proceeds of a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £, or such higher rate, not exceeding 1d., as the Local Government Board may approve. Further, the only expenses which may be paid out of these contributions from the rates are: (i) establishment charges of the Central Body and the distress committees, including the expenses incurred in respect of labour exchanges and employment registers, and the collection of information; (ii) expenses incurred by the Central Body in aiding emigration or removal to another area; (iii) expenses incurred by the Central Body in relation to the acquisition, with the consent of the Local Government Board, of land.

The Local Government Board, upon the application of the council of any borough or district adjoining or near to London, may, by Order, extend the above provisions to that borough or district as if it were a Metropolitan borough, and were in the administrative county of London, with such other modifications and adaptations as may appear to the Board to be necessary.

Organisation outside London.—In each Municipal borough and urban district with a population of 50,000 and over, a distress committee of the council is to be established, by Order of the Local Government Board, with duties and powers, so far as applicable, similar to those of the distress committees and Central Body in London. A similar committee may be formed in any Municipal Borough or urban district with a population between 10,000 and 50,000, if the council make application and the Local Government Board consent.

The Local Government Board, on the application of any County or Borough or District council, or Board of Guardians, or, if they think it expedient, without application, may by Order establish in any county or part of a county a Central Body and distress committees. Where a Central Body and distress committees have not been established for the whole of a county, and where a distress committee has not been established for a County Borough, the Council of the County or Borough shall constitute a special committee of its members, with power to co-opt additional members, who shall "collect information with respect to the conditions of labour within their area, by establishing, taking over, or assisting labour exchanges and employment registers, and in such other manner as they think fit," and shall supply such information when required.

The provision of temporary work or other assistance under this Act is not to disentitle the person so assisted to be registered or to vote as a parliamentary, county, or parochial elector, or as a burgess.

General.—The Local Government Board may make regulations providing, among other things, for authorising the establishment, with the Board's consent, of farm colonies by a Central Body, and the provision, with the like consent, by such a body of temporary accommodation for persons for whom work upon the land is provided; and for authorising and regulating the acquisition by a Central Body of land by agreement for the purposes of the Act.

It is provided that the Act, which applies to the whole of the United Kingdom, shall remain in force for three years.

PUBLIC RELIEF TO THE AGED, INFIRM, AND INCURABLE IN FRANCE.

New Law.*

The only classes of indigent persons, in respect of whom there has hitherto existed a universal obligation on the part of public Authorities in France to provide relief, are the sick, the insane, and orphan or foundling children; although, in actual practice, relief out of public funds has also been provided for other classes, including the able-bodied and the aged and infirm poor.

Presidential sanction was given on July 14th to a new law, the object of which is to secure the right of any necessitous French citizen, who is unable to support himself by work, and is either (a) over 70 years of age, or (b) afflicted with some infirmity or disease recognised as incurable, to public relief from the Commune in which he has a legal settlement. Settlement is, as a rule, acquired by a five years' residence; in default of such settlement, the charge for relief becomes the liability of either the Department (County), or, in the last resort, the State.

The general organisation of the new system of relief is in the hands of the Departmental (County) Councils. Persons desirous of obtaining the relief are required to apply to the Relief Committee (Bureau d'Assistance) of their Commune, which, at the beginning of each year, prepares a list of persons whose applications are approved by it. This list must be approved by the Municipal Council, which also fixes the rate of the relief allowance, but it may, on appeal, be revised by a local commission, consisting of the Sub-Prefect, members of certain local and Departmental bodies (including the Relief Committee), a Justice of the Peace, and a delegate of any friendly societies existing in the locality.

Relief, where possible, is to be granted by way of monthly allowance to the aged, infirm, and incurable, in their own homes or, subject to approval, to persons with whom they may be living. The relief will be usually in money, but may be wholly or partly in kind if the Council of the Relief Committee think this preferable in any given case. The minimum monthly allowance is 4s., and the maximum, as a rule, is 16s., though more may be granted in exceptional circumstances. The rate of the monthly relief fixed for any Commune by the Municipal Council must be approved by both the Departmental (County) Council, and the Ministry of the Interior. When a person, who has established a claim to relief, is possessed of a private income, his rate of relief will, as a rule, be reduced by the amount of such income. This does not, however, apply to the proceeds of savings, and in particular to a friendly society pension of less than £2 8s. per annum, or of less than £4 16s. in the case of persons who can show that they have reared three children up to the age of 16. Where in such cases the private means exceed the limits of £2 8s. or £4 16s. respectively, only the half of the excess will be deducted from the pension allowable, the limit allowed for the total income of the recipient of relief, plus the allowance granted under this law, being £19 5s.

Instead of being granted an allowance, the applicant may be placed in an almshouse, or public home, belonging to the Commune, or Department. The charge for the maintenance is fixed by the Departmental authority.

No new tax is imposed to meet the cost of the new relief. The expenses are to be met out of (a) the charitable funds at the disposal of the Communal Council and the funds of the existing Relief Committees; and (b) the ordinary receipts of the Council from taxes. But the expenditure out of the Communal funds will be supplemented in case of necessity by grants from the Department, ranging from 30 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the cost of the relief so far as that cost has to be met out of the proceeds of taxes. The percentage of the grant is calculated on a fixed scale in inverse ratio to the taxable wealth of the Commune per head of population.

Further, in the event of the number relieved in any Commune exceeding 10 per 1,000 of its population, the State undertakes to make a direct grant to the Commune of from 10 to 20 per cent. of the cost of the relief granted (so far as such cost is met out of taxes levied under

* Journal Officiel, No. 190 of 1905.

existing laws) for each person relieved above the number of 10 per 1,000.

The proportion of the cost of the new relief falling on the Departments, including the grants to the Communes, will be met out of the proceeds of taxes, which they are already (under existing laws) entitled to levy, plus a contribution from the State ranging from 50 to 95 per cent. of the cost, calculated on a similar plan to that adopted for the Communal grants. The new law is to take effect from January 1st, 1907.

LABOUR DISPUTES AND CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN 1904.*

In the February number of this GAZETTE preliminary figures relating to the labour disputes in the United Kingdom in 1904 were given in considerable detail. The final figures for the year have just been published in a volume, which also contains a full account of the work done by the various agencies engaged in settling disputes.

Strikes and Lock-Outs.

The year 1904 was singularly free from industrial stoppages. The numbers of disputes, of workpeople affected, and of working days lost were the smallest on record.

The 354 disputes recorded in 1904 involved about 87,000 workpeople, or under 1 per cent. of the industrial population of the United Kingdom, exclusive of agricultural labourers and seamen. The disputes, new and old, in progress during the year resulted in the loss of about 1,450,000 working days, of which rather more than two-fifths was accounted for by disputes in the mining and quarrying industries. This amount of working time lost, if spread over the whole industrial population, is equal to about one-seventh of a day per head during the year.

In the five years 1899-1903 the average annual number of disputes was 568, the average number of workpeople affected was 184,000, and the average duration in working days was 3,125,000. In the five years 1894-1898 the corresponding average for number of disputes was 835, for number of workpeople affected 254,000, and for duration of disputes 8,927,000 days.

Among the causes of disputes in 1904, questions of remuneration were, as usual, by far the most important. The numbers of persons affected by disputes over working arrangements, and also over refusals to work with non-union men and other questions of trade unionism showed a considerable decrease, as compared with the previous year.

The results of the disputes of the year were, on the whole, distinctly in favour of the employers.

As might be expected, most of the disputes were ultimately settled by direct negotiation between the parties concerned or their representatives, the principal agencies for arbitration and conciliation being concerned mainly with the prevention rather than the settlement of strikes and lock-outs.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

The number of disputes involving stoppage of work which were settled by arbitration and conciliation was 27, affecting 7,455 workpeople. The workpeople involved in stoppages settled by arbitration formed 4.6 per cent. of the total number affected by the disputes of the year, while the proportion involved in disputes arranged by conciliation was 4.0 per cent.

Much more numerous, however, were the questions, not involving stoppage of work, settled by arbitration and conciliation, the majority of the settlements being effected by permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The total number of cases known to have been considered by 62 permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1904 was 1,418, as compared with 1,633 cases considered by 73 Boards in the previous year. Of the 1,418 cases considered in the year under review, 748 were reported to have been withdrawn, referred

* Strikes and Lock-outs and Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in 1904. Cd. 2631. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 7d.

back, or settled independently of the Boards, and 55 as still under consideration at the end of the year. The remaining 615 cases were settled, 400 by the Boards or Committees and 215 by arbitrators or umpires appointed by them. Of these cases only 10 involved a stoppage of work, 4 being in the coal mining industry, 2 in iron and steel trades, and 1 each in the shipbuilding, dyeing, boot and shoe making, and baking trades.

The cases dealt with vary very greatly in importance. For example, one case settled by the Conciliation Board for the Coal Trade of the Federated Districts of England and Wales affected 230,000 workpeople, and the reductions in wages arranged by the Coal Trade Board for the County of Durham affected 107,500 workpeople. On the other hand, the 295 cases settled by the Durham Joint Committees affected in most instances very few workpeople.

In the following Table the particulars of the work done in 1904 are shown for each group of trades:—

Trade.	Number of Boards which		Number of Cases	
	Considered Cases.	Settled Cases.	Considered.	Settled.
Trade Boards:—				
Building	13	9	29	13
Mining and Quarrying	11	10	1,089	399
Iron and Steel Manufacture	5	5	37	30
Engineering & Shipbuilding	11	10	91	69
Other Metal Trades... ..	3	3	27	24
Textile Trades	1	1	8	4
Boot and Shoe	10	8	84	36
Tailoring	2	2	4	4
Transport	3	3	24	22
Other Trades... ..	1	1	20	9
Total Trade Boards	60	52	1,413	610
General Boards... ..	1	1	1	1
District Boards... ..	1	1	4	4
Grand Total	62	54	1,418	615

It will be seen that the mining and quarrying group accounts for nearly two-thirds of the cases settled during the year, while more than one-half of the remainder were disposed of by the Boards in the various metal trades. The Boards not connected with any particular trade disposed of only five cases during the year.

The Conciliation Boards in the coal trade which control the general level of wages are entirely distinct from the local joint committees. The latter are concerned with questions arising at individual pits, many of the cases relating to the adjustment of prices for particular work affecting only a few men. The Northumberland and Durham joint committees contributed between them 366 cases, or more than one-half of the total number known to have been settled by permanent Conciliation Boards.

The Boards in the engineering and shipbuilding trades contributed 69 cases to the total number settled. The majority of these cases related to the demarcation of work between different trades in this group, nine permanent Boards dealing with questions of this nature being in existence.

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.

There is a good demand during the next few weeks only for farm labourers. The Reports to the Dominion Labour Department for the month of June are as follows:—The agricultural industry was very busy in all branches, and it was estimated that many thousands of men would be required to harvest the crops. The lumbering and the saw mill industry was very busy, both in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, and in British Columbia. The Nova Scotia collieries were very busy, as well as those at the Crow's Nest Pass in British Columbia. At Nanaimo, however, in British Columbia, large reductions in the staffs were effected. Large

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

numbers of men were employed on railway construction. In the manufacturing industries employees throughout Canada, had, on the whole a very busy month, but some exceptions are noted below. In the building trades carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, masons, stonemasons and builders' labourers were generally very busy. In the metal trades, iron moulders and iron workers, machinists, engineers, metal polishers and brass finishers, electrical workers and linemen, bicycle makers and horse-shoers were all busy, but iron ship builders were rather slacker. Wood-working establishments (especially sash and door factories), carriage and wagon makers and coopers were busy. Printers, tailors, and unskilled labourers were also busy, but boot and shoe workers were slack. In some places, however, employment was not so readily obtained. For instance, at Winnipeg (Manitoba) the labour market was overstocked, except in the case of domestic servants, owing to the large immigration of railroad labourers the supply was much greater than the demand, and in all trades there was a large percentage of men out of work. At Brandon, work had improved, but the supply of men in the building trades was sufficient, and the number of unskilled labourers was excessive. At Calgary and Edmonton (N.W.T.) many men in the building trades and many unskilled labourers were idle. At Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo in British Columbia many hands, especially men in the building trades and unskilled labourers were out of work. Later reports state that at Montreal, the plasterers have recently struck work for higher wages, and the building trade is much interrupted in consequence. At Toronto there is a good opening for farmers, labourers, general labourers and mechanics, if they are able and willing to work. At St. John's, New Brunswick, there is no demand for miners or general labourers.

Commonwealth of Australia.

The only states of the Commonwealth which give money assistance to emigrants are Queensland and Western Australia. Residents in Queensland and Western Australia can obtain cheap passages for their relations or personal friends in this country, and Western Australia also offers passages at £9 per adult to emigrants with a little capital, and at £13 and upwards to suitable emigrants without capital. There is no special opening in any part of Australia for mechanics or male or female factory hands, unless they are specially skilled, or have means of their own, or friends on the spot. There is some demand for farm labourers, especially in Queensland and Western Australia, for men skilled in orchards or vineyards, and occasionally for miners. Both general and dairy farmers should do well after they have spent a year or more in learning local conditions, and in Western Australia they may obtain free grants of 160 acres. There is always a demand for female servants, but not for women above this class. Emigrants must not before arrival enter into any agreement to perform manual labour in the Commonwealth, otherwise they will not be allowed to land.

New Zealand.

The last reports from New Zealand show that the building trades were generally busy. The engineering trades were busy in some places, but were not doing much at Auckland, Wanganui, New Plymouth, Wellington, or Christchurch. At Auckland operative bootmakers have been busy; at Napier the rope and twine works have been very busy; at Napier, Palmerston, North, Marton, Wanganui, Greytown, Blenheim, Nelson, Timaru, &c., the clothing trade has been busy. This is a good time of the year for farmers, mechanics, and female servants to emigrate to New Zealand.

South Africa.

Cape Colony.—No one may enter Cape Colony unless he has £20 in his possession on arrival, or has secured employment beforehand. In Cape Town in the building trades the great majority of artisans are unable to obtain more than casual employment; the engineering trade is

in a depressed condition and the number of men employed has been gradually decreasing. The number of men employed in roadmaking is decreasing rapidly; the sheet-metal working trade has much fallen off, particularly in the manufacture of galvanised iron goods; tobacco manufacture, and the harness-making, tent and sail-making and drapery trades are dull; boot-making is very dull. In the neighbouring districts of Wynberg and Simonstown the drainage works and railway construction employ a great many hands, and the labour market has been fairly satisfactory. At East London the supply of labour in the building and engineering trades exceeds the demand; many clerks and salesmen are unemployed. At Port Elizabeth in all branches of trade the supply of mechanics and unskilled labourers much exceeds the demand. There is no demand for labour at Queen's Town, Somerset East, Mafeking and other places. There is a slight improvement at Cradock, Kimberley, King William's Town and Oudtshoorn.

Natal.—Labour is plentiful, and persons are advised not to go to Natal on the chance of getting work. Three months' notice of a reduction in wages of 1s. a day has been given to carpenters, joiners, and bricklayers at Durban. The wages of bricklayers and carpenters at Maritzburg have been reduced to 13s. a day.

Transvaal.—No one may enter the Transvaal without a permit. The building trade has been fairly brisk, but labour is plentiful in this, as well as in other trades. There is no opening in country districts for persons without capital. Female servants may obtain assisted passages through the South African Colonisation Society, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Orange River Colony.—No one may enter the Colony without a permit. There is considerable depression both in town and country, and there is no demand for the ordinary emigrant without means of his own. Female servants may obtain assisted passages through the S. A. Colonisation Society above mentioned, and then persons with friends in the Colony can obtain reduced passages through them.

LABOUR ABROAD.
FRANCE.*

Employment in June.—In the building trades employment had almost recovered its normal level. In the metal trades it showed further improvement. In the textile trades employment remained moderate in the north and in Normandy, somewhat scarce in the departments of Ardennes and Aisne as well as in the Roanne district, and satisfactory in the Vosges, and in most of the western and south-western districts. Silk operatives in the St. Etienne and Lyons districts were not very well employed, with the exception of hand-loom weavers in the suburbs of the latter town. Employment continued satisfactory in the garment-making trades, and moderate in the leather tanning and dressing trades and in boot and shoe-making and hat-making. The slight decline reported last month in the printing and book-binding trades was not maintained. For agricultural labourers employment showed scarcely any improvement in the south, where the only work carried on was that absolutely necessary for keeping the vines in a healthy condition.

Out of 169,342 members of 913 Trade Unions (not including those of miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments), 14,969, or 8.8 per cent., were out of work on June 15th, as compared with 9.5 per cent. in the previous month, and with 10.0 per cent. in June, 1904.

Coal Mining in June.—The average number of days worked per week by miners employed underground during June was 5.44, as compared with 5.88 in the previous month, and with 5.63 in June, 1904. Taking surface and underground workers together, 0.60 per cent. worked full time (6 days and over per week), and 95.16 per cent. from 5 to 6 days per week; the corresponding percentages in the previous month were 74.6 and 22.5,

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

while in June, 1904, they were 39.60 and 52.80. The above figures were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to over 145,000 workpeople, or more than three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines.

Labour Disputes in June.—Sixty-seven disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in June, as compared with 80 in the previous month, and with 86 in June, 1904. The number of participants in 61 of the new disputes was 8,157, as compared with 14,116 in 74 disputes in the previous month, and with 14,880 who took part in the disputes of June, 1904. Eleven of the disputes occurred in the building trades, 3 in mining, 9 in the metal trades, 8 in the textile trades, 10 in the transport trades, 6 in the glass and chemical trades, 4 in the printing and paper trades, 3 in the food and tobacco trades, 10 in the hide and leather trades, and 3 in trades not included within any of these groups.

Fifty-four disputes came to an end in June; of these 14 terminated in favour of the workpeople, and 17 in favour of the employers, while 23 were compromised.

GERMANY.

Employment in June.—The normal movement of the labour market was much influenced in June by extensive strikes and lock-outs in various industries, but otherwise there was no change in the general situation. In the building trades the situation was favourable on the whole, although labour conditions were disturbed by numerous disputes. There was a general improvement in coal-mining, and with a few exceptions employment was again brisk in the metal, engineering and electrical trades. The textile trades, although considerably disturbed by fluctuations in the price of raw material, were on the whole busy, as were also the chemical trades.

The demand for agricultural labour for the hay harvest, the migration of labour to the holiday and watering places, and the end of the busy season in the clothing and the printing trades were, as usual, prominent factors in the general state of the labour market in June.

Returns relating to the state of employment during the second quarter of 1905 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 845,218, as compared with a membership of 782,029 in the Unions which reported at the end of March, and 547,525 in the Unions which reported at the end of June, 1904. Of the total membership of the branches reporting in June last, 12,937, or 1.6 per cent., were unemployed on the last day of the month, the same percentage as at the end of March, the corresponding percentage for a year ago being 1.9. The number and percentage of members unemployed in each of the five principal Unions for which the figures are available for each of the three periods compared were as follows:—

	Metal Workers (Head-quarters, Stuttgart).	Engineers and Metal Workers (Head-quarters, Berlin).	Printers (Head-quarters, Berlin).	Commercial & Transport Employees (Head-quarters, Berlin).	Wood-workers (Head-quarters, Stuttgart).	Total of five Federations.
Total Membership.						
June, 1905	212,755	47,355	40,060	44,963	114,160	459,293
Mar., 1905	205,507	46,223	39,074	42,654	108,591	442,049
June, 1904	160,141	42,921	34,794	34,564	92,198	364,618
Membership Unemployed.†						
June, 1905	2,670	233	2,266	370	1,501	7,040
Mar., 1905	2,827	300	674	422	1,730	5,953
June, 1904	2,489	358	2,378	401	768	6,394
Percentage Unemployed.†						
June, 1905	1.3	0.5	5.7	0.8	1.3	1.5
Mar., 1905	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.4
June, 1904	1.6	0.9	6.8	1.2	1.2	1.9

* Reichs-Arbeitsblatt. (Journal of the German Labour Department).
† i.e., in branches for which the numbers employed were returned.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT
IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
IN JULY.

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on Returns from the Trade Correspondent, from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades continued dull and showed little change compared with a month ago. It was worse than a year ago.

Employment with carpenters continued dull, but showed a slight improvement. It was worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union carpenters and joiners was 6.5 at the end of July, as compared with 6.7 in June and 5.7 a year ago. With plumbers employment on the whole was much the same as a month ago. In England it was bad; in Scotland moderate. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union plumbers was 10.1 at the end of July, as compared with 10.2 at the end of June, and 10.5 a year ago.

The percentage unemployed among carpenters and joiners and plumbers in the principal districts, according to the returns of certain Trade Unions, is shown in the following Table:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1905.*	Percentage of Members of Unions returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentage for July, 1905, as compared with a	
		July, 1905.	June, 1905.	July, 1904.	Month ago.	Year ago.
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	6,072	7.9	8.8	6.7	−0.9	+ 1.2
Northern Counties†	6,099	8.3	8.2	8.7	+ 0.1	− 0.4
Lancashire and Cheshire	9,937	5.3	6.5	4.9	− 1.2	+ 0.4
Yorkshire	5,059	8.4	7.2	4.8	+ 1.2	+ 3.6
East Midlands	2,984	5.6	4.9	3.6	+ 0.7	+ 2.0
West Midlands	4,428	5.3	6.7	3.8	− 1.4	+ 1.5
Eastern Counties	1,059	9.0	5.2	5.5	+ 3.8	+ 3.5
S. and S.W. Counties	5,868	6.0	6.4	4.5	− 0.4	+ 1.5
Wales and Monmouth	1,894	4.7	4.8	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Other Districts	639	3.9	5.4	2.1	− 1.5	+ 1.8
SCOTLAND	3,160	6.9	4.9	7.7	+ 2.0	− 0.8
IRELAND	4,421	5.0	6.4	6.2	− 1.4	− 1.2
UNITED KINGDOM	57,211	6.5	6.7	5.7	− 0.2	+ 0.8
PLUMBERS.†						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	881	11.1	11.7	11.5	− 0.6	− 0.4
Northern Counties†	1,622	7.9	8.8	10.0	− 0.9	− 2.1
Lancashire and Cheshire	2,565	10.0	10.6	10.9	− 0.6	− 0.9
Yorkshire	1,126	11.9	10.9	11.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.6
East Midlands	635	9.0	8.7	8.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
West Midlands	450	10.0	9.0	7.9	+ 1.0	+ 2.1
Eastern Counties	108	9.3	9.3	4.6	...	+ 4.7
S. and S.W. Counties	493	10.8	9.4	8.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.7
Wales and Monmouth	294	12.6	12.2	5.9	+ 0.4	+ 6.7
Other Districts	46	4.3	6.1	13.3	− 1.8	− 9.0
SCOTLAND	930	11.3	9.0	12.7	+ 2.3	− 1.4
IRELAND	653	10.6	12.2	11.6	− 1.6	− 1.0
UNITED KINGDOM	9,803	10.1	10.2	10.5	− 0.1	− 0.4

With bricklayers, masons and plasterers employment generally was dull and worse than a year ago. With slaters it was much the same as a month ago, being bad in England, but fairly good in Scotland. It was worse than a year ago in England, but rather better in Scotland. Employment with painters was slack and worse than a year ago. With builders' labourers it was dull on the whole.

Returns received from 62 Employers' Associations show that employment was dull in most districts and worse than a year ago.

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources as to the state of employment in the various districts:—

London.—Employment, though still slack, was better than a month ago. It was, however, worse than a year ago. Returns received by the Trade Correspondent from 56 employers show that in the last week of July they

* Exclusive of superannuated members. † Including Middlesbrough.
† Revised figures for July, 1904.

paid wages to 11,091 workpeople of all classes, as compared with 10,899 in June, and 13,065 in July, 1904.

Northern Counties.—In the Newcastle and Sunderland districts employment was affected by disputes. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment generally was only moderate, and showed little change on the whole compared with a month ago.

Lancashire.—At Liverpool and Manchester employment continued dull. At Bolton it was fairly active, and better than a month ago. At Oldham it was moderate. At Blackburn employment on the whole was moderate, and about the same as a month ago.

Yorkshire.—Employment generally was slack, and showed no improvement as compared with a month ago.

Midlands.—Employment generally was dull, and much the same as a month ago. At Birmingham, however, a slight improvement as compared with a month ago was reported by the carpenters and joiners and plasterers, as also by the plumbers and plasterers at Leicester. At Coventry, Walsall and Burslem, employment was fair.

Eastern Counties.—Employment generally continued slack, and was slightly worse than a month ago.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Employment continued dull generally, and there was a further falling off in certain branches.

Wales and Monmouthshire.—Little change was reported compared with a month ago, and employment generally continued slack.

Scotland.—In Glasgow employment generally was quiet, but a little better than a month ago. In Edinburgh employment has shown some improvement since the termination of the joiners' dispute. In Dundee and Aberdeen employment was dull; the improvement with joiners noted last month has not been maintained.

Ireland.—In Dublin the improvement referred to last month has been maintained, and employment was moderate. In Belfast employment was moderate on the whole. In Cork it was much the same as a month ago.

COAL MINING.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry in July, when allowance has been made for holidays, showed a slight decline both as compared with the previous month and with July, 1904.

Returns relating to 1,344 pits, employing 545,316 workpeople, show the average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended July 22nd, 1905, was 4.63, as compared with 4.61 days in the four weeks ended June 24th and 4.79 in July 1904. The average weekly number of days worked was affected by holidays to the extent of .16 days in July, 1905, .39 days in June, 1905 and .13 days in July, 1905. In two districts, South Wales and Warwickshire, employment was also affected by disputes.

Of the 545,316 workpeople covered by the returns, 266,059 (or 48.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 days or more during the four weeks ended 22nd July, and of these, 148,186 (or 27.2 per cent.) worked 22 days or more.

As compared with a month ago, an improvement is shown in eight districts, but in all except two of these (North Wales, and Nottingham and Leicester) the improvement was slight. Of the districts showing a decline, those showing the most falling off were the Scottish districts and the Warwickshire, Worcester and Shropshire district.

As compared with a year ago, the principal improvements were shown in North Wales and Cumberland; the decline in employment was most noticeable in Northumberland, South Wales, Staffordshire, and in Warwick, Worcester, and Salop. In these last four counties it amounted to nearly half a day per week.

In the following Table the average time worked by the pits is shown for the three periods specified:—

Table showing employment statistics for various districts in England & Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, including columns for No. of Workpeople employed and Average No. of Days worked per week.

The following is a summary of the reports from all sources as to employment in the various districts:—

In Northumberland employment remained fair, but showed some decline as compared with a year ago. In collieries producing an inferior class of coal considerable short time was worked.

In Cumberland employment continued moderate, but was better than in July, 1904.

In South Yorkshire employment improved somewhat, but in West Yorkshire it was dull. In the Sheffield, Rotherham, and Barnsley district a number of surface-men are out of work owing to disputes between the miners and coal owners.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained moderate and worse generally than a month and a year ago. In the Burnley district, however, it was fairly good.

In Derbyshire it was bad in the house coal pits and moderate in the steam, manufacturing and coking coal pits. In Nottinghamshire employment improved somewhat, but in Leicestershire it declined and was bad on the whole.

In Staffordshire employment was dull generally and in the Cannock Chase district less than 2 days per week were worked. In Warwickshire and Worcestershire it continued to decline; in Shropshire it was fair.

Employment was slack in the Bristol district and dull in the Radstock district. In the Forest of Dean full time was worked in the steam coal pits, but in the house coal pits only about 2 days per week were worked.

In North Wales employment improved somewhat as compared both with a month and a year ago. It was moderate on the whole.

In South Wales employment was fair and, when allowance has been made for time lost through disputes and holidays, was better than a month and a year ago. In the anthracite collieries an average of 4.96 days per week were worked, in the other collieries of West Glamorgan 5.53 days, and in the rest of South Wales 5.27 days.

In West Scotland employment continued moderate generally and was affected by holidays in the second fortnight of the period. In Ayrshire employment was bad.

In Mid and East Lothian employment declined somewhat during the month: in West Lothian it was dull and a considerable amount of short time has been worked.

In Fifeshire employment remained moderate; in Clackmannanshire it was bad.

The Exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in July, 1905, amounted to 4,298,967 tons, as compared with 3,829,293 tons in June, 1905, and 4,191,599 tons in July, 1904.

* The average number of days worked was affected by holidays.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

(Based on information from Employers, Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in July was good in iron mines, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. In shale mines employment was also good, but not so good as a month ago, though rather better than a year ago.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—Employment continued good. During the four weeks ended July 22nd, the average weekly number of days worked by the 117 mines and open works covered by the returns received from employers was 5.72, as compared with 5.73 in July, 1904.

The following Table summarises the returns received:—

Table summarizing returns received for Iron Mining, showing districts, number of mines, average number of days worked, and increase/decrease in employment.

Of the 15,126 workpeople covered by the returns 13,761, or 91.0 per cent., were employed in mines working twenty-two or more days during the four weeks ended July 22nd, as compared with 91.1 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—Employment continued good. Returns received relating to 27 mines show that in July 2,885 men were employed, as compared with 2,846 a month ago, and 2,831 a year ago. The average weekly number of days worked by the mines in the four weeks ended July 22nd was 5.63, as compared with 5.81 a month ago, and 5.50 a year ago.

Tin, Copper, and Lead Mining.—In tin and copper mines in Devonshire and Cornwall employment was fair, except in the Liskeard and Calstock districts, where it was quiet. In lead mines it was good in North Wales.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was slack on the whole, but in the Festiniog district it was reported as fair.

Granite.—Employment continued fair on the whole in Aberdeenshire and was good in North Wales. In Leicestershire employment was fair. It was fair at Gunnislake, but bad elsewhere in Devon and Cornwall.

Limestone.—Employment continued fair in Weardale and North Wales, quiet in the Plymouth district, and moderate in the Buxton district. In Cumberland it was reported as slack.

Other Stone.—Employment at bath-stone quarries in the Bristol district showed a further decline, one-third of the men being reported as working short time. Employment continued good in the Clew Hill road-material quarries and fair in the North Wales sandstone quarries.

It also continued fairly good at Normanton, and moderate at Barnsley. With chert quarrymen in Derbyshire employment was dull; in the grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district it was moderate. In Forfarshire employment was bad.

Settmaking.—Employment was fair on the whole in Aberdeenshire, and it continued good in the Airdrie and Edinburgh districts, some overtime being reported in the Airdrie district. It was fair in North Wales except at Llanfair, where it was dull. Employment continued good in the Clew Hill district, and fair in Leicestershire, but it was still bad in the Rowley Regis district. In the Belfast district employment was good.

China Clay.—Employment remained steady at Lee Moor and St. Austell.

* This column is affected by Whitsuntide holidays, to the extent of 24 of a day in the aggregate. † Revised figures.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on Returns from Employers and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during July showed no change as compared with the preceding month, and was considerably better than in July, 1904.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters show that one furnace in Cleveland, one in Lancashire and one in Staffordshire were re-lit, while two in Cumberland and one in Lanarkshire were damped down or blown out. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of July was 322, the same number as at the end of June and 21 more than in July, 1904.

The following Table shows by districts the number of furnaces in blast at the works included in the returns in the three periods specified:—

Table showing the number of furnaces in blast at the end of July 1905, June 1905, and July 1904, broken down by district.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on Returns received direct from Employers, through the Trade Correspondent, and on those from Trade Unions and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued good, showing improvement on last month and on July, 1904, both in the numbers employed and in the average number of shifts worked. The total volume of employment (i.e., numbers employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) at 194 iron and steel works from which Returns were received was 1.0 per cent. greater during the week ended July 22nd, 1905, than during the week ended June 24th last, and 9.8 per cent. greater than a year ago.

The aggregate number of shifts worked during the week by all the workpeople included in the returns was approximately 478,900, as compared with 474,300 last month, and 436,300 a year ago.

The following Table classifies the workpeople according to the number of shifts worked:—

Table classifying workpeople according to the number of shifts worked, showing percentages for different shift categories.

Analysis by Departments.

From the next Table it will be seen that, compared with a month ago, the greatest variations in the numbers employed were an increase of 517 (4.9 per cent.) in Founding, and a decrease of 292 (8.2 per cent.) in Forging. Compared with a year ago, there were increases in every department, the greatest being 1869 (6.9 per cent.) in Rolling Mills, 1,424 (9.4 per cent.) mechanics and general labourers, and 1,054 (13.9 per cent.) in "Other Departments."

Compared with a month ago, the only decreases in the average number of shifts worked per man per week were slight declines at Crucible Furnaces and Rolling Mills. The greatest increase was 0.21 of a shift in the Bessemer Converting Departments. Compared with a year ago, with the exception of a slight decrease in Puddling Forges, there were increases in all departments, the greatest being 0.65 of a shift in crucible furnaces, and 0.40 of a shift in the Bessemer Converting Departments.

Table showing the number of workpeople employed and the average number of shifts worked per man in week ended July 22nd, 24th, and 23rd, 1905, and July 23rd, 24th, and 23rd, 1904, broken down by department.

Analysis by Districts.

The number of workpeople employed, and the average weekly number of shifts worked are shown by districts below:—

Table showing the number of workpeople employed and the average number of shifts worked per man in week ended July 22nd, 24th, and 23rd, 1905, and July 23rd, 24th, and 23rd, 1904, broken down by district.

From the above Table it will be seen that the only districts in which the number employed was less than in the preceding month were Sheffield and Rotherham, and Northumberland and Durham, which showed declines of 246 (1.5 per cent.) and 81 (0.7 per cent.) respectively in the number of workpeople employed. The greatest increase took place in Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire (198, or 1.7 per cent.).

Compared with a year ago, no district showed a decrease, and the largest increases were 1,463 (9.8 per cent.) in the Sheffield and Rotherham district, and 812 (13.5 per cent.) in the Cleveland district.

The greatest increase on a month ago in the average number of shifts worked per man per week was 0.33 of a shift in the Cleveland district, while the greatest decrease was 0.16 of a shift in Wales and Monmouth. Compared with a year ago, the only decrease was 0.04 of a shift in "Leeds, Hull, and other Yorkshire Towns." and the greatest increases were 0.43 of a shift in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and 0.25 of a shift in Cleveland.

The following is a summary of reports received from Local Correspondents in various districts relating to employment during July:—

Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland.—Employment with steel smelters was good generally; with forge and hammermen it was fair. Iron and steel workers at West Hartlepool reported employment as brisk, steel workers at Stockton as fair, at Wolsingham as bad. Workers at rail and plate mills were well employed. At metal expansion works and pipe foundries employment continued brisk, at general foundries it was fair, and at chair foundries moderate.

South Yorkshire.—There was a decided improvement in the heavy iron and steel trades at the larger works in Sheffield. Makers of tool steel were fairly well employed. Iron workers at Rotherham and Masbro' were also fairly well employed. In the Rotherham and Parkgate district steel workers continued well employed, but makers of railway springs, tyres and axles reported employment as only moderate. Steel workers at Leeds were not so well employed as a month ago, only three days per week being worked in the latter half of the month.

Lancashire.—Employment showed a further slight improvement.

Midlands.—In South Staffordshire the improvement in employment with steel smelters reported in June was maintained, but in mills and forges employment fell off slightly. Employment at Smethwick and West Bromwich was fair. With steel smelters at Hanley it was very brisk. In Shropshire iron workers were fairly well employed, and steel workers were in full work. In Derbyshire employment was moderate; at Scunthorpe and Frodingham it continued good.

Wales and Monmouthshire.—Steel smelters continued to be fairly well employed, and at Brymbo employment with steel workers was good, but at Tredegar short time prevailed.

Glasgow and West of Scotland.—With steel smelters employment continued good on the whole.

TINPLATE WORKS.

(Based on Returns from Employers and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry during July fell off somewhat as compared with June, owing to the closing temporarily of a number of mills for repairs, but it was considerably better than in the corresponding month of last year. The demand for and supply of labour continued about equal.

At the end of July 404 mills were at work, a decrease of 13 as compared with the preceding month, but 50 more than a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the 404 mills is estimated at about 20,200.

The following Table shows the number of mills at the works which were giving employment, full or partial, at each of the three periods:—

	No. of Works open.	No. of Mills in such Works.		
		Working.	Not Working.	Total.
Works giving full employment ...	64	347	—	347
Works giving partial employment ...	12	57	20	77
Total at end of July, 1905† ...	76	404	20	424
Corresponding Total for June, 1905†	78	417	22	439
Corresponding Total for July, 1904†	75	354	53	407

The Exports of tinplates and tinned sheets, and black-plates for tinning from the United Kingdom are shown in the following Table:—

	Month ended 31st July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with July		Seven Months ended 31st July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
(1) Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.						
To United States ...	Tons. 6,289	Tons. - 718	Tons. +1,610	Tons. 40,075	Tons. - 1,803	Tons. + 8,456
„ Other Countries	27,288	+ 9,302	+ 4,501	179,611	+ 24,362	+ 35,467
Total ...	33,577	+ 8,584	+ 6,111	219,686	+ 22,559	+ 43,923
(2) Black Plates for Tinning.						
United States ...	—	—	— 41	72	+ 57	— 313
„ Other Countries	5,382	+ 1,440	- 1,354	36,745	- 751	- 1,315
Total ...	5,382	+ 1,440	- 1,398	36,817	- 694	- 1,628

* Revised figures.

† It will be understood that, in addition to the works returned as giving full or partial employment, a certain number of tinplate works were wholly idle at each of the dates to which the returns relate.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Employers' Associations, Trade Unions and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally again improved, and was better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 144,789 members of Trade Unions show that 6,915 (or 4·8 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 5·1 per cent. in June, and 6·7 per cent. in July, 1904.

The percentages for the various districts are shown in detail in the following Table:—

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1905, included in the returns.*	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unemployed for July, 1905, as compared with a	
		July, 1905.	June, 1905.	July, 1904.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast ...	14,477	5·4	5·6	6·1	- 0·2	- 0·7
Manchester and Liverpool District	17,827	4·8	5·4	7·5	- 0·6	- 2·7
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	11,569	3·2	4·2	10·7	- 1·0	- 7·5
West Riding Towns ...	11,655	5·1	6·6	8·4	- 1·5	- 3·3
Hull and Lincolnshire District	3,546	3·1	2·5	5·2	+ 0·6	- 2·1
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	6,349	3·4	3·6	5·6	- 0·2	- 2·2
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	3,989	6·3	5·9	6·9	+ 0·4	- 0·6
London and Neighbouring District	12,493	4·0	4·0	4·3	...	- 0·3
South Coast ...	3,972	5·7	4·9	1·7	+ 0·8	+ 4·0
South Wales and Bristol District	6,547	4·7	4·0	4·3	+ 0·7	+ 0·4
Glasgow and District ...	12,793	9·4	9·4	10·1	...	- 0·7
East of Scotland ...	3,691	8·4	8·5	11·2	- 0·1	- 2·8
Belfast and Dublin ...	3,441	5·3	6·4	7·2	- 1·1	- 1·9
Other Districts ...	5,505	2·6	4·0	5·4	- 1·4	- 2·8
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which district figures are not available)	144,789	4·8	5·1	6·7	- 0·3	- 1·9

As compared with a month ago, most districts showed some improvement, which was greatest in the West Riding towns, Belfast and Dublin district, and the Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn district.

Compared with a year ago, there was a considerable decline on the South Coast and a slight one in the South Wales and Bristol district, but all other districts showed an improvement, this being greatest in the Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn, West Riding, East of Scotland, and Manchester and Liverpool districts.

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources:—

North-East Coast.—Employment with most sections was moderate. With pattern makers it was good. With engine fitters and turners in the Gateshead district it was fairly good; at Jarrow it continued bad. At Elswick employment was not quite as good as a month ago. In the lower reaches of the Tyne employment on both old and new work was better. With ironfounders it was bad at Hartlepool, good at Middlesbrough and Sunderland. With brassfinishers on the Tyne and Wear employment showed no change. Boilermakers and bridge builders reported employment moderate at Darlington; it was good at the Stockton bridge yards and moderate at Middlesbrough. With engine and firemen employment improved on Tyne and Wear; in the Tees district it continued fairly good with engine and crane-men.

Manchester and Liverpool District.—Employment on the whole was better than a month ago, and considerably better than a year ago. At Manchester and Salford employment was moderate generally, but good with pattern makers, machine workers, grinders and glazers, and core makers, and improving with ironfounders at Salford. In the Liverpool district it was dull. At Crewe employment was moderate with boiler-makers, bad with engineers; ironfounders reported short time. Employment was very good with ironfounders at Warrington, slack with boilermakers, and moderate with engineers. At Stockport, Wigan, and Chester employment was bad.

Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District.—Employment generally showed a further improvement, and was

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

much better than a year ago. Some overtime was reported. Generally employment was fair, and at Blackburn, Preston and Rochdale it was good. With pattern makers it was good at Oldham and Blackburn, fair at Bolton, and dull at Bury. Employment was very good with ironfounders, good with iron grinders and glazers, and with spindle and flyer makers. At Horwich employment was bad; at Dukinfield boilermakers reported it as improving.

West Riding Towns.—Employment on the whole showed considerable improvement, and was much better than a year ago. At Leeds employment was dull generally, but, with the exception of textile machinery, most departments were busier than a month ago. At Sheffield it was fair on the whole, and with pattern makers and iron and steel founders was good; both overtime and short time were reported. At Bradford employment was moderate, but ironfounders were slack. Employment was bad at Halifax and Keighley.

Hull and Lincolnshire District.—There was a slight falling-off, but employment was still good, and considerably better than a year ago. At Hull it was, however, bad with ironfounders, moderate with brassfounders and finishers. At Doncaster employment was bad.

West Midlands.—Employment showed little change on the previous month; it was considerably better than a year ago. Generally it was moderate. In the cycle industry employment was fairly good, but the season is now ending. With electrical engineers employment continued good at Birmingham; at Wolverhampton it improved. With ironfounders employment was moderate at Birmingham, good elsewhere. Boiler makers were slack at Smethwick.

East Midlands.—Employment on the whole showed little change as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago. In general engineering it was bad on the whole, but good at Leicester. At Nottingham it was good with cycle and motor car builders; only moderate with lace and hosiery machine builders. At Leicester it was brisk with hosiery machine builders, and fair with makers of shoe machinery. At Derby employment was fair with brassmoulders and finishers, some overtime being worked.

London and Neighbouring District.—Employment was about the same as a month and a year ago. Generally it was moderate, but at Dartford and Erith it was good. At Chatham, Rochester, Sheerness and Enfield it was bad. With pattern makers it was dull. Employment was quiet with smiths and hammermen; bad on electrical work; fair with coppermiths; dull with brassfinishers and brassfounders; and very slack with mathematical instrument makers.

South Coast.—Employment showed a further decline, and was much worse than a year ago. It was bad in the dockyard towns; quiet at Southampton and Brighton, moderate at Weymouth.

South Wales and Bristol District.—At Swindon employment was moderate, and with fitters showed some decline. In the Welsh ports and at Bristol it was slack generally. At Gloucester it was fairly good. With ironfounders it was good, except at Bristol, Cardiff and Barry.

Glasgow and District.—Employment was affected by holidays. On the whole it was moderate. At Paisley, Renfrew, Clydebank, and Kilmarnock, however, it was dull. Employment was fair with brassfinishers, iron moulders and iron, steel, and brass dressers; good with iron grinders; dull with coppermiths; quiet with boiler and pipe coverers.

East of Scotland.—Employment was much the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Edinburgh and Leith employment was dull generally, fair with iron moulders and hammermen. At Falkirk iron moulders were fairly employed, but the majority worked only five days a week; with pattern makers employment was quiet. At Dundee employment was fair, at Aberdeen moderate.

Belfast and Dublin.—At Belfast employment improved during the month; on the whole it was moderate. At Dublin it was bad generally, but fair with brassfounders; a good deal of short time was worked.

Other Districts.—At Barrow employment was moderate; with moulders and pattern makers it was good. In Norfolk there was some improvement, but employment was still bad at Norwich. It was moderate at Ipswich and Colchester, but was declining in the former town. It was bad at Hanley; moderate at Stafford, Stoke, Worcester and Lancaster; bad at York; and good at Cork.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole showed a slight improvement in July, and continued to be better than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 56,554 members had 6,613 (or 11·7 per cent.) unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 11·5 per cent. at the end of June and with 12·9 per cent. a year ago.

The July figures for the Clyde and Belfast districts were affected by local holidays to such an extent as to more than account for the slight increase (0·2) shown in the general percentage unemployed as compared with June. In most of the other important districts, an improvement was shown, this being especially the case on the Tyne and Humber.

As compared with July, 1904, seven districts show an improvement and four a decline. The Humber and Clyde districts show the most marked improvement, while, apart from the group of 'other districts,' the greatest decline is seen in the case of the South Coast district.

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1905 included in the returns.*	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage for July, 1905, as compared with a	
		July, 1905.	June, 1905.	July, 1904.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ...	9,394	9·6	12·7	12·2	- 3·1	- 2·6
Wear ...	4,993	6·4	6·5	9·1	- 0·1	- 2·7
Tees and Hartlepool ...	5,066	10·0	9·3	10·4	+ 0·7	- 0·4
Humber ...	2,559	8·4	11·9	12·5	- 3·5	- 4·1
Thames and Medway ...	4,246	10·3	13·1	8·7	- 2·8	+ 1·6
South Coast ...	3,939	9·2	10·4	5·3	- 1·2	+ 3·9
Bristol Channel Ports ...	2,645	21·1	18·5	19·4	+ 2·6	+ 1·7
Mersey ...	3,701	19·5	21·6	17·0	- 2·1	+ 2·5
Clyde ...	11,564	12·4	9·7	17·0	+ 2·7	- 4·6
Dundee, Leith, and Aberdeen ...	2,310	21·7	15·9	23·9	+ 5·8	- 2·2
Belfast ...	2,576	10·2	6·9	12·4	+ 3·3	- 2·0
Other Districts ...	3,618	9·6	9·1	5·6	+ 0·5	+ 4·0
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which district figures are not available)	56,554	11·7	11·5	12·9	+ 0·2	- 1·2

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources as regards the various districts:—

On the Tyne employment improved and was fairly good on the whole, and better than a year ago. On repair work, however, it was fair only, except at Blyth, where it was reported as bad.

On the Wear employment continued to be fairly good on new work, fair on repairs, and was better than a year ago. An improvement was reported in the case of rivetters and caulkers, and a decline with sailmakers.

In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment was fair on the whole. Slackness was reported, however, on repair work at Middlesbrough.

Employment in the Humber district was, on the whole, fairly good in the case of new work, and better than a month and a year ago. On repairs it was slack. At Beverley shipwrights were working overtime. At Grimsby employment was reported as slack.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

In the *Thames and Medway* district employment, though slack, improved slightly at private yards. In the Government yards, however, and also with barge builders and sailmakers, a falling off was reported.

Employment on the *South Coast* was bad, and worse than a year ago. In the case of yacht work at Southampton, however, it was moderate.

Bristol Channel Ports.—Employment at Bristol was reported as fairly good; in South Wales and Monmouthshire it was slack, and worse than a month ago.

On the *Mersey* employment, though slightly improved, continued bad, with short time in some yards.

Employment in the *Clyde* district, apart from the interruption caused by holidays, continued to improve and was fair generally. It was better than a year ago. Ship joiners, however, reported it as dull, and sailmakers as bad.

Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen.—Employment continued bad at Leith. At Dundee it was only moderate and showed a decline as compared with a month ago. It was fair at Aberdeen, some overtime being worked.

At *Belfast* employment was fairly good on the whole. There was a marked improvement in the case of ship joiners and cabinet makers, but with iron shipbuilders employment was slack.

Other Districts.—At Barrow employment continued to decline and was bad, except with shipwrights, who reported it as fair on new work. It continued bad at Lowestoft and Yarmouth and fair at Ipswich and Dublin. At Cork employment was good.

TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

According to Lloyd's quarterly return the gross tonnage of merchant vessels, and the tons displacement of war vessels under construction in each of the principal shipbuilding districts and at the Royal Dockyards, were as follows at the dates mentioned:—

District.	Merchant Vessels.			War Vessels.		
	June 30th, 1905.	March 31st, 1905.	June 30th, 1904.	June 31st, 1905.	March 31st, 1905.	June 30th, 1904.
	Tons Gross.	Tons Gross.	Tons Gross.	Tons Dis- placement.	Tons Dis- placement.	Tons Dis- placement.
Clyde ...	468,817	477,131	304,208	43,840	38,190	95,250
Belfast ...	208,525	197,425	168,660	...	...	...
Tyne ...	259,918	255,730	174,266	63,552	48,840	56,280
Wear ...	166,386	190,241	157,865	...	...	...
Hartlepool and Whitby ...	63,350	69,500	54,135	...	...	...
Middlesbrough and Stockton ...	88,817	76,713	84,535	...	...	...
Barrow, Maryport and Workington ...	2,580	8,590	18,650	33,150	34,590	55,600
Other Districts... Royal Dockyards ...	49,064	41,073	30,769	17,728	21,100	28,625
	...	...	119,950	119,950	125,580	125,580
Total ...	1,301,457	1,251,343	993,088	278,220	262,670	361,335

Compared with the previous quarter, there was an increase of 50,114 tons (or 4 per cent.) on the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction. Increases are shown in the principal districts, except in the Wear, Hartlepool and Whitby, and Barrow, Maryport, and Workington districts where decreases appear. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1904, there was an increase of 308,369 tons (or 31.1 per cent.). On the Clyde there was an increase of 164,609 tons (or 54.1 per cent.); and on the Tyne an increase of 85,652 tons (or 49.2 per cent.). The only decrease occurred in the Barrow district, where the tonnage dropped from 18,650 tons at the end of June, 1904, to 2,580 tons at end of June, 1905.

With regard to warships under construction, there was a slight decrease at Barrow, and increases on the Clyde and Tyne, as compared with the end of March, 1905. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the Tyne district and decreases in all the other districts. The tonnage under construction at the Royal Dockyards was the same as at the end of March, 1905, but showed a decrease of 4.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on Returns from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was better on the whole than a month and a year ago, particularly with brass workers and wireworkers. Cable chain makers were well employed. Lockmakers, however, reported employment as worse than a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—With brassworkers at Birmingham employment was reported as only moderate, short time being worked. Employment was better, however, than a month ago and a year ago. Brassworkers at Wolverhampton reported employment as quiet; at Manchester as fair; in London as bad, and worse than a year ago. With bedstead makers at Birmingham employment continued good. With fender and fire brasses makers it was bad, most of the men being on short time.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—In Birmingham and Smethwick the nut and bolt makers and cut and wire nail makers reported employment as moderate. At Dudley nut and bolt makers reported no change in the state of employment. At Winlaton employment with nut and bolt makers was reported as fair and better than a month ago. In the Blackheath district, spike, wrought nail, and rivet makers were slack, and worse than a month ago.

Tubes.—Employment in the tube trade in South Staffordshire remained bad; at Birmingham it was moderate generally, and good on case tubes. At Landore it was fair.

Chains, Anchors, etc.—Employment at Cradley was good with makers of cable chains; fair with block chain makers; quiet with makers of doliid and side-welded chains; slack with anchorsmiths. At Gateshead employment with chain makers continued good on large work; on small chain making employment was the same as a month ago. With anvil and vice makers at Dudley employment was fair, and better than a year ago. Makers of furniture for harness and cart gear at Walsall reported employment as bad. Makers of springs and axles at Birmingham and West Bromwich continued to be fairly well employed. Makers of railway axles and tyres at Wednesbury reported employment as good.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—In the lock and latch trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment remained bad, with much short time, and was worse than a year ago. With hollow-ware makers employment was fair at Wolverhampton, but at Birmingham employment was only moderate, with short time in some factories. Iron fender makers at Birmingham reported employment as bad. With spade and fork finishers at Stourbridge and hoe makers at Wednesbury employment was quiet. With makers of iron fences and hurdles at Wolverhampton employment remained fair; with galvanizers it continued quiet.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.—In the Sheffield cutlery and tool trades employment was slack generally. In the file trade it was moderate with hand workers and fair with machine workers.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment was reported as slack at Rotherham; as fair at Falkirk; as quiet, with short time, at Glasgow.

Sheet Metal, etc.—Employment was reported as moderate at Birmingham; quiet at Wolverhampton, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. In London it had improved, and was better than a year ago, but short time was still frequent.

Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.—Employment with silver, electro-plate, and britannia metal workers in Sheffield was slack generally, with much short time. In London and Birmingham it was reported as quiet, but improving. Goldsmiths and jewellers in London reported employment as bad, with much short time, but as better than a year ago. In Birmingham the jewellery trade was quiet in all branches. In Coventry the watch trade was reported as moderate.

Wire.—Employment in this industry was good, and better than a month ago and year ago.

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on Returns received from Employers through the Trade Correspondent, and on Returns from Trade Unions and Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued very brisk during July, and was much better than a year ago.

The average price of "middling American" raw cotton in July was 5.93d. per lb., or over a penny more than in June and nearly as high as in July, 1904, when the price was 6.27d. "Good fair Egyptian" cotton averaged 7.56d. in July, or .67d. more than in June, and .70d. more than in July, 1904.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making returns for the last full week in July was 162,247, an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the last week in June, and of 4.4 per cent. compared with the corresponding week in July, 1904.

In addition to supplying particulars of numbers employed, firms employing 127,133 operatives have stated the amount of wages paid in the periods under review. From these returns it appears that, compared with the previous month, the number employed showed an increase of 0.2 per cent., and the amount of wages paid an increase of 1.0 per cent. Compared with a year ago, the number employed showed an increase of 4.6 per cent., and the wages paid an increase of 13.6 per cent.

Analysis by Departments.

Compared with the previous month, little change was shown in the numbers employed in any department; in the amount of wages paid there was a slight decline in the *Preparing* department and a slight increase in the *Spinning* department. In the *Weaving* department employment, on the whole, was about the same as a month ago. The returns showed an increase in the amount of wages paid of 2.3 per cent. as compared with June, but this increase is accounted for by an advance of 5 per cent. to the weavers, winders, &c., which took effect for the most part from the second day in July.

Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the number employed and the amount of wages paid in all departments.

There is practically now no short time except in connection with repairs and breakdowns. A year ago there was a considerable amount of organised short time, and the number of workpeople employed in spinning mills and weaving sheds thus affected was 37.4 per cent. and 16.1 per cent. respectively of the total number returned in *Preparing* and *Spinning* departments, and the *Weaving* department.

The following Table relates only to those firms who furnished information as to wages paid as well as numbers employed in the three periods mentioned.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	No. employed in last week of July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week of		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in last week of July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week of	
		June, 1905.	July, 1904.		June, 1905.	July, 1904.
Preparing ...	13,908	+	3.6	12,146	-	0.5
Spinning ...	23,774	-	0.0	22,954	+	0.4
Weaving ...	60,846	+	0.3	53,469	+	2.3
Other ...	10,927	+	0.4	12,656	+	1.6
Departments not specified	17,678	+	0.2	17,685	-	1.6
Total ...	127,133	+	0.2	118,910	+	13.6

Analysis by Districts.

From the next Table it will be seen that the changes in wages compared with the previous month were greatest in the Burnley and Nelson district, which showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. The advance of 5 per cent. in weavers' wages accounted, no doubt, for the whole of this advance. A decline was shown in the Bolton and Leigh district (1.4 per cent.) and in the Stockport and Hyde district (0.6 per cent.).

Compared with a year ago, every district showed an improvement; the increase in the amount of wages paid was greatest in the Manchester district (42.4 per cent.), and the Stockport and Hyde district (25.5 per cent.); it was least in the Bolton and Leigh district (6.5 per cent.).

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	No. employed in last week of July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week of		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in last week of July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week of	
		June, 1905.	July, 1904.		June, 1905.	July, 1904.
Ashton District ...	5,800	+	0.2	5,736	+	0.2
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde ...	6,320	-	0.1	5,930	-	0.6
Oldham District ...	16,192	+	0.6	16,049	+	0.2
Bolton and Leigh ...	16,920	-	0.1	14,266	-	1.4
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	9,519	+	0.4	8,755	+	1.5
Manchester District ...	9,761	+	0.2	7,603	+	2.0
Preston and Chorley ...	9,959	+	0.5	8,606	+	1.9
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	22,002	-	0.1	21,326	+	1.0
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	17,296	+	0.1	19,197	+	2.7
Other Lancs. Towns ...	3,739	+	0.6	3,256	+	2.4
Yorkshire Towns ...	5,916	+	0.6	5,982	+	2.3
Other Districts ...	3,509	-	0.5	2,202	+	2.1
Total ...	127,133	+	0.2	118,910	+	13.6

Raw Cotton.

American Cotton.—During the month of July the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 5.93d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 6.12d., and the lowest 5.38d. The price for June was 4.89d., and for July, 1904, 6.27d. For the period from 1st to 11th August, the average price of "middling American" was 5.91d. per lb.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" in July averaged 7.56d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 7.8d., and the lowest 7.4d. The price for June was 6.89d., and for July, 1904, 6.86d. For the period from 1st to 11th August, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 7.68d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.	Month ended July 31st, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with July		Seven months ended July 31st, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
		Bales.	Bales.		Bales.	Bales.
American ...	236,981	+ 53,942	+ 102,150	1,824,491	+ 556,400	+ 265,463
Brazilian ...	7,260	+ 4,508	+ 1,532	28,028	- 16,893	- 5,571
East Indian ...	2,270	- 4,630	- 509	18,113	- 45,112	- 15,829
Egyptian ...	18,648	+ 361	+ 6,461	197,013	+ 10,614	+ 34,181
Miscellaneous ...	2,443	+ 34	+ 37	21,298	- 3,329	- 12,707
Total	267,602	+ 54,215	+ 109,651	2,088,813	+ 501,680	+ 218,537

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on August 11th, 1905, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 758,570 bales, compared with 219,920 bales at August 10th, 1904.

Exports of Cotton Goods.

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

Description.	Month ended July 31st, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with July		Seven months ended July 31st, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
		Cotton Yarn and Twist—	1000's lbs.		1000's lbs.	1000's lbs.
Grey ...	12,693	+ 2,802	+ 4,056	90,895	+ 18,569	+ 21,159
Bleached ...	3,599	+ 1,289	+ 1,243	23,264	+ 6,821	+ 2,593
Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,292	+ 4,091	+ 5,299	114,159	+ 25,390	+ 23,662
Cotton Piece Goods—	1000's yds.	1000's yds.	1000's yds.	1000's yds.	1000's yds.	
Grey or Unbleached ...	197,977	+ 27,538	+ 26,517	1,325,363	+ 249,962	+ 116,414
Bleached ...	129,482	+ 1,424	+ 8,200	983,138	+ 132,965	+ 191,466
Printed ...	91,143	- 2,464	- 13,745	589,863	- 4,596	- 3,476
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	91,838	+ 9,321	+ 6,667	617,547	+ 67,475	+ 100,241
Total ...	510,440	+ 35,819	+ 27,729	3,515,911	+ 447,806	+ 411,617

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on Returns received from Employers through the Trade Correspondent and on returns from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Woollen trade continued good and was much better than a year ago. In the Worsted trade it was very quiet, being slightly worse than a month ago and slightly better than a year ago.

Woollen Trade.

Employment in the Woollen trade during July continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Although a decline was apparent in Huddersfield employment there was good, overtime and night work being again reported; in the other West Riding districts employment showed an improvement on June.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making returns for the last full week in July was 26,961, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed by these firms in the last week in June, and an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed in the corresponding week in July, 1904.

In addition to supplying particulars of numbers employed, firms employing 16,349 workpeople have made returns of wages paid. From these returns it appears that in July there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in numbers employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in amount of wages paid compared with the last week in June. Compared with the corresponding week in July, 1904, there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.5 per cent. in the wages paid.

The following Table (relating only to those firms who furnished information as to wages paid as well as numbers employed in the three periods mentioned) enables comparison to be made of the numbers employed and wages paid in the various processes of manufacture in the last full week in July, 1905, June, 1905, and July, 1904:—

Table showing employment and earnings in the woollen trade by branch for July, June, and July of previous years.

The following Table shows for the various districts the number of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid by firms making returns for the three periods in July, 1905, June, 1905, and July, 1904:—

Table showing employment and earnings in the woollen trade by district for July, June, and July of previous years.

It will be seen from this Table that, compared with the previous month there was a decline in the Huddersfield district and an improvement in the rest of the West Riding, especially in the Leeds district; in Scotland there was a slight decline, but employment was still good. Compared with a year ago employment showed a great

improvement in Scotland and in the Huddersfield district, and a less marked improvement in the Leeds district. In the heavy woollen district there was a slight decline, and a considerable one in the miscellaneous West Riding group, both in numbers employed and wages paid.

The proportion of workpeople affected by short time was less than a month ago and a year ago. Of the 26,961 operatives employed by firms making returns, 7.0 per cent. were working in departments of mills in which short time was reported during the month to which the returns refer. The proportion was 9.1 per cent. in June, and 12.2 per cent. in July, 1904. In Scotland many mills were closed in the latter half of the month for local holidays.

Worsted Trade.

Employment in the Worsted Trade in July was very quiet and slightly worse than a month ago, especially in the spinning department; with wool sorters and wool-combers it was reported as bad. Compared with a year ago employment was worse in the spinning branch but improved in the other branches, especially in the weaving department.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making returns for the last full week in July was 48,291, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed by these firms in the last week in June, and an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed in the last week in July, 1904.

In addition to supplying particulars of numbers employed, firms employing 36,749 workpeople have made returns of wages paid. From these returns it appears that in July there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the end of June. Compared with a year ago the number employed showed an increase of 1.5 per cent., and the amount of wages paid an increase of 2.8 per cent.

The following Table (relating only to those firms who furnished information as to wages paid as well as numbers employed in the three periods mentioned) enables a comparison to be made of the numbers employed and wages paid in the various processes of manufacture at the end of July, 1905, June, 1905, and July, 1904.

Table showing employment and earnings in the worsted trade by branch for July, June, and July of previous years.

The following Table shows for the various districts the number of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid by firms making returns for the three periods, July, 1905, June, 1905, and July, 1904:—

Table showing employment and earnings in the worsted trade by district for July, June, and July of previous years.

It will be seen from this Table that, compared with a month ago employment showed a decline in every district of the West Riding, the percentage decrease in numbers employed being greatest in the Halifax district, and the percentage decrease in amount of wages paid being greatest in the Keighley district. Compared with a year ago employment showed a great improvement in Huddersfield and some improvement in the Bradford and Keighley districts; in Halifax there was a considerable decline.

The proportion of workpeople affected by short time was a little greater than a month ago and a year ago. Of the 48,291 operatives employed by firms making returns, 12.5 per cent. were working in departments of mills in which short time was reported during the week to which the returns refer. The corresponding proportion was 10.9 per cent. in June, and 11.7 per cent. in July, 1904.

Prices of Raw Material.

The course of prices at Bradford for the three periods, July, 1905, June, 1905, and July, 1904, is shown in the Table given below. Compared with June, prices in July showed little change for Lincoln Hogs and Botany tops, while Crossbred tops showed a slight rise. All classes of wool were at a higher price than a year ago.

Table showing prices of raw material (Lincoln Hogs, Crossbred tops, Super Botany tops) for July, June, and July of previous years.

Imports and Exports.

The following Table shows the quantities of imported and exported raw wool, and of British and Irish exports of woollen, worsted, and alpaca and mohair yarn, and of woollen and worsted piece goods for the periods stated:—

Table showing imports and exports of raw wool and various yarns for July, June, and July of previous years.

FLAX (LINEN) TRADE.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally showed little change as compared with a month and a year ago. It remained fair generally, but in Fifehire it was considerably worse than a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making returns for the last pay day in July, 1905, was 51,701, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with the last pay-day in June, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with July, 1904. The percentage of the number of workpeople employed who were in departments working short time was 7.4 at the end of July, against 8.3 in June, and 9.2 in July, 1904.

In addition to supplying particulars of numbers employed, firms employing 42,531 operatives have stated the amount of wages paid in the last full week of July, 1905, June, 1905, and July, 1904, respectively. From these returns it appears that, compared with June, there was a

decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and also in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago the number employed showed an increase of 0.1 per cent., and the amount of wages paid an increase of 0.3 per cent.

The following Table analyses by departments the returns made by the firms giving particulars as to wages. The changes shown in the various departments are not very considerable.

Table showing earnings by department for July, June, and July of previous years.

From the next Table it will be seen that there was a slight decline in Ireland and Fifehire compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a marked decline in Fifehire, especially in the wages paid, which is partly accounted for by an increase in the amount of short time. In other parts of Scotland there was an improvement in employment.

The Employers' Association for Belfast and Ulster reported employment in the spinning branch as fair and unchanged. In Belfast the flax roughers' Trade Union also reported it as fair; but the Trade Unions of flax dressers, power-loom tenters and women workers reported it as dull. There was less short time in Ireland than a year ago.

Table showing employment and earnings in the flax trade by district for July, June, and July of previous years.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following Table shows the quantities of imported flax, and of British and Irish exports of linen yarn and manufactured goods for the periods stated:—

Table showing imports and exports of flax and linen goods for July, June, and July of previous years.

* Including 5 returns from Yorkshire.

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

Employment in this industry remained moderate, showing little change on the whole compared with a month ago. It was worse, however, than a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed on the last pay day in July, 1905, by firms making returns, was 24,208, a decrease of 1.3 per cent. on the number employed at the end of June, and of 4.5 per cent. on the number employed at the end of July, 1904. The percentage of workpeople who were employed in departments working short time was 1.0, against 2.6 in June and 1.9 in July, 1904.

Of the total number covered by the returns, 21,525 were employed in Dundee, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. as compared with the number employed by the same firms in June, and of 5.0 per cent. as compared with July, 1904. There was practically no short time in Dundee in any of the three periods to which the returns relate; but some machinery is still standing idle, and in some instances the Dundee annual holidays, which occurred in July, were prolonged beyond the usual date.

Firms employing 19,200 workpeople supplied particulars of the wages paid in the last week of July, 1905, compared with a month ago and a year ago. The following Table, which summarises these returns, shows that compared with a month ago there was a slight decrease in the number of workpeople employed, and no change in the total amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, there was a considerable decrease in the numbers employed, and also in the wages paid; the weaving department showing the largest decrease.

Department.	Workpeople			Earnings.		
	Number employed in last week of July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week of		Aggregate amount of Wages paid in last week of July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week of	
		June, 1905.	July, 1904.		June, 1905.	July, 1904.
Preparing ...	4,470	- 0.7	- 5.4	2,846	+ 0.3	- 3.0
Spinning ...	5,441	- 3.3	- 6.5	3,081	- 2.1	- 3.8
Weaving ...	6,115	- 0.3	- 7.1	4,256	- 1.2	- 8.2
Other ...	1,959	- 0.3	+ 3.2	1,977	+ 2.5	- 1.5
Other Departments not specified	1,224	- 0.4	+ 0.1	903	+ 0.8	+ 1.0
	19,200	- 1.3	- 5.7	13,053	...	- 4.5

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following Table shows the quantities of imported jute and of British and Irish exports of jute yarn and manufactured goods for the periods stated:—

Description.	Month ended July 31st 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with July,		Seven months ended July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with the corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
Imports:						
Jute... Tons	2,251	+ 599	- 1,518	144,539	- 12,050	+ 57,830
Exports:						
Jute Yarn 100 Lbs.	44,837	- 8,605	- 2,229	263,793	- 3,469	- 22,145
Jute Piece Goods „ Yds.	156,233	- 3,781	- 32,109	912,015	- 233,084	- 195,055

SILK TRADE.

(Based on Returns from Employers and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Silk trade showed a slight falling off compared with a month ago. It was rather better, however, than a year ago.

Number of Workpeople.

The number of workpeople returned as employed at the end of July was 10,869, or 36 more than in June, and 260 more than in July, 1904.

Little variation is shown in the numbers employed in the different departments as compared with a month ago.

Compared with a year ago the increase in numbers employed was confined to the throwing and weaving departments. The numbers of workpeople employed are classified by districts in the following Table:—

Districts.	July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Lancashire and W. Riding of York	3,441	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	3,190	+ 2.4	+ 1.4
Leek	775	+ 1.4	+ 1.3
Eastern Counties	1,679	- 2.7	- 0.1
Other Districts, including Scotland	1,784	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Total	10,869	+ 0.3	+ 2.5

It will be seen that while on the whole little change took place in the numbers employed at the end of July as compared with the previous month, the tendency of employment was not altogether uniform, a slight decline being indicated in the Eastern Counties and the Lancashire and West Riding district, while in other districts a slight improvement is shown.

As compared with a year ago the increase was most marked in the miscellaneous group of districts.

Number of Spindles and Looms.

The numbers of spindles and looms working at the end of July show some falling off as compared with June. Compared with a year ago, while the number of spinning spindles and of looms working increased, the number of throwing spindles decreased. The numbers of throwing spindles, spinning spindles and looms working at each of the three periods respectively are shown in the following Table:—

Spindles and Looms.	Number of Spindles and Looms working in last week of			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with	
	July, 1905.	June, 1905.	July, 1904.	June, 1905.	July, 1904.
Throwing Spindles ..	98,527	102,499	102,620	- 3.9	- 4.0
Spinning Spindles ...	127,790	131,814	126,295	- 3.1	+ 1.2
Looms ...	4,746	4,835	4,553	- 1.8	+ 4.2

Compared with a month ago the number of spindles working showed a considerable decline in the Eastern Counties; in other districts there was little change. The decline in the total number of looms working was also mainly accounted for by a falling off in the number at work in this district. In the Macclesfield district there was a slight improvement.

Compared with a year ago, the number of spindles working declined in each district except the Eastern Counties, and "other" districts, where the number at work increased slightly. The number of looms working was slightly greater in each district except the Eastern Counties, where there was a falling off.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of raw and thrown silk, of spun silk yarn, and the exports of thrown silk and yarn and of silk broadstuffs are shown in the Table below for the periods specified:—

Description.	Month ended July 31st, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with July		Seven Months ended July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with the corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
Imports:—						
Raw Silk ... Lbs.	95,839	- 1,594	+ 29,130	641,114	- 93,774	+ 63,605
Thrown Silk ... „	40,511	+ 1,620	+ 8,944	3,897,888	- 5,297	+ 4,686
Spun Silk Yarn ... „	28,489	+ 9,397	+ 22,352	217,028	+ 113,865	+ 144,675
Exports:—						
Thrown Silk, Twist & Yarn ... Lbs.	64,177	+ 8,770	- 2,011	487,810	+ 147,071	+ 24,824
Silk Broad-stuffs ... Yds.	516,311	+ 119,018	+ 145,469	3,856,430	+ 1,314,963	+ 1,105,602

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on Returns from Employers and Local Correspondents.)

Employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago. It was moderate in Leicester, good in other centres.

Firms employing 18,453 workpeople, and paying £13,956 in wages during the last full week in July have made returns. From these it appears that there was an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

From the following Table it is seen that, compared with a month ago, there was an improvement in the Leicester, and Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire districts, the improvement being most marked in Leicester. In Scotland the number employed showed a decline in Hawick, but the amount of wages paid showed a slight increase, and employment was reported as good. In the rest of Scotland in the last full week of the month the amount of wages paid showed a considerable increase; but the last fortnight was interrupted by holidays.

Compared with a year ago, every district showed an improvement; the increase in the amount of wages paid was greatest in Notts and Derbyshire, and least in Leicester, where employment was reported as only moderate. Except in Leicester employment generally was good.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Number paid wages on last pay day in July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with	Per cent.	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last pay day in July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with	Per cent.
Leicester	8,100	+ 2.3	+ 4.6	£ 6,325	+ 4.0	+ 2.2
Leicester Country District	2,882	+ 1.3	+ 9.4	2,407	+ 1.0	+ 9.3
Notts and Derbyshire	2,997	+ 0.2	+ 6.1	2,317	+ 1.2	+ 17.7
Hawick	719	- 4.3	- 1.8	609	+ 1.0	+ 3.2
Other Parts of Scotland	1,707	+ 0.6	+ 6.1	1,024	+ 4.1	+ 5.8
Other Parts of United Kingdom	2,048	+ 1.5	+ 8.4	1,274	- 2.7	+ 9.2
Total	18,453	+ 1.3	+ 5.8	13,956	+ 2.3	+ 6.7

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

Lace Trade.

(Based on Returns from an Employers' Association, a Trade Union, and Local Correspondents.)

Employment continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In Nottingham it was reported as bad in the levers and curtain branches, and worse than a year ago; in the plain net branch it was fairly good, and about the same as a year ago. It was bad in most of the minor branches of the trade. Employment was reported as fairly good in the levers section at Beeston, but as much worse in the curtain section; as very quiet at Bulwell and Kimberley; as moderate at Sandiacre; and as steady at Stapleford. Employment at Long Eaton and Ilkeston continued very bad, with much short time. With lace makers at Glasgow employment continued fairly good; at Newmilns it was reported as quiet, but as slightly better than a month ago.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.

(Based on Returns from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

Woolen and Worsted Dyers.—Employment in the West Riding was moderate, and showed little change compared with a month ago; it was slightly better than a year ago. Both short time and overtime were reported.

Cotton Dyers.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. A large proportion of the Trade Union members were working overtime.

Calico Printers, etc.—Employment was reported as slack at Manchester, and rather worse than a month ago; at New Mills it was reported as fair. It continued good with printers' engravers at Dinting. At Glasgow it continued fair with calico printers, very good with calico printers' engravers, and bad with block printers.

Hosiery Dyers, Trimmers, etc.—At Leicester employment showed a decline, and was slack. At Hinckley it was fair; at Loughborough it was fair, but showed a slight decline. Employment was fair with dyers and hosiery trimmers at Nottingham, and was better than a month ago and a year ago; with bleachers at Basford it was quiet, and worse than a year ago.

Calenderers, etc.—In Glasgow employment was fair, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. In Dundee it was fair with bleachfield workers, and slightly better than a month ago; with calender workers it continued slack, short time being the rule.

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

Employment in the bespoke branch was quiet, and worse than a month ago; it was a little better than a year ago. In the ready-made branch it was moderate and a little worse than a month ago, but it was decidedly better than a year ago.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment showed the usual seasonal decline, and was quiet; it was, however, better than a year ago. Firms paying £12,670 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended July 29th showed a decrease of 13.5 per cent. in the amount paid compared with the four weeks ended June 24th, but an increase of 3.2 per cent. on the corresponding period a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was dull at Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin; fair at Edinburgh, Manchester, and Belfast.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was again reported as moderate, and as slightly worse than in June; it was about the same as a year ago.

Leeds.—Employment was moderate, but considerably better than a year ago. According to returns received from firms employing about 3,200 workpeople in their factories, in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops, employment during July was good with firms employing 2.1 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns, moderate with firms employing 7.2 per cent., and bad with firms employing 7 per cent. Compared with a month ago, firms employing 4.3 per cent. reported employment as improved, firms employing 1.9 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 3.8 per cent. as worse. Compared with a year ago, firms employing 6.3 per cent. reported it as improved, firms employing 1.5 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 2.2 per cent. as worse. The Trade Union cutters reported employment as fair.

Other Centres.—In Manchester employment was moderate and worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. In Bristol employment was moderate and better than a year ago. In Leicester employment was not so good as in June; it was fairly good at Kettering, and good at Wellingborough. At Norwich it was moderate, at Colchester good. In Glasgow employment continued good and was better than a year ago; the Trade Union cutters reported it as moderate.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on Returns received from Employers through the Trade Correspondent, and on Returns from Trade Unions and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally was quiet in July, and showed a further decline as compared with June; it was better than a year ago.

The number employed at the end of July by the 575 firms making returns was 73,535, a decrease of 1.3 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of 0.9 per cent. compared with July, 1904. The percentage employed by firms working full time in all departments during the last week in July was 71, compared with 79 in June.

In addition to supplying information as to numbers employed, 471 firms, employing 62,153 workpeople, have made returns as to wages paid on the last pay days in July, 1905, June, 1905, and July, 1904. These returns showed a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages

paid compared with the previous month, and an increase of 5.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, five districts showed an increase in the amount of wages paid, and eleven showed a decrease. The increase was greatest in the Kingswood district (9.3 per cent.). The decrease was greatest in London (8.3 per cent.) and Leicester (7.4 per cent.).

Compared with July, 1904, ten districts showed an increase in the amount of wages paid, and six showed a decrease. The increase was greatest at Kettering (24.3 per cent.), Leicester (11.9 per cent.), and Northampton (8.4 per cent.). The decrease was again greatest in the Leeds district (12.1 per cent.).

In the following Table the returns for the three periods are analysed by districts, showing numbers employed and amounts of wages paid in the three periods mentioned:—

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	No. employed during last week in July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last pay day in July, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with last week in	
		June, 1905.	July, 1904.		June, 1905.	July, 1904.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2,546	- 4.6	- 0.9	3,109	- 8.3	- 1.7
Leicester	12,596	- 3.1	+ 3.6	12,708	- 7.4	+ 11.9
Leicester Country District	2,944	- 1.0	- 1.8	2,577	+ 0.8	+ 6.6
Northampton	8,637	- 2.0	+ 5.6	8,310	- 3.9	+ 8.4
Northampton Country District	9,003	- 0.5	+ 1.3	8,300	- 0.7	+ 7.6
Kettering	2,893	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	2,850	- 4.1	+ 24.3
Stafford and District	2,718	- 1.4	+ 4.1	2,286	- 5.2	+ 4.3
Norwich & District	4,038	- 2.4	+ 2.2	3,467	- 2.6	+ 7.4
Bristol & District	2,132	- 0.3	- 2.2	1,927	- 0.2	- 1.8
Kingswood	2,201	+ 2.4	- 0.6	2,206	+ 0.3	- 6.9
Leeds and District	2,678	- 1.0	- 13.4	2,452	- 1.8	- 12.1
Manchester & District	1,817	+ 0.2	+ 4.3	1,745	+ 3.8	+ 7.1
Birmingham & District	904	+ 0.3	- 1.3	733	- 0.7	+ 4.3
Other parts of England and Wales	2,648	- 4.4	+ 0.3	2,128	- 0.2	+ 1.1
England and Wales	57,755	- 1.7	+ 1.5	54,798	- 3.2	+ 6.1
SCOTLAND	3,900	- 0.4	- 4.3	3,885	+ 0.7	+ 2.5
IRELAND	498	+ 1.0	3.9	598	+ 5.9	- 1.3
UNITED KINGDOM	62,153	- 1.6	+ 1.0	59,061	- 2.9	+ 5.8

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources as regards the principal districts:—

London.—Employment was quiet, and slightly worse than a year ago; there was a decline of 8.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. With hand-sewn bootmakers employment was good, and better than a year ago. The Trade Union clickers and pressmen reported employment as rather slack.

Leicester and District.—Employment in Leicester showed a decline, but was considerably better than a year ago. In the country district there was little change compared with a month ago, but an increase of 6.6 per cent. in amount of wages paid compared with a year ago.

Northampton, Kettering, and District.—Employment generally was worse than last month, but better than a year ago. It was reported as fair at Northampton, and showed an increase of 8.4 per cent. in amount of wages paid compared with a year ago. Employment at Kettering was reported as bad, and showed a decline since June; but there was an increase of 24.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a year ago, when employment was exceptionally bad. Employment was reported as good at Daventry and improving at Higham. Army bootmakers reported employment as better than a month ago.

Stafford and District.—Employment at Stafford showed a marked falling off towards the end of July. At Stone it was reported as fair, but worse than a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement.

Eastern Counties.—Employment was fairly good, but showed a tendency to decline towards the end of the month. It was better than a year ago, the returns showing an increase of 7.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Bristol and Kingswood.—Employment at Bristol was reported as still slack, and showed a slight decline

compared with a month ago and a year ago. At Kingswood an improvement of 9.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid was shown compared with a month ago, but employment was worse than a year ago.

Leeds and District.—The returns show a slight decline in numbers employed and wages paid; with the Trade Union lasters and finishers there was a slight improvement. Employment was much worse than a year ago, the returns showing a decline of 12.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Other Districts in England.—The Trade Union lasters and finishers reported employment as good at Bishop Auckland, Derby, and Nottingham; improving at Birmingham, Liverpool, and Newcastle; quiet at Chesterfield, Mansfield, and Wolverhampton.

Scotland.—Employment generally showed little change. The Trade Union lasters and finishers reported it as slightly improved at Kilmarnock and Maybole; as still quiet at Glasgow and Dundee. With hand-sewn shoemakers employment continued good at Glasgow, but was slacker at Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

Imports and Exports.—The following Table gives the quantities and values of the boots and shoes imported, exported, and re-exported during July, 1905, and the seven months ended July, 1905, together with the increases or decreases as compared with the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1903:—

	Month ended July, 31st, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with July,		Seven months ended July 31st, 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with corresponding period in	
		1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
Imports						
Dozen pairs	12,358	+ 672	- 3,966	130,771	+ 2,628	- 12,753
Value £	53,770	+ 8,382	- 8,975	527,785	+ 53,492	- 51,550
Re-Exports						
Dozen pairs	1,367	+ 44	+ 214	8,482	- 3,026	- 3,769
Value £	3,768	+ 658	+ 121	22,167	- 8,393	- 10,713
Exports (British and Irish)						
Dozen pairs	64,613	+ 5,948	- 966	417,752	+ 65,963	- 44,346
Value £	160,755	+ 21,011	+ 3,804	998,676	+ 177,503	- 97,752

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Local Correspondents, Trade Unions, and Women's Employment Bureaux in London.)

EMPLOYMENT in London showed the usual seasonal decline, but was better than a year ago; firms employing 6,375 workpeople in the dressmaking, blouse, and millinery trades in the last week in July employed 721 fewer than a month ago, and 261 more than a year ago. Employment in the shirt and collar trade was not quite so good as a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In the corset trade it was fairly good, and much the same as a year ago.

Dress, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—In London returns from retail firms, chiefly in the West-end district, employing 1,691 dressmakers in the last week in July, showed a decrease of 12.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, but an increase of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment was fair during the month, and better than a year ago. Court dressmakers, employing 1,313 workpeople, showed a decrease of 15.5 per cent. compared with the end of June, but an increase of 11.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment was fair and better than a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades, firms employing 2,312 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) during the last week in July showed an increase of 4.9 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 0.9 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair, but worse than a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Firms employing 1,059 milliners showed a further decrease of 25.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, but an increase of 7.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Returns from two Employment Bureaux showed a decline in the demand for dressmakers and milliners compared with a month ago and a year ago; the number applying for situations was greater than the demand, being more than a month ago and a year ago.

In Manchester employment with mantle makers was fair, and better than a month ago, but not quite so good as a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade employment was fair and better than in June, but worse than a year ago; firms employing 1,879 workpeople in the last week in July showed an increase of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In Glasgow employment with mantle makers was fair, being worse than a month ago and better than a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England and Ireland, employing 5,935 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) at the end of July, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Firms employing 5,254 workpeople in their factories in England and Ireland (in addition to outworkers) have given returns of wages as well as of numbers; from these it appears that £3,680 was paid in wages for the week ended July 29th, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. compared with the week ended June 24th, but an increase of 2.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. In Scotland the holidays, extending from the 11th to the 25th, affected the returns. Employment was reported as good in London and Glasgow, fair in Manchester, moderate in Londonderry and Belfast.

Corset Trade.—Returns received from corset manufacturers employing 3,783 workpeople in their factories at the end of July showed a further decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, but an increase of 3.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment continued fairly good during the month. Compared with a year ago, firms employing 32 per cent. of the total number reported employment as improved, firms employing 31 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 37 per cent. as worse.

HAT TRADE.

(Based on Returns from Employers' Associations and Trade Unions.)

In the **Silk** hat trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 13.1 per cent., compared with 11.2 per cent. at the end of June, and 12.0 per cent. a year ago. In the **Felt** hat trade in the corresponding periods the percentages of Trade Union members unemployed were 2.7, 2.4, and 2.0 respectively. There is a good deal of short time.

With **silk** hatters employment in London was slack, and showed a gradual falling off, but was still rather better than a year ago. In Denton employment was quiet and worse than a month ago, short time being general.

With **felt** hatters in Denton employment was very quiet on men's hats, with 75 per cent. of Trade Union members on short time, and good on ladies' hats, with 10 per cent. on overtime; on the whole it was worse than a year ago. At Stockport it was good, better than a month ago and a year ago. At Hyde, Hurst, and Failsworth it was good on ladies' hats and quiet on stiff hats; it was about the same as a year ago. At Bury employment was fairly good, better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. At Bredbury it was moderate and worse than a month ago. In Warwickshire employment was fair, and better than a month ago, owing to the demand for ladies' goods.

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on Returns from an Employers' Association, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was quiet during July, but rather better than a month ago and considerably better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 4,826 had 6.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 7.2 per cent. in June and 9.5 in July, 1904.

Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, etc.—Employment was quiet on the whole. With curriers it was much better than a year ago.

Saddle and Harness Makers, etc.—Employment was still slack, but was rather better than a month ago and a year ago. At Walsall gig saddlers again described it as moderate, brown saddlers as bad. Saddle and harness makers reported employment as bad in London, quiet at Birmingham, fair at Glasgow.

Miscellaneous Leather Workers.—With fancy leather workers and portmanteau and trunk makers employment continued fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

THE returns showed that employment in the printing trades was moderate and in the bookbinding trade slack. On the whole there was an improvement compared with June and a decline compared with July, 1904.

In **letterpress printing** there was a considerable seasonal improvement in the provinces owing to the printing of the voters' lists, partly counterbalanced by a decline in employment in London. Employment was not, however, so good as in July, 1904. Trade Unions with 39,861 members had 4.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 5.2 per cent. in June, and 3.7 a year ago. In **lithographic printing** and **bookbinding** there was little change. Trade Unions of lithographic printers and artists with 6,513 members had 4.9 per cent. unemployed, against 5.0 a month ago, and 5.5 a year ago. With bookbinders employment remained bad. Trade Unions with 7,014 members had 7.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 7.6 per cent. in June and 7.0 in July, 1904.

In the following Table are shown the percentages unemployed in certain Trade Unions in the **Printing and Bookbinding Trades** in the principal districts, compared with those for a month ago and a year ago:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1905 included in the Returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a	
		July, 1905.	June, 1905.	July, 1904.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	22,792	5.9	5.7	5.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Northern Counties	1,475	1.4	5.2	2.5	- 3.8	- 1.1
Lancs. and Cheshire	6,968	5.3	5.6	4.8	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Yorkshire	4,166	3.5	4.8	3.3	- 1.3	+ 0.2
East Midlands	2,248	4.6	5.9	3.5	- 1.3	+ 1.1
West Midlands	2,517	4.3	6.7	4.7	- 2.4	- 0.4
Eastern Counties	387	2.1	3.0	1.1	- 0.9	+ 1.0
S. & S. W. Counties	2,821	1.3	2.8	1.1	- 1.5	+ 0.2
Wales and Mon.	917	1.7	5.0	1.3	- 3.3	+ 0.4
Scotland	6,357	3.6	4.3	2.9	- 0.9	+ 0.7
Ireland	2,800	9.4	8.4	8.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.4
United Kingdom	53,388	4.9	5.3	4.4	- 0.6	+ 0.5

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources as regards the principal districts:—

London.—With letterpress printers employment underwent a further decline and was worse than a year ago. Trade Unions with 17,056 members had 5.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 5.0 per cent. in June, and 4.3 in July, 1904. In the lithographic trade employment continued bad with printers and good with artists; the percentage unemployed of 2,027 Trade Union members being 5.7, against 6.3 a month ago, and 6.5 a year ago. Bookbinders remained badly employed, with short time prevalent. Trade Unions of bookbinders with 3,709 members had 8.6 per cent. unemployed, the same percentage as in June. In July, 1904, the percentage of bookbinders unemployed was 8.0.

Northern Counties.—Employment was good, and better than a month ago. Overtime was worked owing to the printing of voters' lists.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment improved with letterpress printers at Manchester owing to the voters' lists. At Liverpool it was good during the greater part of the month, but fell off towards the end. With lithographic printers it was reported as good at Manchester; bad and worse than a year ago at Liverpool. Employment with bookbinders declined and was slack.

Yorkshire.—Employment was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago.

Midland Counties.—At Nottingham employment remained slack, short time being worked. At Derby employment was fairly good. At Leicester some men were on short time, but others worked overtime on the voters' lists. At Birmingham the voters' lists caused an improvement in the state of employment of letterpress printers; bookbinders reported employment as quiet.

Eastern, Southern, and South-Western Counties and Wales.—Employment was good generally, and better than a month ago.

Scotland.—In Edinburgh employment with letterpress printers was good, with overtime. With lithographic printers it was reported as quiet. Bookbinders were well employed generally, with overtime on letterpress work. Typefounders continued on short time. At Glasgow a number of letterpress printers worked overtime, but employment was not so good in the smaller offices; lithographic printers reported employment as moderate, bookbinders as improving. At Dundee letterpress printers reported employment as dull. At Aberdeen it was good, and better than a month ago, especially towards the end of the month.

Ireland.—Employment remained slack generally, and was worse than a month ago and year ago. At Dublin letterpress printers were well employed in the early part of the month on voters' lists, but employment declined during the latter part of the month, and short time was worked.

PAPER TRADES.

(Based on Returns from Employers, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

RETURNS received from firms employing 20,742 workpeople at the end of July showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with June and of 0.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1904.

Employment remained fairly good generally in the machine-made trade, in the hand-made trade employment, although slack and somewhat worse than a year ago, showed some improvement as compared with June.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople employed in the different districts at the end of July, 1905, by the firms making returns, and the percentage increase or decrease compared with a month ago and a year ago:—

	Number of Workpeople paid Wages in last week of July, 1905.	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in No. of Workpeople as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties	6,421	– 0.3	+ 0.8
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ...	2,193	– 4.3	– 4.2
Southern Counties	7,006	– 0.1	+ 2.0
Scotland	4,279	– 4.6	– 4.1
Total Machine-made Paper, &c. ...	19,899	– 1.1	– 0.5
Hand-made Paper	843	+ 3.6	– 1.7
Total	20,742	– 1.4	– 0.5

Trade Unions in the machine-made trade with 1,776 members had 1.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, against 2.1 per cent. a month ago and 2.3 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made trade, Trade Unions with 629 members had 6.7 per cent. unemployed, against 8.2 a month ago and 6.1 a year ago.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on Returns from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during July was fair on the whole. Compared with a month ago, the furnishing and brush-making trades showed a further decline, but the other trades showed little change. Compared with a year ago, there was generally an improvement. The

percentage of Trade Union members in the furnishing and woodworking trades unemployed at the end of July was 5.0, as compared with 4.6 at the end of June, 1905, and 5.7 at the end of July, 1904.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment with millsawyers and woodcutting machinists continued slack, and again showed a decline compared with a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 4,819 showed 24.5 (or 5.1 per cent.) unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 5.2 per cent. at the end of June, 1905, and 4.5 per cent. at the end of July, 1904.

Furnishing Trades.

In the furnishing trades employment on the whole was slack and worse than a month ago, though rather better than a year ago. Sixteen Trade Unions, with a membership of 13,744, showed 1,021 (or 7.4 per cent.) unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 5.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1905, and 7.7 per cent. at the end of July, 1904.

Coopers.

Employment with coopers was better than a month ago and a year ago. In the principal English centres and at Glasgow it was dull. In the other Scotch centres and in Ireland it was good.

Coachbuilding.

Employment in the coachbuilding industry continued fair. It showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions of coachmakers, wheelwrights, smiths, &c., with a membership of 8,132, reported 165 (or 2.0 per cent.) unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 1.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1905, and 3.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1904.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment with brushmakers was quiet and rather worse than a month ago, though better than a year ago.

Other Trades.—With packing-case makers employment was good at Glasgow and fair elsewhere. With basket and skip makers employment generally continued good, but it was reported as bad with basket makers in London.

GLASS, POTTERY, AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on Returns from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions and Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Glass trades continued quiet, but was rather better than a year ago. In the Pottery trades it continued slack, with much short time, and in the Brick and Tile trades it was moderate.

Glass Trades.—Employment with glass bottle-makers continued good at St. Helens, Newton-le-Willows and Belfast, and better than a year ago; at Leeds, Wakefield and Castleford it showed a slight improvement. It was fair at Seaham Harbour and Bristol; moderate in the Mexborough district and at Glasgow; bad in Dublin, one factory being closed down. The bottle makers at Barnsley reported employment as moderate.

Employment with flint-glass makers was fairly good at Birmingham; fair at Stourbridge and Glasgow; moderate at Manchester; and bad at Warrington and Edinburgh. With flint-glass cutters it was quiet generally; it was, however, good at Glasgow; bad at Birmingham, with much short time, and at Edinburgh. Sheet-glass makers and flatteners at St. Helens continued well employed. Employment with pressed-glass makers was slack in the Tyne and Wear district, with much short time; dull at Glasgow, with all on short time. With plate-glass bevellers at Birmingham it was fair. In London employment with glass blowers was fair, and better than a year ago.

Pottery Trades.—In Staffordshire employment was moderate, short time being general. At Swadlincote

* Revised figures.

(Derbyshire) it remained the same as a month ago, two factories being on full time, others working only about three days per week. At Newcastle-on-Tyne it continued fair. At Holmes and Rotherham potters were moderately well employed, makers of sanitary pipes being fairly busy. With conduit pipe makers in the Woodville district employment was good; with drain pipe makers fair, and it continued quiet with sanitary ware makers. In the North and South Devon districts it was generally moderate.

In Scotland employment generally was moderate, about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Glasgow it was dull with tobacco-pipe makers and finishers, and bad with white hollow-ware potters, four days per week being worked.

Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment with brickmakers was good in the Oldham district, mill building being brisk; fairly good in some yards in the Nottingham district, and dull in others. In the Peterborough district it had improved at some works. It was fair in the Tees and Hartlepool district, at Ipswich and Chelmsford, and in South Wales. In the South Staffordshire and North Devon districts it was moderate; quiet in North Wales, some short time being worked; slack in the Norfolk and Plymouth districts; dull at Exeter; and bad at Birmingham and in the Sudbury district of Suffolk.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

(Based on Reports from Correspondents in various parts of England.)

ACCORDING to the reports received, agricultural labourers generally had regular employment in July. Haymaking and turnip hoeing provided work for day labourers, and corn harvest was commenced before the end of the month. The supply of extra men was, on the whole, equal to the demand.

Northern Counties.—In Northumberland and Cumberland, the hay and turnip crops having suffered on account of dry weather, there was less demand than usual in July for extra labour, and the supply was plentiful. A correspondent in the Penrith Union states that men employed for hay-time received from 20s. to 30s. less for the month than a year ago. Day labourers in Westmorland were, generally speaking, in regular employment. Fine weather enabled good progress to be made with haymaking in Lancashire, but the forward state of the work towards the end of the month caused some irregularity of employment for extra men, especially among migratory Irish labourers. There was also some scarcity of work for these labourers in Yorkshire, where the poor turnip crop gave little hoeing, while the light hay crop caused less demand for extra men generally. One correspondent, however, states that work was found for a good many in order to keep them in hand for the corn harvest.

Midland Counties.—Agricultural employment was generally regular in Cheshire and Derbyshire, but few extra men were required owing to the light crops of hay, while the use of machines for turning the hay is stated by a correspondent in Cheshire also to have affected the employment of day labourers. In Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire employment was regular. There was a plentiful supply of labour in these counties for hoeing and haymaking. Employment was fairly regular for day labourers in Staffordshire, but a few men lost time on account of the light hay crop, and the little work which could be done on the root crops. Regularity of employment is reported in Worcestershire and Warwickshire, and the supply of extra men for haymaking was generally sufficient, though in a few districts a scarcity is reported. Employment was also regular in Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. In the latter county a scarcity of men for milking and other work involving Sunday duties is reported. Haymaking and hoeing provided full employment for day labourers in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, and in certain districts in Hertfordshire the supply of labour is said to have been insufficient.

Eastern Counties.—Employment was regular with farm labourers in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire. The supply of day labourers was in excess of the demand in certain districts. There was generally full employment for day labourers in Lincolnshire, where the corn harvest had commenced towards the end of the month. Employment was, on the whole, regular in Norfolk and Suffolk, but in several districts a surplus of day labourers is reported. Most men of this class, however, were fully employed at turnip hoeing and haymaking, while corn harvest was commenced before the end of the month. A few day labourers were in irregular employment in Essex on account of the light hay crop and the backwardness of the root crops, and the supply of men in certain districts exceeded the demand.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Farm labourers were fully employed in Kent. In the West Ashford Union it is said that there were not enough men for haymaking and for the corn harvest, which commenced towards the end of the month. Regularity of employment is reported in Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire. In parts of Sussex more men could have been employed at haymaking than were available. There was also some scarcity of day labourers in certain districts in Berkshire and Wiltshire, where there was regular employment at haymaking and hoeing. In Dorset dry weather rather interfered with employment of day labourers by rendering the hay crop light and the root crops backward for hoeing; but employment generally was regular. A correspondent in the Sturminster Union states that the supply of day labourers was more plentiful than for years past. There was regularity of employment in Somerset, and in some districts there was a scarcity of labour. Similar reports come from Herefordshire. Farm labourers in Gloucestershire were for the most part in regular employment, but a number of day labourers lost time owing to the light hay crop, which was quickly gathered, and to other causes. The hay harvest, hoeing, and, later on, the corn harvest, gave full employment in Devonshire and Cornwall. The supply of labour in these counties continued to be barely sufficient.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based, as regards London, on Returns from Dock Companies, the Owners of the principal Wharves, the Shipping Federation, and Trade Unions; as regards other principal ports, on information supplied by Superintendents of Mercantile Marine, Trade Unions, and Local Correspondents of the Department.)

EMPLOYMENT in July was moderate, and about the same as a month ago. Compared with a year ago, employment showed a decline.

London.

The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves during the five weeks ended July 29th was 12,484, an increase of 4.3 per cent. on June, but a decrease of 1.4 per cent. on July, 1904.

(1) **Weekly Averages.**—The following Table shows the estimated average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily in each of the five weeks ended July 29th:—

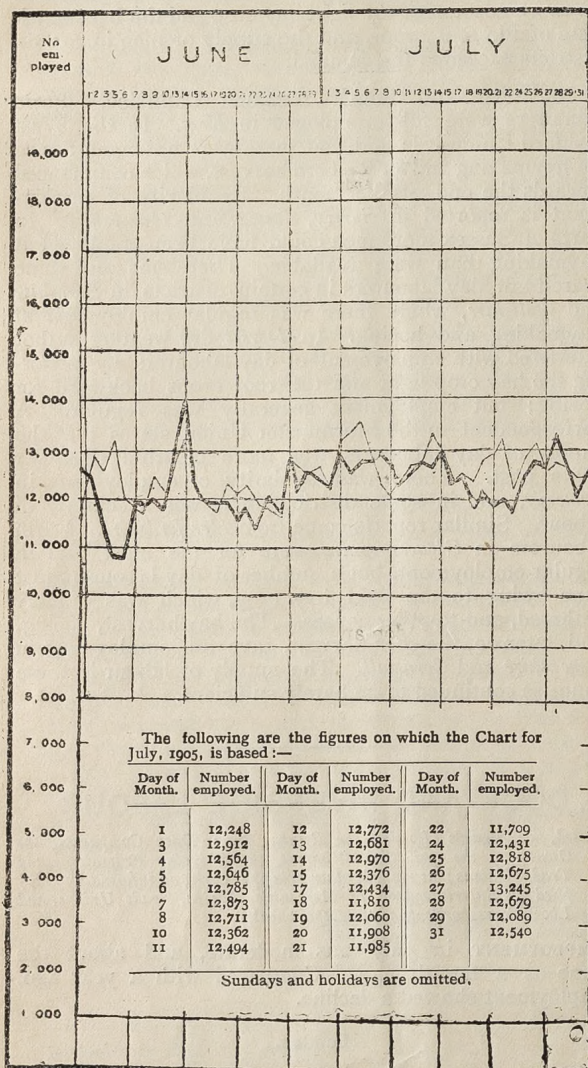
Period.	Labourers employed in Docks			Labourers employed at 108 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended July 1st	5,216	1,976	7,192	5,218	12,410
" " " 8th	6,140	1,422	7,562	5,187	12,749
" " " 15th	5,508	1,999	7,507	5,102	12,609
" " " 22nd	5,525	1,450	6,975	5,009	11,984
" " " 29th	5,366	2,201	7,567	5,089	12,656
Average for 5 weeks ended July 29th	5,562	1,804	7,366	5,118	12,484
Average for June, 1905	4,991*	1,806	6,797*	5,169	11,966*
Average for July, 1904	5,440	1,995	7,435	6,225*	12,660*

* Revised figures.

(2) *Daily Fluctuations.*—The daily fluctuations in the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers are shown in the following Chart. The numbers in July ranged from 11,709 on the 22nd to 13,245 on the 27th. During July, 1904, the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers employed ranged from 12,140 on the 9th to 13,578 on the 6th.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed by all the Docks, and at 108 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of June and July, 1905. The corresponding curve for June and July, 1904, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1905, and the thin curve to 1904.]



Employment was moderate generally at the docks, and also at the wharves. It was fair with deal porters, stevedores, lumpers, and lightermen, and moderate with coal porters, corn porters, winchmen, and workers in mid-stream. With fruit porters in Thames Street employment was also moderate; the average daily number employed was 254, as compared with 270 in June, and 258 in July, 1904.

Of the 3,411 "free labourers" on the register of the Shipping Federation in the Port of London during July 43 per cent. were, on the average, employed by the shipowners to whom the Federation supplies labour, as compared with 39 per cent. in the previous month, and 65 per cent. a year ago.

Other Ports.

North-East Coast.—Employment at Newcastle continued moderate, there being a lack of discharging tonnage. At Sunderland, also, it continued moderate, there being a falling off in imports, principally in timber. At South Shields employment was fair. On the Tees it was better than a month ago and a year ago, employment with dock labourers being good at Middlesbrough and

moderate at Hartlepool; with riverside labourers at these ports employment was good on import work, moderate on export work.

Hull, Goole, and Grimsby.—Employment was fair with coal workers at Hull, but bad in other departments. It was moderate at Goole. At Grimsby employment on the whole continued fair.

Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.—Employment was reported as good at Parkeston; fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn, and Ipswich; slack at Harwich.

Southampton and Plymouth.—Employment at Southampton was reported as fair, but not so good as a month ago, the potato season having ended. At Plymouth it was generally moderate.

Bristol Channel Ports.—At Bristol employment was moderate and showed a decline as compared with June. In South Wales it was reported as slack generally and worse than a month ago, but as fair with coal trimmers.

Liverpool and Manchester.—At Liverpool employment in the North Docks was reported as fair for the time of year, but in the South Docks it continued slack. Employment with quay and railway carters was moderate. It is stated that the increased use of goods trains from the extreme portions of the docks is causing a decline in the employment of carters. Employment was rather dull with coal-heavers; with Mersey flatmen it was fair. At Manchester employment was reported as good, the King's Dock (Ship Canal) having recently been opened.

Glasgow.—Employment continued bad, with a large percentage of the men still unemployed.

East of Scotland Ports.—At Leith employment was moderate and worse than a month ago. It was also worse at Aberdeen, where it was slack. At Dundee there was an improvement.

Irish Ports.—Employment was reported as moderate at Belfast; good at Dublin; fair at Cork.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

(Based upon Returns from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Collectors of Fishery Statistics for England and Wales, the Fishery Board for Scotland, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and Local Correspondents.)

THE fish landed in July showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value as compared with a year ago.

The following Table gives the quantities and values of fish landed in July, 1905, and in July, 1904, respectively:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	July, 1905.	July, 1904.	July, 1905.	July, 1904.
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales ...	Cwts. 784,376	618,779	£ 449,377	£ 366,872
Scotland ...	1,557,153	1,942,644	446,804	400,433
Ireland ...	48,250	51,138	18,594	20,659
Total ...	2,389,779	2,612,561	914,775	787,964
Shell Fish ...			35,266	34,626
Total Value ...			950,041	822,590

From the Tyne and Wear it is reported that herring boats landed only moderate catches, but trawl boats landed good supplies.

At Hull employment among fishermen and fish dock labourers continued fair and about the same as a year ago. With trawl fishermen it was slack. With fish curers it continued moderate. In all branches at Grimsby there was an improvement, both on a month ago and a year ago. At Yarmouth employment was moderate on the whole and about the same as a year ago. With fishermen it improved towards the end of the month. At Lowestoft employment with fishermen was moderate. With fish dock labourers and fish curers it continued bad, and about the same as a year ago. At Harwich employment was moderate.

Off the South-Western coast during the first half of the month the fishing was satisfactory, but later the

sailing boats were hindered by lack of wind. The steam trawlers did well throughout the month. Fair catches of whiting, mackerel and pichards were made.

At Cardiff, Swansea, and Milford, fair catches were landed.

Employment at Aberdeen continued good in all branches, and was about the same as a year ago. It was fair at Peterhead, and better than in June, but worse than a year ago. At Macduff it was moderate, and about the same as in June, but worse than in July, 1904. At Arbroath and Montrose very little fishing was done on the usual grounds, as most of the boats were away at the herring fishery. At Fraserburgh employment was moderate with fishermen, but fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers.

Off the South and South-Western coasts of Ireland fishing operations yielded satisfactory results during July.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JULY.

(Based on Returns from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)

DURING July the supply of seamen at the ports included in the returns was either equal to or in excess of the demand.

Returns received from certain selected ports (at which 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the Foreign Trade is entered and cleared) show that, during July 41,755* seamen were shipped on foreign-going vessels, an increase of 1,844 as compared with the number shipped in July, 1904. The greatest increases occurred at Glasgow and Cardiff. The most marked decrease was at Southampton.

During the seven completed months of 1905, 256,535 seamen were shipped, of whom 37,643 (or 14.7 per cent.) were foreigners. As compared with the corresponding period of 1904, the principal increases are shown at Liverpool, Glasgow, Newport (Mon.), and Swansea; and the greatest decreases at Southampton, London and the Tyne Ports.

Table showing the number* of persons shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in July, 1904 and 1905 respectively, together with the number shipped in the seven months ended July in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	July.			Seven months ended July.		
	1904.	1905.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1905.	1904.	1905.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1905.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
<i>East Coast.</i>						
Tyne Ports ...	3,595	3,710	+ 115	20,431	19,632	- 799
Sunderland ...	425	705	+ 280	3,456	3,199	- 256
Middlesbrough ...	342	586	+ 244	1,748	2,064	+ 316
Hull ...	1,724	1,548	- 176	7,829	7,634	- 195
Grimsby ...	305	482	+ 176	680	1,003	+ 323
<i>Bristol Channel.</i>						
Bristol† ...	633	533	- 100	4,491	3,975	- 516
Newport, Mon. ...	1,233	1,092	- 141	5,843	6,695	+ 852
Cardiff ...	4,401	4,888	+ 487	31,833	32,241	+ 408
Swansea ...	560	709	+ 149	2,941	3,631	+ 690
<i>Other Ports.</i>						
Liverpool ...	14,174	14,509	+ 335	90,251	94,319	+ 4,068
London ...	5,988	6,172	+ 184	41,938	41,049	- 889
Southampton ...	1,917	1,504	- 413	15,029	12,966	- 2,063
SCOTLAND.						
Leith ...	708	830	+ 122	2,800	3,114	+ 314
Kirkcaldy, Methil, & Grange-mouth ...	410	345	- 65	1,460	1,546	+ 86
Glasgow ...	3,240	3,770	+ 530	19,604	21,327	+ 1,723
IRELAND.						
Dublin ...	38	67	+ 29	509	462	- 47
Belfast ...	217	305	+ 88	1,793	1,687	- 106
Total ...	39,911	41,755	+ 1,844	254,636	256,535	+ 3,899

PRICES OF IRON.

THE results of the last ascertainment of the selling prices of pig iron in the West of Scotland, and of manufactured iron in the North of England and the West of Scotland are given in the Table below.

Pig Iron.—The average selling price for cash of Scottish pig iron warrants in the Glasgow market for the three months ended July, was 49s. 5d., or 3s. 11½d. lower than

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

the average for the preceding three months. As a result of this ascertainment, the wages of blast furnacemen in the West of Scotland were reduced 5 per cent. from August 1st. Further particulars with regard to this change in wages will be found on page 251.

Manufactured Iron.—Compared with the previous audit, prices in the North of England show only a slight fall. In the West of Scotland the fall was heavier, amounting to rather more than 2s. 11d. per ton. Compared with a year ago, the fall in the North of England was about 10½d. per ton, and in the West of Scotland rather more than 1s. 11d. per ton. As a result of these ascertainments wages in both districts remain unaltered.

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Ascertained average selling price per ton.			Decrease of last Audit as compared with	
		Last Audit.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Pig Iron.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
West of Scotland:	May-July	49 5	53 4 5	*	3 11 5	*
Manufact'd Iron.						
North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars, and angles)	May-June	117 6 92	117 8 44	118 5 43	0 1 52	0 10 51
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops, and rods)		112 11 91	115 11 32	114 11 06	2 11 41	1 11 15

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.†

THE Returns as to the price of bread† per 4 lbs., as furnished by the Local Correspondents of the Department, relate to London and 25 large Provincial towns at the beginning of August.

Place.	Present Price (1st August, 1905.)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		Last Change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am't. per 4 lbs.
London ...	d.	d.	d.	April '05	d.
Birmingham ...	4½ to 5½	...	...	Aug. '04	...
Bolton ...	5	...	...	...	...
Bristol ...	5½	...	...	Oct. '04	...
Derby ...	4½ & 5	...	...	Feb. '05	...
Gateshead ...	5½	...	...	Jan. '05	...
Huddersfield ...	5	...	...	...	...
Hull ...	4½ & 5½	...	...	Feb. '04	...
Ipswich ...	5½	...	...	Aug. '03	...
Leicester ...	5½	...	...	...	...
Liverpool ...	5	...	...	June '03	...
Manchester ...	5	...	...	Mar. '05	...
Middlesb' ...	6	...	...	Aug. '03	...
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	5½	...	...	April '02	...
Norwich ...	4½	...	...	July, '04	...
Nottingham ...	5	...	...	...	...
Oldham ...	4½	...	...	Sep. '03	...
Plymouth ...	5	...	...	Feb. '05	...
Potteries ...	4½	...	...	Aug. '04	...
Wolverhampton ...	5½	...	...	Aug. '04	...
Aberdeen ...	5½	...	...	Mar. '03	...
Dundee ...	6	...	...	Aug. '04	...
Edinburgh ...	6	...	...	April '05	...
Glasgow ...	5½	...	...	May '05	...
Belfast ...	5½	...	...	June '05	...
Dublin ...	6	...	...	Sep. '04	...

As compared with a month ago, the prevailing price at 1st August was the same at all the towns given in the Table.

As compared with a year ago, an increase of ½d. per 4 lbs. took place in five towns, viz., Bristol, Manchester, Wolverhampton, Dundee, and Dublin, and also in the Potteries district, and a decrease of like amount at Birmingham. The price for London is ½d. higher than a year ago.

* During the three months May-July, 1904, no transactions in cash for Scottish pig iron warrants took place in the Glasgow market.
† Though it is not possible to state that the quality of bread referred to is in all cases the same, the prices for each place are believed to be, generally speaking, comparable with those for a month and a year ago. The prices selected represent, so far as can be ascertained, the prevailing prices paid at the various places by workpeople for 4 lbs. of ordinary bread of average quality.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

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

Table with columns: Month, British Wheat, Imports (Wheat, Wheat-meal and Flour), Average Monthly Price of London Flour (Town Households) ex Mill for cash. Rows for July 1904, July 1905, June 1905, and July 1905.

The imports of wheat from foreign countries and the Colonies from September 1st, 1904, to July 31st, 1905, amounted to 95,529,230 cwts., or 10,944,130 cwts. more than in the corresponding eleven months of 1903-4.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

SERIOUS AND WILFUL MISCONDUCT: DISOBEDIENCE: DOING DANGEROUS ACT WITHOUT EXCUSE.

No compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, if it is proved that the injury is attributable to the serious or wilful misconduct of the injured workman. A plasterer was employed on the roof of a building, over 30 feet in height...

WHO IS A DEPENDANT?: FATHER RECEIVING ALLOWANCE FROM SON.

A man had for some time suffered from bronchitis and rheumatism which prevented him from engaging in regular work. His son was a workman who earned £1 4s. a week, but besides this made considerable sums by practising a systematic course of betting.

On appeal by the employers the Court of Session held that the claimant was not dependent on his son's earnings, as he was earning sufficient to maintain himself, and that therefore he was not entitled to compensation under the Act.—Kelly v. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Court of Session, July 6th, 1905.

PERMANENT PARTIAL INCAPACITY: EMPLOYERS PAY FORMER WAGES: MODE OF FIXING COMPENSATION.

In fixing the amount of the weekly sum payable to an injured workman the Act provides that regard shall be had to the difference between the amount of his average weekly earnings before the accident, and the average amount which he is able to earn after the accident.

A workman, whose wages were 28s. a week, by accident lost two fingers of his right hand in September, 1904. His employer paid him 14s. a week as agreed compensation till the middle of January, 1905, when the wound was completely healed and the hand was restored to a state of usefulness.

On appeal the Court of Session held that the Sheriff-substitute was wrong in dealing thus with the application, as there was no reason to suppose the man's hand would ever be worse and the injury had fully developed.

(2) Merchant Shipping Acts.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT: SHIP CARRYING CONTRABAND: OBLIGATION ON SEAMAN TO SERVE.

A seaman signed articles in April, 1904, to serve on board a steamship, at £3 15s. a month, for a voyage not exceeding two years' duration, to any ports within the limits of 75 deg. N. and 60 deg. S. latitude, commencing at Barry, proceeding thence to Hong Kong, thence to ports in any rotation, and to end at such port in the United Kingdom or the Continent of Europe...

Meanwhile, on September 4th, the seaman and the rest of the crew were sent home to London as distressed seamen at the cost of the owner of the vessel. They arrived in London on October 23rd, and the next day applied for their wages, but were refused.

The owners of the vessel appealed, but the High Court confirmed the order of the magistrate, holding that the seaman had not contracted to serve on a ship which might carry contraband of war to a Japanese port...

(3) Trade Union Acts.

INDUCING WORKMEN TO BREAK CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

A printing and publishing company, in consequence of difficulties with the Operative Printers' Assistants' Society decided only to employ non-union men, and an agreement was come to with the union that the union would not interfere with their non-union men.

The company then brought an action against the union and the Secretary of the union for damages for inducing workmen employed by the company to break their contracts of service and also for an injunction to restrain the defendants from picketing the premises for the purpose of preventing persons working for the plaintiffs.

The action was tried by a judge and jury and the hearing occupied the court for eight days, a large amount of evidence being given. The judge left the following questions to the jury:—(1) Did the defendants or either of them watch and beset, or cause to be watched and beset, the premises of the plaintiffs or the approaches thereto so as to cause a nuisance to the plaintiffs? (2) Did they do so for the purpose of compelling the plaintiffs or any person or persons in their employ to abstain from doing or to do any act which they or he had a legal right to do or abstain from doing? (3) Did the defendants or either of them cause or procure any of the persons following to commit a breach of contract? (the judge gave the names of the men in question who had been in the

plaintiffs' employ and who joined the union). (4) Did the defendants or either of them cause or procure men in the plaintiffs' employ to retard the plaintiffs' work or spoil or injure the plaintiffs' work or materials? (5) Did the defendants conspire and combine with other persons to procure the commission of the unlawful acts set out in the previous questions? The jury answered all the questions in the affirmative and assessed the damages at £650. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiffs for this amount.—Ward, Lock & Co. (Lid.) v. The Operative Printers' Assistants' Society and Another, King's Bench Division, July 6th to 17th, 1905.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

DURING July 59 cases of lead poisoning and 5 of anthrax were reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act. No cases of mercurial, phosphorus, or arsenic poisoning were reported. Two deaths, one caused by lead poisoning, and one by anthrax, were reported.

During the seven months ended July the number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 373 as compared with 344 in the corresponding period of 1904. The number of deaths was 22, an increase of 2 as compared with the first seven months of 1904.

[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.]

Table with columns: Disease and Industry, Cases (July 1905, July 1904), Deaths (July 1905, July 1904). Rows include Lead Poisoning, Mercurial Poisoning, Phosphorus Poisoning, Arsenic Poisoning, Anthrax, and Grand Total.

* Of the 15 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry in July, 1905, eight were females.

† House Painters and Plumbers.—In addition to the cases included in the Table 9 cases of lead poisoning (including 2 deaths) were reported during July, among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported during the 7 months ended July, 1905, was 78 (including 15 deaths), and for the corresponding period of 1904, 107 (including 22 deaths).

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JULY.

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

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during July, 1905, was 340, being 123 more than in June, 1905, and 146 more than in July, 1904. The great increase in the figures for July is due to the serious coal mining accident in South Wales. The mean number for July in the years 1900-1904, was 220, the maximum year in this period being 1900, with 234 deaths, and the minimum year 1904, with 194 deaths.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in July, 1905, was 126. The number reported in July of the years 1900-1904 varied from 62 to 117, the mean for the five years being 83.

In the classes of industries in which the number of persons employed is approximately known, viz., Railway Service (exclusive of contractors' servants), Mines, Quarries, Shipping, Factories, and Laundries, the number of workpeople reported as killed was 435, as compared with 231 in the corresponding period of 1904. The approximate number of workpeople employed in these industries according to the latest returns was about 5,800,000.

In the following Table the accidents reported in July are classified by the trades in which they occurred, and comparative figures are given for the preceding month and for the corresponding month of last year:—

Table with columns: Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during (July, 1905, June, 1905, July, 1904), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1905, as compared with a (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Factories, Workshops, Accidents reported under Factory Act, Seamen, and Grand Total.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number and Magnitude.—Seventeen new disputes began in July, 1905, compared with 18 in June, and 15 in July, 1904. By the 17 disputes, 11,611 workpeople were directly and 363 indirectly affected, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople affected by old disputes which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 18,155 workpeople involved in trade disputes during July, 1905, compared with 11,855 in June, 1905, and 16,322 in July, 1904.

New Disputes in July, 1905.—In the following Table the new disputes in July are summarised by trades affected:—

Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople affected.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Coal Mining	8	9,858	47	9,905
Steel Manufacture	2	650	—	650
Cotton Weaving and Finishing	4	374	116	490
Glass Bottle Manufacture	1	650	—	650
Other Trades	2	79	200	279
Total, July, 1905	17	11,611	363	11,974
Total, June, 1905	18	4,536	1,645	6,081
Total, July, 1904	15	8,651	2,940	11,591

Causes.—Of the seventeen new disputes, two arose on demands for increased wages, three on objections to reductions, six on other wages questions, one on a question of working arrangements, and five on matters relating to Trade Unionism.

Results.—Definite results were reported in July in the case of nine new disputes, affecting 8,121 workpeople, and seven old disputes, affecting 346 workpeople. Of these sixteen new and old disputes, six, involving 6,761 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; five, involving 741 persons, in favour of the employers; and 5, involving 965 persons, were compromised.

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began in 1905.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
Coal Mining— Miners, &c.	Aberdare	1,000	—	1 July	8	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the South Wales Miners' Federation, or left the district.
	Pontypool (near)	1,300	—	1 July	—	For re-adjustment of rates of wages.	No settlement reported.
	Pontypridda (near)	1,755	—	1 July	17	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the South Wales Miners' Federation.
	Newport, Mon. (near)	1,500	—	1 July	—	As to filling "through and through" coal, payment of night men, and other matters.	No settlement reported.
Miners, &c.	Ebbw Vale	3,800	—	14 July	4	Refusal to work with non-unionists and men in arrears with their contributions.	Men in question joined the South Wales Miners' Federation, or paid up the arrears.
	Flint Glass Bottle Makers	650	—	24 July	6	Against proposed reduction in wages of 5 per cent., and increase of working hours.	Reduction accepted.

* 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.

H.M. INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES. CHANGES AND TRANSFERS.—DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

Mr. W. S. Smith is now Inspector of Factories for that portion of the Burton-on-Trent Union south of the River Trent, in succession to Mr. J. H. Walmsley. His district now comprises all Derbyshire. His official address is Babington Buildings, Derby.

Mr. Bellhouse is now Inspector of Factories for the East London District in place of Mr. Hoare. Official address, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.

Mr. J. Jackson is Inspector of Factories for the South Ireland District in place of Mr. Bellhouse. Official address, 12, College Green, Dublin.

Mr. W. F. Ireland is Inspector of Factories for the South Staffs District in place of Mr. J. Jackson. Official address, 77, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.

Mr. T. C. Butler is now Inspector of Factories for the Huddersfield District. Official address, 19, Market Street, Huddersfield.

Mr. W. Buchan is now Inspector of Factories for the East Scotland District. Official address, 13, Ward Road, Dundee.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in July of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 139,900 working days. In addition, 136,000 working days were lost during July owing to disputes that began before that month, and at the end of the month were still unsettled. Thus the total duration in July of all disputes, new and old, was 275,900 working days, as compared with 182,700 in the previous month, and 262,800 in the corresponding month of 1904.

Summary for the Seven completed Months of 1904 and 1905†.—The number of disputes, the number of workpeople affected, and the aggregate duration in working days for the seven months January-July, 1904 and 1905, respectively, were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	January to July.					
	1904.			1905.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building	29	8,376	229,300	21	6,143	311,300
Mining and Quarrying	57	19,378	298,800	61	32,657	421,800
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	38	8,292	121,200	38	5,815	247,000
Textile	25	4,974	77,600	35	10,777	193,300
Clothing	14	446	5,950	19	2,583	66,000
Transport	3	830	20,850	7	1,559	30,800
Other Trades	23	1,738	34,100	18	3,355	41,500
Total	189	44,034	787,800	199	62,889	1,222,600

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes reported in July.—The net effect of all the changes reported in July was an increase of £4,557 per week, as compared with a decrease of £73 per week in June, and a decrease of £129 per week in July, 1904. The number of workpeople affected was 183,337, of whom 137,259 received advances amounting to £5,761 per week, and 46,078 sustained decreases amounting to £1,204 per week. The total number affected in June was 12,673, and in July, 1904, 5,288.

The principal changes reported were an increase affecting about 125,000 cotton weavers, warpers and winders in the principal cotton manufacturing districts in England, and a decrease affecting 35,000 coal miners in Northumberland.

One change, affecting the 35,000 coal miners referred to above, was arranged by a Conciliation Board, and eleven changes, affecting 7,535 workpeople engaged in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, in iron ore mining and in limestone quarrying, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 140,802 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, three of these changes, affecting 1,076 workpeople, being preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the seven completed Months of 1905.†—For the seven months, January-July, 1905, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) respecting whom wages-changes have been reported was 436,143, as compared with 278,443 for the corresponding period of 1904. The changes arranged gave 155,001 workpeople a net increase

amounting to £7,117 per week, and 251,331 a net decrease amounting to £12,355 per week, while the remaining 29,811 have had upward and downward changes which have left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes reported was a decrease of £5,238 per week, as compared with a decrease of £13,159 per week in the corresponding period of 1904.

Summarised by trades, the number of workpeople affected by the changes reported during the seven months January-July, 1904 and 1905, respectively, and the net results of the changes on their weekly wages, were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	January—July.			
	1904.		1905.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building	3,582	— 293	3,584	— 351
Coal Mining	158,690	— 5,953	198,246	— 8,449
Iron Mining	10,723	— 526	7,092	+ 202
Quarrying	2,610	— 94	8,333	— 552
Pig Iron Manufacture	11,181	— 564	14,669	+ 438
Iron and Steel Manufacture	51,156	— 2,739	33,842	+ 104
Engineering and Shipbuilding	31,023	— 2,589	35,044	— 2,476
Other Metal Trades	545	+ 15	590	— 47
Textile Trades	2,671	— 59	126,861	+ 5,523
Glass, Chemical, &c., Trades	4,803	— 683	1,517	— 138
Other Trades	3,248	— 94	2,581	+ 186
Employees of Local Authorities	4,211	+ 320	3,784	+ 322
Total	278,443	— 13,159	436,143	— 8,258

Hours.

No changes in hours of labour were reported during July.

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in 1905.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
			Increase.	Decrease.	

I.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JULY, 1905.

5 Increases—8,779 Workpeople.			MINING AND QUARRYING.			4 Decreases—40,720 Workpeople.		
Northumberland	Coal Miners:— Underground Workers and Banksmen (except Deputies, Mechanics, Engine-men and Firemen) Other Surface Workers	3 & 10 July	35,000	Decrease of 1½ per cent. off standard rates, leaving wages 15 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.				
				Decrease of 1 per cent. off standard rates, leaving wages 12 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.				
				Advance of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 22 475 per cent. above the standard of 1879.				
				Decrease of 2s. per week (31s. to 29s.).				
Cleveland	Ironstone Miners	17 July	6,800	Decrease of 1s. 2d. per week (22s. 6d. to 21s. 4d.).				
Weardale	Limestone Quarrymen	17 July	1,500	Advance of 1d. per day (5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d.) under sliding scale.				
Wakefield (near)	Winding Enginem Labourers	3 July	7	Advance of 0½d. per ton under sliding scale.				
				Withdrawal of bonus of 5 per cent.				
Dalton-in-Furness	Stainton-in-Furness	1 July	59	Decrease of 5 per cent.				
				Advance of 5 per cent.				
Bangor (near)	Slate Quarrymen, Labourers, &c.	7 June	1,800	Advance of 5 per cent.				
Festiniog	Slate Quarrymen, Rockmen and Labourers	June and July	3,864	Advance of 5 per cent.				
Mid and East Lothians (one firm)	Settmakers and Kerddressers	June	130	Advance of 5 per cent.				
6 Increases—3,164 Workpeople.			METAL AND ENGINEERING TRADES.			5 Decreases—4,382 Workpeople.		
Eston	Steel Workers	3 July	1,250	Advance of 3½ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 13½ per cent. above the standard.				
				Advance of 4 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 11 per cent. above the standard.				
Middlesbrough	Steel Workers	3 July	740	Decrease of 1 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages of furnacemen 18½ per cent., and of other workpeople 15½ per cent. above the standard.				
Millom	Blastfurnacemen	2 July	260	Decrease of 1 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 15½ per cent. above the standard.				
Ulverston	Blastfurnacemen	2 July	132	Advance of 2 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 18½ per cent. above the standard.				
Barrow-in-Furness	Blastfurnacemen	1 July	440	Decrease of 1 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 15½ per cent. above the standard.				
South Lancashire (2 firms)	Spring Knife Grinders and Finishers Fitters, Turners, Machinists and Pattern-makers	June	50	Advance of 1s. per week. Wages after change: Fitters, Turners, and Patternmakers, 35s. per week; Machinists, 20s. to 33s.				
				Advance of ½ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 14½ per cent. above the standard.				
Sheffield	Blasfurnacemen	10 June	310	Advance of 2 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 18½ per cent. above the standard.				
North Staffordshire	Blasfurnacemen	July	600	Decrease of 5 per cent.				
North Wales	Blasfurnacemen	6 July	44	Advance of 2 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 18½ per cent. above the standard.				
Scotland	Blasfurnacemen and Labourers	1 Aug.	3,500	Decrease of 5 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 15 per cent. above the standard of 1st January, 1899.				

* Based on information obtained from all available sources verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned. It will be understood that increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, and many railway servants, &c., are not recorded here. The same remark applies to the changes in pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c.
† Exclusive of agricultural labourers and railway servants. 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.

I.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JULY, 1905.—continued.

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which Change takes effect in 1905, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by, Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics).

II.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JULY, 1905.—None.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for the United Kingdom. IMPORTS.* Table with columns: Month ended 31st July, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1905 as compared with, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1904, 1903.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE. Table with columns: Month ended 31st July, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1905 as compared with, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1904, 1903.

The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £5,665,518 in July, 1903; £5,293,714 in July, 1904; £5,773,478 in July, 1905.

Tonnage of Ships entered and cleared with Cargoes. The tonnage of vessels entered with cargoes at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions during the month ended 31st July, 1905, amounted to 3,830,141 tons...

* 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.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

Quarterly Returns of Sales. Returns received from the four Co-operative Wholesale Societies in the United Kingdom for the first quarter of 1905, show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £6,515,259, an increase of 3.9 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1904...

Sales. Table with columns: Names of Societies and Nature of Business, In 1st quarter of 1905, 1904, 1900, Percentage increase of 1905 as compared with 1904, Five years ago.

NOTE.—The English and Scottish Wholesale Societies are federations of co-operative societies engaged mainly in retail distribution, the English Society consisting of 1,155 societies, with an aggregate membership of 1,594,684...

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

During July 37,127 passengers left this country for places out of Europe. Of this number 21,094 were of British or Irish origin, and 16,033 were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not stated.

During the seven months ended July, 1905, the total number of passengers was 265,116, an increase of 38,690 on the figure for the corresponding period of 1904.

Destinations.

The following Table shows the destination of the passengers:—

Table with columns: Destination (Country in which passenger contracted to land), July, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1905, Seven months ended July, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1905.

It will be noticed that the total increase (38,690) in emigration during the seven months of 1905, is almost entirely accounted for by the increased numbers of passengers going to the United States (24,928), and British North America (12,258).

ALIEN IMMIGRATION FROM CONTINENT.

During July, 17,797 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent, of whom 8,736 were stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to places out of the United Kingdom...

Table with columns: Month of July, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1905, Seven months ended July, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1905.

Aliens not stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to other countries. Seamen 1,141, 986, + 155, 8,356, 7,416, + 940. Others 7,920, 8,704, - 784, 45,200, 40,865, + 4,337.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of twenty of the principal railways during the four weeks ended July 29th, 1905, amounted to £7,933,476, a decrease of £281,653 (or 3.4 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1904.

During the thirty weeks ended July 29th, 1905, the total receipts amounted to £53,153,359, of which £23,981,572 were derived from passenger traffic, and £29,171,787 from goods and mineral traffic.

The following Table summarises the receipts of the railways grouped according to the districts they serve:—

Table with columns: District, 4 weeks ended July 29th, 1905, 30 weeks ended July 29th, 1905, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1904.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING STATISTICS.

ACCORDING to a Home Office Return* recently issued, the total number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying throughout the world amounted to nearly 4,900,000 in 1903...

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during July numbered 337, a decrease of 37 as compared with July, 1904. For the seven months ended July, 1905, the number was 2,827, as compared with 2,658 during the corresponding period of 1904.

* Cd. 2600 of 1905 (Wyman & Sons. Price 1s. 0d.). † A metric ton contains 2,204 lbs., as compared with a British ton of 2,240 lbs.

PAUPERISM IN JULY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved in the 35 selected Urban Districts named below on one day in July corresponded to a rate of 216 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with June, 1905, the total number of persons relieved decreased by 6,135 (1.6 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 4. There was a decrease of 3,723 (2.3 per cent.) in the total number of indoor paupers and of 2,412 (1.1 per cent.) in the total number of outdoor paupers. Decreases occurred in 28 districts, 2 districts showed no change, and increases occurred in 5 districts.

Compared with July, 1904, the total number of persons was greater by 14,655 (4.1 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 6. The total number of indoor paupers was greater by 4,209 (2.7 per cent.) and of outdoor paupers by 10,446 (5.0 per cent.). Increases occurred in 29 districts while the remaining 6 districts showed decreases. The most marked increases were shown by Galway (134 per 10,000)† and East London (53 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of July, 1905.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropolises.						
West District ...	10,798	3,640	14,438	174	- 1	+ 8
North District ...	15,388	8,797	24,185	228	- 4	+ 7
Central District ...	6,845	2,842	9,687	333	- 8	+ 17
East District ...	14,669	9,301	23,970	333	- 8	+ 53
South District ...	23,711	18,474	42,185	229	- 6	+ 5
Total Metropolises ...	71,211	43,054	114,265	215	- 5	+ 14
West Ham ...	5,440	11,430	16,870	223	- 7	+ 10
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ...	2,053	5,210	7,263	168	- 1	+ 9
Stokeotn & Tees District ...	1,999	4,139	6,138	248	- 9	+ 9
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ...	3,874	7,667	11,541	210	- 4	- 19
Wigan District ...	1,985	6,352	8,337	193	- 7	+ 2
Manchester District ...	9,077	9,122	18,199	202	- 5	+ 2
Liverpool District ...	11,118	9,585	20,703	124	- 3	+ 6
Bradford District ...	1,650	2,866	4,516	139	- 3	+ 1
Hull & Huddersfield ...	1,226	3,825	5,051	139	- 3	+ 1
Leeds District ...	2,419	6,243	8,662	182	- 4	+ 4
Barnsley District ...	775	3,058	3,833	159	+ 1	+ 2
Sheffield District ...	5,076	3,923	6,999	161	- 2	+ 1
Hull District ...	1,500	5,350	6,850	252	-	+ 9
North Staffordshire ...	2,225	8,223	10,448	280	- 2	+ 5
Nottingham District ...	2,008	5,857	7,865	193	- 1	+ 6
Leicester District ...	1,407	4,760	6,167	272	- 4	+ 31
Wolverhampton District ...	3,535	13,784	17,319	268	- 4	+ 10
Birmingham District ...	4,845	3,672	8,517	147	- 4	+ 6
Bristol District ...	2,708	6,977	9,685	258	- 3	+ 7
Cardiff & Swansea ...	1,898	7,340	9,238	248	- 1	- 11
Total " Other Districts " ...	58,578	117,953	176,531	198	- 3	+ 2
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District ...	5,105	17,748	22,853	226	- 2	+ 13
Falshay & Greenock District ...	795	5,322	6,117	184	- 4	+ 2
Edinburgh & Leith District ...	1,693	5,759	7,452	185	+ 1	+ 2
Dundee & Dunfermline ...	1,075	2,948	4,023	202	- 1	+ 7
Aberdeen ...	535	3,115	3,750	226	+ 1	+ 9
Coatbridge & Airdrie ...	381	1,395	1,776	188	- 3	- 5
Total for the above Scottish Districts ...	9,594	33,487	43,081	215	- 1	+ 4
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District ...	6,929	5,373	12,302	314	+ 1	+ 13
Belfast District ...	3,393	330	3,723	93	- 3	+ 6
Cork, Waterford, & Limerick District ...	3,944	4,892	8,836	360	- 10	+ 5
Galway District ...	337	783	1,120	315	- 6	+ 134
Total for the above Irish Districts ...	14,603	11,378	25,981	282	- 3	+ 12
Total for above 35 Districts in July, 1905.	157,426	217,302	374,728	216	- 4	+ 8

* 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.

‡ Including 436 persons relieved by Government works, which were devised on account of distress occasioned by failure of potato crop.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JULY.

THIRTEEN Bureaux furnished returns which can be compared with similar returns for a year ago. Eight other Bureaux also furnished returns for July, 1905, but for these bureaux figures for a year ago are not available.

(I) Work done in July.

Name of Labour Bureau.	Applications by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Workpeople found Work during	
	July, 1905.	July, 1904.	July, 1905.	July, 1904.	July, 1905.	July, 1904.
London.						
Battersea (Lavender Hill, S.W.) ...	111	135	5	22	5	22
Salvation Army (Whitechapel Rd. E.) ...	1,073	1,557	463	482	604	611
St. Pancras (Crown Dale Rd., N.W.) ...	234	297	78	112	66	85
Southwark (Borough Road, S.E.) ...	4	28	2	9	2	1
Hammersmith (Brook Green Rd., W.) ...	64	26	12	10	12	8
Finsbury (Rosebery Avenue, E.C.) ...	410	201	273	105	88	68
Westminster (Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.) ...	214	254	162	166	105	119
Kensington (Lancaster Road, W.) ...	176	132	20	26	52	47
Provincial.						
Ipswich (Fore Street) ...	34	34	14	21	9	14
Plymouth (Basket Street) ...	146	158	69	85	65	80
Liverpool (Dale Street) ...	209	122	2	4	2	3
Glasgow (158, George Street) ...	313	343	379	433	146	148
Wigan (Library Street) ...	44	43	13	7	13	7
Total of 13 Bureaux ...	3,032	2,940	1,482	1,422	1,169	1,213
London.						
Hampstead (Finchley Road, N.W.) ...	48	...	13	...	6	...
Islington (93, St. Paul's Rd., High-bury, N.) ...	814	...	67	...	579	...
Provincial.						
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Pilgrim St.) ...	95	...	43	...	28	...
Leith (Junction Street) ...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Coventry (3, Market Hall Arcade) ...	180	...	90	...	85	...
Eastbourne (Public Library) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dudley ...	27	...	12	...	31	...
Manchester (Albert St., Deansgate) ...	111	...	43	...	77	...
Total of 21 Bureaux ...	4,314	...	1,750	...	1,929	...

(II) Employment found for Workpeople during July, 1905.

Capacity in which employed.	No. per-manently engaged.	No. tem-porarily engaged.	Total.
Engaged by Private Employers.			
Men:—			
Building Trades ...	38	92	130
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c. ...	44	9	53
Porters and Messengers ...	71	33	104
Bill Distributors ...	—	439	439
General Labourers ...	—	31	31
Other Occupations ...	125	42	167
Lads and Boys ...	98	10	108
Women and Girls:—			
Domestic Servants ...	61	10	71
Charwomen, daily work, &c. ...	17	110	127
Other Occupations, &c. ...	35	—	35
Total engaged by Private Employers ...	489	776	1,265
Engaged by Local Authorities:—			
Men, Lads and Boys ...	18	491	509
Women and Girls ...	—	155	155
Engaged by Salvation Army ...	—	—	155
Total of 21 Bureaux ...	507	1,422	1,929

(III) Occupations of Workpeople on the Registers at the end of July, 1905.

Name of Bureau.	Men.					Lads and Boys.	Women and Girls.
	Building Trades.	Engineering Trades.	General Labourers.	Porters, Messengers, &c.	Other Occupations.		
London.							
Battersea ...	4	2	31	18	26	1	14
Salvation Army ...	39	33	93	79	187	—	37
St. Pancras ...	49	38	132	141	35	68	37
Southwark ...	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Hammersmith ...	10	7	20	14	5	—	2
Finsbury ...	102	16	36	102	26	50	78
Westminster ...	7	22	131	289	241	17	318
Kensington ...	91	28	61	40	54	20	45
Hampstead ...	60	6	13	27	23	6	7
Islington ...	158	—	893	192	61	15	23
Provincial.							
Ipswich ...	2	1	12	3	2	6	8
Plymouth ...	37	4	36	50	28	2	—
Liverpool ...	8	2	79	8	21	2	20
Glasgow ...	32	37	50	56	65	18	158
Wigan ...	70	12	214	45	49	23	—
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	6	15	116	13	11	1	92
Leith ...	13	2	12	4	1	—	—
Coventry ...	12	104	40	16	62	11	—
Eastbourne ...	74	10	80	14	42	—	—
Dudley ...	32	63	45	14	12	26	—
Manchester ...	146	190	473	157	243	9	—
Total of 21 Bureaux ...	984	895	2,872	1,283	1,194	276	783

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JULY.

DURING July 657 fresh applications (358 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by eight Bureaux furnishing returns, and 549 situations (386 for domestic servants, &c.) were offered by employers; work was found for 175 persons, of whom 115 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 175 situations found for applicants, 114 were of a more or less permanent character, while 61 were temporary only.

The work done by the Bureaux during July is shown in the following Table:—

WORK DONE IN JULY.

Name of Bureau.	Applications by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
	July, 1905.	July, 1904.	July, 1905.	July, 1904.	Perma-nently.	Temporarily.
Summary by Bureaux.						
Central Bureau ...	76	93	70	64	22	22
9, Southampton St., W.C. ...	372	367	340	306	51	40
Y.W.C.A.— 26, George Street (1) ... Hanover Sq., W. (2) ...	78	69	42	56	9	11
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Dublin and Watford) ...	131	132	97	102	32	26
Total of 8 Bureaux ...	657	661	549	528	114	99
Summary by Occupations.						
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc. ...	61	48	30	20	6	7
Shop Assistants ...	7	10	2	4	—	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. ...	44	47	34	46	6	9
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists ...	42	54	17	11	6	2
Apprentices and Learners ...	6	14	8	14	5	14
Domestic Servants, etc. ...	358	338	386	354	79	52
Miscellaneous ...	139	156	72	79	12	14
Total ...	657	661	549	528	114	99

LONDON CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

THE Central Employment Exchange is intended to act as a "clearing house" for the local labour bureaux, its purpose being, in cases where applications cannot be met at one bureau, to endeavour to meet them by making use of the remaining affiliated bureaux.

In July six* of the London Municipal Labour Bureaux made daily reports to the Central Exchange of the whole number of fresh applications for employment, and of such situations offered by employers as they were unable to fill from among their own registered applicants. This information was at once circulated by post to all the bureaux, so that each bureau became aware of the requirements of the rest. In addition, the vacancies reported were at once notified by telephone to the particular bureau at which applicants have recently registered under the occupations concerned.

The results week by week in July are shown in the following Table:—

Period.	Total number of Fresh Applications by Workpeople at Six Bureaux.	Total number of Situations offered which Local Bureaux were unable to fill.	Situations reported filled through Central Labour Exchange.
Week ended July 8th ...	357	8	4
" " " 15th ...	191	14	3
" " " 22nd ...	217	2	1
" " " 29th ...	208	9	4

From the above figures it will be seen that of the 33 situations which individual bureaux were unable to fill, the Central Exchange filled 12 with the aid of the other bureaux.

* Westminster, Chelsea, Kensington, Hampstead, Islington, St. Pancras.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1904.

A REPORT* to the Board of Trade has recently been issued upon the accidents that have occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1904. The record of 1904 compares favourably with previous years. The total number of Servants of Companies or Contractors who were killed from accidents of all kinds was 416, or 39 less than in the previous year. Of all classes of railway servants employed the proportion of killed and injured to the number employed was 1 in 10,144 and 1 in 747 respectively.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JULY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Mines and Quarries. 1904. Report of H.M. Inspectors for Liverpool and North Wales District (No. 7). [Cd. 2506—vi.: pp. 74: price 1s.] Manchester and Ireland District (No. 6). [Cd. 2506—v.: pp. 55: price 1s. 4d.] Southern District (No. 12). [Cd. 2506—xi.: pp. 76: price 9d.]

1903. Part IV. Colonial and Foreign Statistics. Persons employed, output and accidents at mines and quarries in the British Colonies and in Foreign Countries. [Cd. 2600: pp. 206: price 1s. 9d.]

Railway Accidents. General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1904. [Cd. 2605: pp. 91: price 9d.]

State of New York. Department of Labour Bulletin, June 1905. Contains "The Labour Laws enacted in 1905," &c.

Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington, U.S.A., Bulletin. No. 58, May, 1905. Articles upon labour conditions in the Philippines and Java; the new Russian Working Men's Compensation Act, &c.

Twenty-third Annual Coal Report of the Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1904. With the 6th Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ended October 1st, 1904. [Springfield, Ill.: pp. xv. + 425 + 71.]

France.

Report on Strikes and Lock-outs in France during 1904. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1905: pp. xix. + 778.]

Germany.

Proceedings at Session of German Council for Labour Statistics, May 18th, 19th and 20th, 1905. [Berlin, 1905: pp. 74.]

Reports of Prussian Factory Inspectors for 1904. Contains statistics of number of persons employed in factories, &c. [Berlin: R. von Deckers Verlag, 1905: pp. lviii. + 800.]

Austria.

Report of Factory Inspection in Austria in 1904. [Vienna, 1905: Druck & Verlag der K.K. Hof und Staatsdruckerei: pp. xc. + 511.]

Report on Work of Labour Registries during 1904 in Austria. K. K. Arbeitsstatistisches Amt. [Vienna: A. Hölder, 1905: pp. 82.]

Report on Overtime in Austrian Factories in 1904. [Vienna: K. K. Hof und Staatsdruckerei, 1905: pp. 34.]

Enquiry into Conditions in the Bootmaking Industry. K. K. Arbeitsstatistisches Amt. [Vienna: A. Hölder, 1905: pp. 181.]

Report on Savings Banks and Co-operation in Styria in 1902. [1905: pp. viii. + 95: price 10d.]

Italy.

Proceedings at Session of Italian Higher Council of Labour in March, 1905. Ufficio del Lavoro. [Rome: C. Bertero e C.: pp. 180.]

Report by Italian Labour Department on Women in Industrial Employment. Ufficio del Lavoro. [Rome: G. Bertero e C., 1905: pp. ix. + 59 + 157: price 2s.]

Industrial Statistics of Italy. Part II. Ufficio del Lavoro. [Rome: Tipografia Nazionale di G. Bertero e C., 1905: pp. 405.]

Belgium.

The Belgian Labour Department, 1895 to 1905. Office du Travail. Notice published in connection with the Liège Exhibition of 1905: [Brussels: A. Lesigne, Imprimeur, 1905: pp. 247.]

Switzerland.

Vol. 2 of Swiss Census of December 1st, 1900. Bureau de Statistique du Département fédéral de l'Intérieur. [Berne: A. Francke, 1905: pp. xxxi. + 406 + diagrams.]

Norway.

Vol 5 of Norwegian Census of 1900. Statistiske Central Bureau. Population classified by Occupations. [Kristiania: H. Aschehoug & Co., 1905: pp. xx. + 339: price 7d.]

Sweden.

Reports on (a) Mining in 1903, (b) Factories and other Industrial Occupations in 1903. Kommerscollegium. [Stockholm, 1905: (a) pp. xxii. + 24, (b) pp. xxxi. + 116.]

Denmark.

Statistics of Denmark, 4th Series, Vol. XII. Statens Statistiske Bureau. Contains official prices of cereals in 1904. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1905.]

Russia.

Summary of Results of First Census of Population taken in 1897. Vol. I. Ministry of the Interior, Statistical Department. [St. Petersburg, 1905: pp. 267 + 44, diagrams.]

Statistics of Industries of Finland in 1902. [Helsingfors: Finska Litteratur Sällskapet Tryckeri, 1905: pp. xliii. + 133.]

Bulgaria.

Quarterly Statistics of Commerce, Navigation, and Prices of Bulgaria. Statistical Bureau of Bulgaria. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat, 1905: pp. viii. + 81.]

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 3433. *Trade of the States of California, Nevada and Utah, and the Territory of Arizona, 1904.* Statistics of unemployed during 1904. [Cd. 2236-177: pp. 40: price 2½d.]

No. 3445. *Trade of Germany for the year 1904.* Westphalian Coal Strike of 1904; mining legislation; housing of the working classes; prison labour, &c. [Cd. 2236-189: pp. 120: price 6d.]

No. 3454. *Trade of Lombardy, 1904.* Strikes in 1902-3, with causes and results, days lost, &c.; statistics of certain industries. [Cd. 2236-198: pp. 58, price 3d.]

No. 3456. *Finances of the German Empire, 1905.* Statistics of old age and infirmity pensions, &c. [Cd. 2236-200: pp. 32: price 2d.]

No. 3460. *Trade of the Consular District of Barcelona, 1904.* Establishment of a new mill for the manufacture of sewing cotton, under part British ownership, employing about 2,000 persons. [Cd. 2236-204: pp. 39: price 2½d.]

No. 3465. *Trade of Chile, 1904.* Statistics of copper and other mining industries. [Cd. 2236-209: pp. 53: price 3d.]

Consular Reports. Miscellaneous Series. No. 634. *The Diamond Industry of Antwerp.* Strike in the diamond industry, wages paid, numbers employed, apprentices, &c. [Cd. 2237-15: pp. 12: price 2d.]

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

NOTE.—In addition to the above-mentioned publications, copies have been received of the official journals issued by the Labour Departments of Canada, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium and Spain.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JULY.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in July was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 14; under the Friendly Societies Act, 57 (including 24 branches of existing societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 1; in all 74.

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

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—2, viz., South Side Branch 8 Labour Protection League, Percy Hall, Abbey Street, Bermondsey, S.E.; Cumberland and Lancashire Dist. of the National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, 18, Exchange Buildings, Moss Bay, Workington. *Scotland*—Nil. *Ireland*—Nil.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England and Wales.*—13, viz., *Co-op. Agric. Socs.*: 4, viz., Mid Cheshire Farmers' Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Lower Peover, Knutsford; Cotswold Farmers' Assoc'n, Ltd., Estate Office, Sherborne, Northleach, Glos.; Hereford Co-operative Fruit Grading Soc., Ltd., Railway Siding, Eign St., Hereford; Wensleydale Pure Milk Soc., Ltd., Milk Depot, Northallerton. *Misc. Socs.*: 9, viz., Working Men's Clubs, 8; Others, 1. *Scotland.*—Nil. *Ireland.*—1, viz., *Co-op. Agric. Soc.*: Harristown Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Harristown, co. Kilkenny.

Friendly Societies.—*England and Wales.*—31, viz., Shields Dist. Mutual Self-Help Permanent Money Soc., South Shields; Sunderland and Dist. Mutual Self-Help Permanent Money Soc., Sunderland; Colwall Brass Band, Colwall, Malvern; Whissonsett Small Holders Credit Soc., Whissonsett, Dereham; Weston-super-Mare Mutual Money Soc., Weston-super-Mare; Leeds Dist. Guarantee Assoc'n., Leeds; Mountain Ash Volunteer Band Musical Inst., Mountain Ash; Wolverton Central Working Men's Club, Wolverton, Bucks; Seacombe Working Men's Liberal Club, Seacombe, Birlenhead; Sand-hole Workman's Social Club, Oxhill, West Stanley, Durham; Ribchester Working Men's Club and Inst., Ribchester, Preston; Pontefract Victoria Band Club, Tanshelf, Pontefract; Lingwell Gate Working Men's Club and Inst., Lingwell Gate, Wakefield; Slough Sick and Dividing Soc., Slough; Determined Lodge of Oddfellows Friendly Soc., Stoney Middleton, Sheffield; Independent Order of Daughters of Temperance Darlington Unity Friendly Soc., Darlington; Walthamstow Council Employees' Sick Benefit Soc., Walthamstow; Balliol Road P.S.A. Mutual Benefit and Tontine Soc., Bootle, Liverpool; Whitefield Road Wesleyan P.S.A. Brotherhood Tontine Soc., Liverpool; St. Francis Xavier Sodality Club Tontine Soc., Liverpool; Royston Midland Road Social Working Men's Club and Inst., Royston; Leicester Progressive Yearly Dividing Friendly Soc., Leicester; Mocatta Confined Mourning Benefit Soc., London, E.; Stepney Borough Council Superannuation Scheme, London, E.; Sons of Riga Friendly Sick Benefit and Divisional Soc., London, E.; Greenfield Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Harborne, Birmingham; Ryland Sick and Dividend Soc., Edgbaston, Birmingham; Bridge Street West Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; Volunteer Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Aston, Birmingham; Ystrad Mynach and Dist. Benefit Soc., Ystrad Mynach, Cardiff; Farmers' and General Provident Collecting Soc., York. *Scotland.*—Nil. *Ireland.*—2, viz., Gaelic Loan Fund Soc., Dublin; Sinn Fein Loan Fund and Investment Soc., Dublin.

(2) DISSOLVED

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies reported as having commenced to "wind up," or as dissolved, or as having had registration cancelled in July, was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 9; under the Friendly Societies Act, 44 (including 17 branches of Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 7; in all 62.

NOTE.—In the above statement a Co-operative Society is entered under the heading (distribution, production, &c.) which appears from the information in the possession of the Board of Trade to represent its principal object.

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