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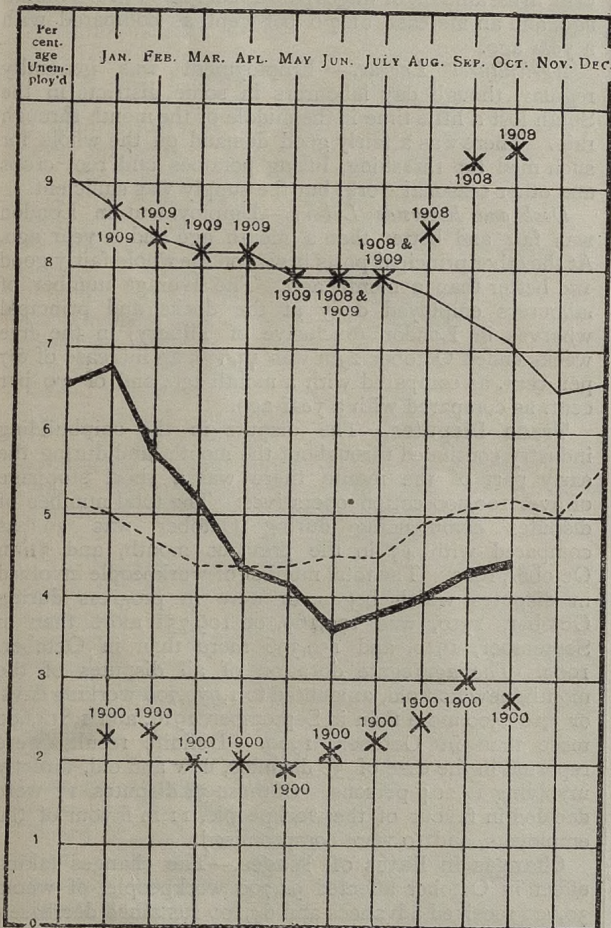
PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. For October, 1910, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 678,379 members in the following trades:—

Building	56,511	Paper, Printing & Book-binding	60,945
Coal Mining	146,825	Woodworking and Furnishing	34,355
Engineering	170,274	Miscellaneous	18,401
Shipbuilding	30,629		
Other Metal Trades	42,149		
Textiles	118,290		
		Total	678,379

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN OCTOBER.

[In addition to the 2,976 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,425 were received from employers relating to 1,182,140 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 7,401 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in October showed, on the whole, little general change as compared with the previous month. There was a seasonal decline in the building trades and a seasonal improvement in the printing and tailoring trades. The dispute in the shipbuilding industry continued to have an adverse effect on that and kindred trades.

As compared with a year ago, most of the principal industries showed an improvement.

In the 416 Trade Unions with a net membership of 678,379 making returns, 30,088 (or 4.4 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of October, 1910, compared with 4.3 per cent. at the end of September, 1910, and 7.1 per cent. at the end of October, 1909.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry continued fair during October, and showed little change as compared with a year ago. At the pits covered by the returns the average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended October 22nd was 5.33, as compared with 5.22 days a month ago and 5.33 days a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment during October was fair, and better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 22,950 workpeople, showed 310 furnaces in blast at the end of October, 1910, as compared with 309 in September, 1910, and 297 in October, 1909.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. According to returns covering 91,557 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended October 22nd, 1910, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. on a month ago, and of 7.3 per cent. on a year ago.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good and was better than a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns 502 tinplate and steel sheet mills were working at the end of October, 1910, as compared with 496 a month ago and 459 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment continued fair and, although affected by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry, showed little general change compared with a month ago. It was much better than a year ago. Trade unions with a membership of 170,274 reported 5.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 4.8 per cent. a month ago and 10.3 per cent. a year ago.

Shipbuilding.—Employment was still disorganised in

most of the principal centres on account of the dispute in this industry; in centres not affected employment continued fair, and was especially good at Belfast.

Cotton Trade.—During the first week of October there was a considerable dispute in the cotton trade, but during the remainder of the month, though there was still a good deal of short time in the *spinning* branch and of slackness in the *weaving* branch, employment in both branches was better than in September. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the *spinning* branch but a decline in the *weaving* branch. Returns from firms employing 135,770 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, 1910, showed an increase of 6.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 0.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Woollen Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 28,388 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 6.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 46,872 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade.—Employment continued good, and was slightly better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 50,181 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 1.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment continued good and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,330 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 0.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment continued moderate, and showed a slight decline compared with a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,199 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 20,297 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment was fairly good; it showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,710 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, 1910, showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Hat Trade.—Employment in the *Silk* hat trade was quiet; in the *Felt* hat trade it was moderate; in both branches it was worse than a month and a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment was fair but showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 65,964 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment was fair; it was better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago.

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

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment was fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 52,078 reported 4.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 5.7 a month ago and 5.6 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 3.0, 4.4, and 4.7.

Building Trades.—Employment continued slack and showed a seasonal decline compared with a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment was moderate on the whole; it showed a decline on the previous month, but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,355 reported 5.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, compared with 4.4 per cent. a month ago, and 7.7 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment was fair and better than a month ago, except in the Yorkshire bottle making industry, in which it was only moderate. It was better generally than a year ago.

Porcelain, China and Earthenware Industry.—Employment on the whole was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 23,272 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago, and of 4.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Brick Trade.—Employment showed a decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 12,690 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed a decrease of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Agricultural Labour.—Employment was generally regular, though day labourers in some districts in the South lost a little time in the middle of the month through rain. There was a fairly good demand on the whole for such men for threshing, lifting potatoes and root crops and other seasonal work, but the supply was sufficient.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment in London was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. At the other principal ports it was on the whole fairly good and better than a month ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the five weeks ended October 29th was 13,636, an increase of 8.7 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 3.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—The dispute in the shipbuilding industry continued throughout the month, and during the early part of the month there was a short stoppage of over 100,000 cotton operatives. The total number of disputes commencing during October was 39, as compared with 45 in the previous month, and 31 in October, 1909. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began, or were in progress during October, 1910, was 179,169, or 109,751 more than in September, 1910, and 159,396 more than in October, 1909. The aggregate duration of all disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 1,970,700 working days, or 1,106,500 more than in September, 1910, and 1,814,600 more than in October, 1909. Definite results were reported in the case of 38 disputes, new and old, directly involving 12,204 persons. Of these 38 disputes, 17 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 11 in favour of the employers, and 10 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in October affected 94,700 workpeople, of whom 30,600 received advances and 64,100 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 14,100 coal miners in Cumberland, Bristol and Somersetshire, 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Mon., 3,000 boilermakers on the Clyde and 4,000 engineers at Bradford, Rugby, Kilmarnock, Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith. The number whose wages were reduced included 45,000 coal miners in Northumberland, 10,700 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Weardale, and 6,900 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham and Cumberland. The computed effect of all the changes was a net decrease of about £300 per week,

RECENT CONCILIATION CASES AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

(1) CASES UNDER THE ACT.

Iron Miners, Cleveland.

Differences having arisen between the Cleveland Mine Owners' Association and the Cleveland Miners and Quarrymen's Association, respecting the wages of certain classes of men employed underground at the Cleveland Ironstone Mines, joint application was made to the Board of Trade on October 10th to appoint an umpire to act in conjunction with six arbitrators appointed by the parties. The Board of Trade on October 24th, appointed the Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., to act as umpire.

Blastfurnacemen, Nottingham District.

The representatives of the employers and workpeople on the Board of Conciliation for the Blast Furnaces in the Nottingham District being unable to agree regarding an application of the workpeople for payment of time and a-half for work between 6 a.m. on Sundays and 6 a.m. on Mondays, and also between the same times on Christmas Day and on Good Friday, joint application was made to the Board of Trade on October 28th, for the appointment of a Chairman. On November 5th, the Board of Trade appointed Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., to act in that capacity.

Dyers' Labourers, Huddersfield.

In August last the dyers' labourers at Huddersfield applied for an advance in wages of 3s. a week and an alteration in other working conditions. Correspondence took place between the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' and Finishers' Association and the National Society of Dyers and Finishers, but the parties were unable to arrive at an agreement, and on October 24th joint application was made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of a conciliator. Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., presided at a conference of employers and workpeople held at Huddersfield on October 27th. At this conference an agreement was arrived at, subject to ratification by the members of the Union. Under the terms of settlement (which were subsequently duly ratified) men receiving 24s. a week or under are given an immediate advance of 1s. a week, while a further advance to a minimum wage of 26s. a week for all men over 21 years of age is to be given on July 1st next. Overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time and a-quarter. A Conciliation Committee is established to consider and settle any question arising out of the agreement or between any member of the Employers' Association and his workpeople.

Steelworkers, Leeds.

In February, 1909, Mr. W. B. Yates, the Umpire appointed by the Board of Trade in connection with a dispute as to wages at the Leeds Steel Works, suggested in his award that a Sliding Scale for wages should be formed. The parties agreed to the adoption of a Sliding Scale similar to that obtaining at the works of the North-Eastern Steel Company, Ltd., but being unable to decide on the base from which such Sliding Scale should start, until the amount of advance the tonnage men were to receive as and from October 1st, 1910, had been determined, application was made to the Board of Trade on the September 24th for the appointment of Mr. W. B. Yates to act as arbitrator. Mr. Yates was accordingly appointed, and, having heard the parties, issued his award, as follows, on October 14th:—

(1) An advance of 5½ per cent. shall be made on the rates payable to the tonnage men in the Leeds Steel Works as and from October 1st last.

(2) The Sliding Scale of the North-Eastern Company shall be adopted as the basis for all further advances or reductions.

Millmen, &c., Port Talbot.

A claim for revision of wages having been made by the British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron and Tinplate Workers' Association on behalf of certain of their members employed as millmen, &c., in the plate mills at the Port Talbot Steel Works, Port Talbot, the matter was referred to the arbitration of two employers and two workmen. The arbitrators being unable to agree, joint

application was made to the Board of Trade on October 20th for the appointment of an umpire. On October 31st the Board of Trade appointed His Honour Judge Austin to act as umpire.

Painters, Swansea.

In connection with a dispute between the Swansea Master Painters and House Decorators Association and the Swansea Branch of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, the Board of Trade appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., to act as arbitrator. At the hearing before Mr. Hudson an agreement was arrived at whereby the men received an advance in wages from 8d. to 8½d. per hour, alterations being made in the rules relating to overtime and to other matters.

Cotton Trade Conference.

On November 7th Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., presided at a conference held at Manchester in accordance with the terms of settlement arrived at in connection with the recent dispute in the cotton trade (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1910, p. 331), to discuss and decide the respective powers of both the employers and employed under Clauses 6 and 7 of the Brooklands Agreement. Each side submitted its case in writing, and after Mr. Askwith had made enquiries on questions of fact, the conference was adjourned.

(2) COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT.

A dispute having arisen in the printing trade at Edinburgh on the question of employment of females, the parties met on September 28th, and concluded the following agreement:—

(1) That no new female apprentice compositors be taken on until June 30th, 1916.

(2) That all new keyboards during the same period be operated by male labour.

(3) That the Executive of the Scottish Typographical Association recommend their Edinburgh Branches to maintain peace on all questions of hours and wages for three years from date of this settlement.

(4) That the Master Printers' Association undertake to immediately put in force remedial measures to restrict underpaid female labour and to better the position of the lineman.

(5) That they further agree to give 50 per cent. of all corrections and upmaking of machine-set matter to males.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKPEOPLE.

THE Board of Trade have recently issued a Report* on Collective Agreements between employers and workpeople in the United Kingdom. The Collective Agreements referred to are those arrangements (including awards made by an Arbitrator or an Umpire) under which the conditions of employment are governed by the terms of a bargain made between employers or associations of employers and a group of workpeople employed by them, or an organisation representing such workpeople. Agreements such as "pit lists" in the mining industry and "shop" agreements, embodying the terms agreed upon between a single firm and its employees or one or more classes of its employees, are, as a rule, excluded from the Report.

The shop agreements, as a rule, affect in each case a comparatively small number of persons. While securing uniformity in conditions of employment as between the different operatives employed by the firm to which it applies, a shop agreement affords no security against undercutting by other firms. On the other hand, when the agreement regulating industrial conditions is entered into by a number of different firms, and in particular where, as is often the case, the firms bound by a collective agreement comprise the whole or the greater part of the establishments carrying on a given industry within a wide area, the whole of the workpeople employed by the employers concerned are secured equality of treatment, while each of those employers is, so far as regards all his competitors who are parties to the agreement, protected against the danger of being under-bid by firms obtaining their labour upon easier terms than he himself enjoys.

*Cd. 5366. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 2s. 2d.

In some industries the collective agreements which are in force in relation to particular establishments are themselves subordinate to a specific standard, and form an integral part of a general wage-scale governing the remuneration of the workpeople in the trade concerned throughout a large area. Thus in the cotton-spinning industry at Bolton different mills may have different wage-lists, but the piece-rates specified in all these lists alike are, by virtue of the agreement between employers and employed in this trade, required to be such as will yield certain standard weekly earnings, uniform for the whole district, and are adjusted, as occasion may require, by representatives of the two parties, so as to conform to this basis. The same principle of conformity with a general standard is to be found in the pit lists governing wages in the coal-mining industry in some districts.

While in many industries wages are governed by agreements having reference only to particular establishments or localities, in several important trades there is manifested a tendency to supersede these narrow wage-scales by lists having a wider application, shop lists being absorbed in local lists, and local lists in "uniform" lists, whose operation is co-terminous with that of organisations of employers and of employed, and which, indeed, not seldom extend their influence over an area wider than that covered by either of these organisations.

Collective Agreements of a general kind are not only very numerous, but in many instances are of considerable length and contain provisions often of a very detailed character. These provisions relate, not only to the rates of remuneration to be received by the workpeople and their hours of labour, but also to a great variety of other subjects, including the number of workpeople to be employed in the execution of specified jobs, the distribution of work among workpeople or different classes of workpeople, and the conditions under which youthful labour shall be employed. In a large number of instances, particularly in the more important industries, the Collective Agreements also provide machinery for the purpose of effecting the pacific settlement of differences which may arise, either as to the interpretation and application of existing Agreements or as to the terms upon which fresh contracts of the kind shall be concluded.

The Collective Agreements of a general trade or district character known to the Labour Department, of which particulars are given in the Report, number 1,696, viz.:—30 sliding scales, 563 piece price lists, and 1,103 other Working Agreements of various kinds. The number of workpeople affected by the different Agreements varies enormously. The three most important affect in the aggregate nearly a million workpeople; 34 Agreements affect numbers varying from 10,000 up to 200,000; while the remaining 1,659 each affect less than 10,000, and most of them affect quite small numbers of workpeople.

The total number of workpeople whose conditions of labour are specifically regulated under the provisions of these Agreements (allowance being made for workpeople affected by more than one agreement) is estimated to be 2,400,000, distributed as follows:—

	Number of Agreements.	Number of Workpeople.
Mining and Quarrying	56	900,000
Transport Trades	92	500,000
Textile Trades	113	460,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	163	230,000
Building Trades	803	200,000
Clothing Trades	303	50,000
Printing Trades	79	40,000
Other Trades	87	20,000
Total	1,696	2,400,000

In addition to those directly affected, there are a large number of other workpeople whose wages, hours of labour and other industrial conditions follow, and are in effect governed by, the Collective Agreements in force for the time being in the trades concerned. For this reason the total number of workpeople either directly or indirectly affected by the 1,696 Agreements referred to is very materially in excess of 2,400,000.

Although the number of industrial workpeople directly covered by Collective Agreements is very considerable, it is less than a fourth of the whole number

employed in the United Kingdom. Such Agreements imply a highly developed state of industry and the existence of some form of organisation among both employers and workpeople. Where such conditions do not exist, agreements of a general character between all or nearly all the employers and workpeople in a given trade or district are, generally speaking, impossible, because there is no machinery for bringing them about or for enforcing their provisions. The system of Collective Agreements in foreign countries is conditioned in the same way by the degree of organisation in the various industries. Thus a Report on Collective Agreements in Germany, issued in 1906 by the German Labour Department, shows that such Agreements are most general in the building, metal, wood-working and printing trades; that is to say, in the trades in which the organisation of employers and workpeople is most advanced in that country.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1890-1909.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada have recently issued a Report on wholesale prices in Canada during the years 1890 to 1909 inclusive. The Report includes tables of all the wholesale prices collected, tables of index numbers deduced from these prices, and charts based thereon, together with an introduction summarising the information given in the body of the Report.

The number of articles for which prices were obtained was 230, distributed among the thirteen groups shown in the first column of the second table given below. In selecting these articles the plan followed was to embrace as many as possible of the main staple articles of Canadian production and consumption consistent with the avoidance of duplication and the preservation of proportion as between the several divisions into which the enquiry fell: manufactured articles as well as raw materials were introduced, though specialised lines were avoided.

For each of the 230 commodities an effort was made to secure a reliable price quotation in a primary or representative wholesale market for the opening week-day of each month in each year back to 1890; Toronto and Montreal markets furnished the great mass of the quotations. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted represent a uniform quality and uniform conditions of sale throughout. Monthly quotations were not in all cases considered necessary, as in the case of articles of which the prices are fixed at considerable intervals, and in a few other cases such quotations were not available; here yearly averages, based in each case on expert opinion, were secured.

From this material an unweighted index number in respect of each article and each group of articles was constructed for each year from 1890-1909, the period selected as the base or standard period being the decade 1890-1899. These index numbers are given in full in Part II. of the Report, and the following Table gives the corresponding index numbers for all the articles taken together in each of the years 1890-1909:—

Base period, 1890-1899 = 100.					
Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.
1890	110.3	1897	92.2	1904	111.4
1891	108.5	1898	96.1	1905	113.8
1892	102.8	1899	100.1	1906	120.0
1893	102.5	1900	108.2	1907	126.2
1894	97.2	1901	107.0	1908	120.8
1895	95.6	1902	109.0	1909	121.2
1896	92.3	1903	110.5	...	...

It will be seen that in 1890 prices were about 10 per cent. over the average for the decade 1890-1899. They followed a downward course from 1890 to 1897, and in the latter year, after three years of panic depression and political unrest in the United States and Canada, they had fallen to a point nearly 8 per cent. below the average. From 1897 to 1907 prices mounted rapidly, reaching in 1907 a point over 26 per cent. above the average. In 1908 there was a fall of about 4.3 per cent. as compared with 1907; this downward tendency was

continued during the first half of 1909, but was succeeded by a more rapid rise during the latter half, so that the year 1909 as a whole shows a slight rise. As compared with the low year 1897, the advance in the high year 1907 amounted to about 37 per cent., and the advance in 1909 to over 31 per cent.

The following Table shows the index numbers of all commodities by groups during each of the years, 1903-1909:—

	Base period, 1890-1899=100.						
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Grains and Fodder	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9
Animals and Meats	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6
Dairy Produce	108.9	109.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	153.6
Fish	116.2	110.5	115.7	120.8	129.5	120.5	134.0
Other Foods	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6
Textiles	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3
Hides, Tallow, Leather, Boots and Shoes	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4
Metals and Implements—							
(a) Metals	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	105.3	101.9
(b) Implements	105.7	106.2	106.1	106.0	107.1	104.2	102.4
Fuel and Lighting	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8
Building Materials—							
(a) Metals	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6
(b) Miscellaneous Building Materials	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7
(c) Paints, Oils, Glass	126.3	122.4	125.3	135.3	141.2	136.8	135.2
House Furnishings	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4
Drugs and Chemicals	105.5	109.6	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Furs	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2
(b) Liquors and Tobaccos	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.1	125.5	118.0	117.5
(c) Sundry	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6
Total	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121.2

As compared with the base period 1890-1899, the chief advances occurred in lumber, grains and fodder, animals and meats, furs, hides and leather, paints, fish, and dairy produce. None of the other groups show a decline, but metals and implements, fuel and lighting, and drugs and chemicals are but slightly above the average. Somewhat larger advances occurred in textiles, fruits, groceries, house furnishings, miscellaneous building materials and liquors and tobaccos.

Analysed in other ways, the figures show that of the great producing industries, agriculture gives the largest increase in prices in 1909 as compared with the base decade. Crude farm products (grains, fodder, meat producing animals, milk, eggs, wool, fruits, vegetables) have advanced by over 37 per cent., and the products made therefrom (meats, bran, flour, hides, leather, &c.) by over 34 per cent. On the other hand, imported foods are lower than during 1890-1899. Fish products are nearly but not quite as high as farm products. Products of the mine are only slightly above the level of the decade, and, if coal be excluded, are below that level. In Canadian manufactured products the general level is about 14 per cent. above the base level, but included in this estimate are various grades of Canadian lumber, which on an average are 50 per cent. dearer than during the base period, and if lumber be excluded Canadian manufactured products show a gain of less than 10 per cent. in price.

The Report deals only with wholesale prices; but as regards retail prices in Canada, it may be pointed out that quotations for over 30 staple commodities entering largely into the cost of living (including foods, fuel and lighting, to which rentals are added) are obtained monthly from 48 important centres throughout the Dominion, and have been published in the *Canadian Labour Gazette* since February, 1910.

COMMITTEE ON RESCUE WORK IN MINES.

The Home Secretary has appointed a committee to consider the organisation for rescue and aid in the case of accidents in mines, and to frame proposals for the making of an order or orders under the Mines Accidents (Rescue and Aid) Act, 1910. The members of the committee are:—Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, M.P. (chairman); Mr. R. A. S. Redmayne, Chief Inspector of Mines; Mr. W. N. Atkinson, Inspector of Mines; Mr. E. M. Hann; Mr. W. C. Blackett; Mr. John Wilson, M.P.; Mr. John Wadsworth, M.P.

The secretary of the committee is Mr. Alexander Maxwell, of the Home Office.

PROCEEDINGS OF DISTRESS COMMITTEES.

THE Local Government Board have recently issued a Return* as to the Proceedings of Distress Committees in England and Wales and of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, during the year ended March 31st, 1910.

The estimated population of the 29 London and 87 provincial districts (exclusive of Gorton, for which no particulars as to applications were obtainable) in which Distress Committees received applications, was about 16,200,000; the number of applications received was 127,066, or 7.8 per 1,000 of the population, and included 3,478 from women. The total number of male applicants represented about 28 per 1,000 of the working male population. The total number of applicants registered in London was equivalent to 8.7 per 1,000 of the population, the highest proportions being found in Poplar (20.6 per 1,000), Bermondsey (18.1), Camberwell (12.7), and Shoreditch (12.7); in 12 areas bordering on London, viz., the Boroughs of Croydon, West Ham, East Ham and Hornsey, and the Urban Districts of Barking Town, Edmonton, Erith, Leyton, Tottenham, Walthamstow, Willesden and Wood Green, the number of applications was equivalent to 11.6 per 1,000 of the population. The average proportion of applicants registered in provincial districts was 6.7 per 1,000 of the population, but no less than 47 out of the 87 districts were above this average, the highest proportions being shown in Barking (23.6 per 1,000), Hartlepool (22.9), York (20.4), and Edmonton (20.3).

Both the total number of applicants (127,066) to Distress Committees and the number found qualified for assistance under the Act (81,749) during the year 1909-10 were considerably less than the numbers recorded in the previous winter (196,757 and 136,589 respectively). The proportion of applicants registered per 1,000 of the population fell from 11.7 in 1908-9 to 7.8 in 1909-10. The decrease in the number of applicants is more marked in the provincial districts than in London, the decrease in London being 15 per cent., while in the districts outside London the total number of applicants was 42 per cent. less than in the previous year. With few exceptions all districts show a decrease, but the fall is specially marked in the midland and northern towns.

In as many as 63,610 cases, or slightly more than one-half of the whole number of applications received, the applicants had applied to a Distress Committee on a previous occasion, i.e., at some date prior to March 31st, 1909; the corresponding number in the previous year was 52,852, or rather more than one-fourth of the total number of applications received.

Of the 127,066 applications received in 1909-10, nearly 80 per cent. were investigated. Frequently, especially in London, only such numbers of cases were investigated, either by the Committees directly or by enquiry officers, as work could be found for on the local relief works or elsewhere. Preference was also very commonly given to married applicants, and, in many instances, no attempt was made to investigate applications from single men. In 19,877 of the cases investigated, the applications were rejected by the committees, 6,268 on the ground of unsatisfactory character, and the remainder for various reasons, e.g., on the ground that the applicants were single men or without dependents, or had removed from the district, or had already found work. The last-mentioned cause is shown by the returns to have operated in a very large number of instances.

Nearly eighty per cent. of the total number of applications found qualified for assistance were between the ages of 20 and 50 years, the group of persons between 30 and 40 being actually the largest, while the percentages of persons between 40 and 50, and between 20 and 30 were 24.3 and 24.0 respectively. The occupations of the applicants whose cases were entertained are, so far as they were ascertained, shown in the following table:—

* H.C. 268. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 4d.

Occupations.	London.	Percentage of Total of all Occupations.	Total (London and Provinces).	Percentage of Total of all Occupations.
General or casual labour	5,604	31.6	38,420	47.0
Transport and Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages	2,854	16.1	5,727	7.0
Building Trades	5,254	29.6	16,193	19.8
Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades	1,215	6.9	7,502	9.2
Furnishing and Woodworking Trades	443	2.5	1,394	1.7
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades	516	2.9	1,503	1.8
Domestic Service	551	3.1	1,501	1.8
Tailoring and Clothing Trades	171	1.0	389	0.5
Textile Trades	32	0.2	880	1.1
Boot and Shoe Making Trades	135	0.7	1,711	2.1
Printing, Bookbinding, and other Paper Trades	146	0.8	389	0.5
Other Occupations.	816	4.6	6,140	7.5

Employment, either on relief works or on ordinary work with local authorities or private employers, was offered to 68,395 persons, including 13,188 in London. The total number of applicants who took up the work offered or found for them (including a certain number who were already at work at the beginning of the year) was 58,603, as compared with 88,190 in 1908-9. The percentage of qualified applicants provided with work was 59.9 in London and 74.9 in provincial districts.

The total amount earned in wages by the men and women employed in the various works provided by the Central (Unemployed) Body, Distress Committees, and local authorities was £212,305, of which approximately £18,040 was paid to men and their families engaged in labour colonies. The average amount earned by men on the labour colonies was £9, and by men employed on other work £4 per head.

The number of persons assisted to emigrate during the year was 1,702, as compared with 1,139 in the previous year and 6,066 in 1907-8; the number assisted to remove to other areas in England and Wales was 515, as compared with 408 in the previous year and 776 in 1907-8.

The total receipts for the financial year 1909-10 of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London, and of the Distress Committees in London and the provinces amounted to £256,814, including £68,069 from the rates, £146,835 from the Parliamentary grant administered by the Local Government Board, £12,895 from repayments for work done, and £11,447 from voluntary contributions or collections. The expenditure amounted to £273,671, including £35,815 for cost of work provided on farm and labour colonies and £166,991 for other work, £20,981 for cost of Labour Exchanges and Employment registries and the collection of information, and £17,175 in aid of emigration or removal of persons to other areas.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION IN 1907.

THE fifth of a series of Tables* summarising for the more important trades of the country the preliminary results of the Returns received under the Census of Production Act, 1906, has recently been issued by the Board of Trade. The Tables now presented contain preliminary figures relating to the industries named in the first column of the Table given below and cover the output of all classes of factories and workshops engaged in the food, drink and tobacco trades, with the exception of those engaged in the manufacture of preserved meats, sauces and pickles, and in fish-curing, bacon-curing, and butter and cheese-making; a certain amount of manufacture carried out by retail establishments and (in the case of cider making) by farmers is, however, not covered by the Census.

The period covered by the Returns is generally the year 1907, but where the financial year of a firm is not the calendar year, the firm has been permitted to furnish particulars for a period of twelve months ending not earlier than June 30th, 1907, nor later than June 30th, 1908. The Returns for Army Bakeries and Naval Victualling Yards were furnished for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1908.

The "gross output" shown in the Table below is the gross output of each trade, *i.e.*, where goods pass through the hands of several manufacturers at different stages, their quantity and value has been registered at each stage.

* Cd. 5397. Census of Production (1907). Preliminary Tables, Part V. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 5d.

The value of this gross output is, therefore, greater as a whole than the value of the goods ready for export, for manufacture by other trades, or for consumption produced by each trade considered as a unit.

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

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

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

In several cases in the present series of Tables the particulars relate to the manufacture of dutiable articles or articles containing dutiable ingredients. Except in the case of spirit-distilling factories (where the Returns related to the value of the spirits in bond), the value of products wholly or in part dutiable as returned by manufacturers represents the price charged to the purchaser and thus includes the duty in respect of that portion sold for home consumption. Where dutiable goods or goods containing dutiable ingredients are sold for export either out of bond or with the benefit of drawback, their value, being based on the price charged to the foreign or colonial purchaser, naturally does not include duty.

In the case of brewing the duty is charged on the beer brewed, and the "net output," accordingly, includes the net amount of duty paid by brewers on the beer brewed during the periods covered by their returns, which in the twelve months ended March 31st, 1908, amounted to £13,117,000. Similarly, as regards the manufacture of glucose the net output includes the net receipt of excise duty on glucose made in bonded factories, which in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, was about £121,000. Sugar refining is carried on under bond, and manufacturers were instructed to state the cost of their materials free from duty, so that in this case also the net output includes the duty on refined sugar and other goods (where made in bonded factories and entered for home consumption), which in 1907 amounted to £2,053,000.

In all other cases both the cost of materials and the value of the gross output include any dutiable ingredients at their duty-paid price, drawbacks received on exports by the manufacturers and others making returns being deducted in each case from the cost of materials. Consequently, in such cases the net output does not include any element of duty.

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

	Gross Output. Selling Value or Value of Work Done. (1)	Materials Used. Cost. (2)	Work Given Out. Amount paid to Other Firms. (3)	Net Output. Excess of Column (1) over Columns (2) and (3). (4)	Persons Employed. Total. (5)	Net Output per Person Employed. (6)
Grain Milling Factories	65,255,000	58,885,000	2,000	6,368,000	36,207	£ 176
Bread and Biscuit Factories & Workshops.—Private Firms	38,840,000	27,250,000	—	11,590,000	110,168	105
Cocoa, Confectionery, and Fruit-Preparating Factories and Workshops	16,137,000	11,162,000	—	4,975,000	60,735	82
Factories and Workshops Manufacturing Farinaceous Preparations and Household Articles for Cleansing and Polishing (except Soap)	4,284,000	2,275,000	—	2,009,000	11,536	174
Cattle, Dog, & Poultry Food Factories and Workshops	1,385,000	1,082,000	—	303,000	1,870	161
Ice Factories, ...	383,000	122,000	—	261,000	1,25	209
Sugar and Glucose Factories	12,315,000	9,026,000	—	3,289,000	6,491	507
Brewing and Malting Factories and Workshops	67,110,000	25,774,000	196,000	41,140,000	85,222	483
Spirit Distilling Factories	4,833,000	3,352,000	—	1,481,000	6,511	227
Spirit Compounding, Rectifying, and Methylating Factories and Workshops	4,011,000	3,613,000	—	398,000	1,121	355
Bottling Factories and Workshops	12,803,000	9,687,000	—	3,116,000	20,601	151
Aerated Waters, Cider, British-made Wines, Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Brewed), and Vinegar Factories and Workshops	6,060,000	2,176,000	—	3,884,000	28,653	135
Tobacco Factories and Workshops	23,799,000	17,988,000	—	5,811,000	37,456	155
Total	257,215,000	172,692,000	198,000	84,325,000	407,830	—
Army Bakeries in the United Kingdom	61,925	55,468	—	6,457	136	47
Naval Victualling Yards (Home Establishments)	34,971	32,487	—	2,484	28	89

The output for private factories and workshops is calculated on a profit basis, while that for Army Bakeries and for Naval Victualling Yards is calculated on the cost of production. The figures for private factories and workshops and for the establishments belonging to the War Office and to the Admiralty are, therefore, not strictly comparable as regards Gross Output and Net Output.

PRECAUTIONS IN USE OF WATER GAS, &c.

IN a Memorandum issued by the Factory Department of the Home Office, it is pointed out that in recent years there has been a great extension of the manufacture and use of water gas and other gases of a similar nature (suction gas, Dowson gas, Mond gas, power gas, producer gas, blast furnace gas, &c.) for driving gas engines, heating furnaces and boilers in factories, welding, soldering, and many other industrial purposes. The particular danger associated with all these gases is that of poisoning by carbonic oxide (carbon monoxide, CO), which is also a constituent of ordinary coal gas; but whereas the proportion in coal gas varies from 4 to 12 per cent., in uncarburetted water gas it reaches 30 per cent., and in carburetted water gas 50 per cent. The other gases named above usually contain from 10 to 25 per cent.

The use of these gases was the subject of an inquiry in 1899 by a Departmental Committee, who recommended in their Report that the manufacture and distribution for heating and lighting purposes of any poisonous gas which does not possess a distinct and pungent smell should be prohibited, and that regulations should be made limiting the proportion of carbonic oxide. In recent Acts authorising companies and local authorities to manufacture and supply Mond or similar gas for motive

* In these cases the net output includes duty.

or heating purposes it is required (1) that the gas shall be strongly scented; and (2) either that the proportion of carbonic oxide in the gas shall be limited to 14 per cent., or the Secretary of State may impose regulations to protect against the risk of poisoning. It is made the duty of the Inspectors of Factories to enforce these provisions as regards factories and workshops in which the gas is used.

The Annual Reports of the Factory Department during the last eight years show a steadily increasing number of reported cases of poisoning by carbonic oxide on manufacturing premises, although the number of fatal cases shows a decrease, possibly owing to better knowledge of the methods of resuscitation.

Carbonic oxide poisoning may occur in other ways apart from the manufacture or use of the particular gases named. Thus danger of this kind may arise in laundries from the use of gas irons, and in workrooms from defective gas fittings (especially absence of stop-pins indicating the cutting off of gas) and from gas stoves not provided with chimneys or flues for carrying off the products of combustion. The absence of a chimney in a room greatly increases the risk. Carbonic oxide is found also in lime kilns, cement works, and where braziers and coke fires are used in confined spaces.

The Memorandum, after pointing out that the precautionary measures to be considered must vary somewhat according to the manner in which the gas is manufactured and used in different works, enumerates certain measures which are of general application, including the provision of proper structural conditions, competent inspection, notices explaining the use of plant, provision of rescue appliances, practice in rescue drill, notices explaining danger, symptoms of poisoning and means of rescue and "first aid", and medical inspection of men exposed to risk of inhaling gas.

The Memorandum also points out that in towns where the public gas supply is largely charged with water gas, attention to gas fittings becomes a matter of increased moment; and also that respirators of the usual type, designed to protect the wearer against inhalation of dust, are of no avail as a protection against carbonic oxide poisoning.

MINES AND QUARRIES, 1909.

ACCORDING to Part II. of the General Report* on Mines and Quarries issued by the Home Office for the year ending December 31st, 1909, the total number of persons employed at mines and at the quarries under the Quarries Act in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man during 1909 was 1,126,372 (1,042,435 at mines and 83,937 at quarries) or a net increase of 23,157 as compared with the preceding year (*viz.* an increase of 24,695 at mines and a decrease of 1,538 at quarries). Of the persons employed at mines 835,116 worked underground and 207,319 aboveground, 6,168 of the latter being females. The number of persons employed at coal mines was 997,708 (including 5,928 females) in 1909, as compared with 972,232 (including 5,970 females) in the preceding year.

There were 1,303 separate fatal accidents in and about mines and quarries causing the loss of 1,577 lives, or an increase of 140 fatalities as compared with the previous year. In 1909, an explosion at a colliery in Durham caused 168 deaths. Of these accidents 1,220, causing the loss of 1,493 lives, occurred at mines, and 83, causing the loss of 84 lives, at quarries, or, expressed in terms of the number employed, the death-rate from accidents per 1,000 persons was for 1909 underground 1.621 (or surface and underground 1.432), as compared with 1.467 underground (or surface and underground 1.322) for 1908.

The gain in safety over a long period of years is evidenced by the fact that each quinquennial period from 1851 to 1905 shows a steady decrease in the loss of life per 1,000 persons employed, that for the five years ending 1905 being 1.287 as compared with 4.301 for the five years ending 1855. The average for the four years ending 1909 was 1.342 per 1,000. The death rate per million tons of minerals raised during 1909 was 5.23 as compared with 19 for the year 1851; the death-rate per million tons of coal only for 1909 was 5.32.

* Cd. 5,399. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 10d.

The total number of persons injured by accidents disabling them for more than seven days at all mines and quarries was 159,596 (mines 154,740, quarries 4,856), as compared with 148,067 for the preceding year (mines 143,258, quarries 4,809).

An important development in mining of recent years has been the growth in the use of electricity as a means of transmitting power. During 1909 there were 15 fatal accidents as the result of the use of electricity in mines, causing 23 deaths.

Further developments have taken place in respect of rescue work in mines. Several new stations, organised by coalowners, for the training of miners in rescue work with breathing apparatus have reached completion, and the erection of others is contemplated; but a great deal yet remains to be done both in this respect and as to training in general rescue and ambulance work.

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE EMPLOYED IN NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES, 1907.

The Home Office have recently issued a Summary* of Returns of Persons employed in 1907 in Non-Textile Factories, including statistics of the marriage state of women over 18.

The figures for Factory Laundries (in which 85,686 persons were employed) are included in this Return for the first time. Apart from Laundries, the total number of persons employed in Non-Textile Factories shows an increase of about a quarter of a million (equivalent to about 8 per cent.) as compared with 1904. As regards individual industries, large increases have taken place under the following heads, viz.: Electricity Generation from 13,881 to 17,697; Founding, &c., of Metals from 266,967 to 293,412; Food from 167,828 to 187,856; Clothing and Clothing Accessories from 307,157 to 348,890.

The following Table shows the distribution by age and sex of the persons employed in Non-Textile Factories:—

Age.	Total of Persons Employed.		Percentage of whole Number Employed.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Children, half-timers under 14	1,933	865	0'1	0'0
Young Persons, full-timers under 18	337,262	202,909	10'2	6'1
Adults	2,276,869	496,027	68'6	15'0
Total 1907	2,616,064	699,801	78'9	21'1
" 1904	2,450,113	617,667	79'9	20'1
" 1901	2,597,770	604,424	80'6	19'4

and the following Table shows the numbers employed in England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom, respectively, in 1907, 1904 and 1901:—

Year.	Number employed in			
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
1907	2,824,392†	439,034†	138,125†	3,401,551†
1904	2,538,431	403,757	125,592	3,067,780
1901	2,573,185	414,642	124,367	3,112,194

The number of persons employed in Factory Laundries increased from 59,567 in 1901 to 71,633 in 1904 and 85,686 in 1907. The figures for 1907 include 9,912 males (8,380 adults, 1,519 young persons, and 13 children under 14) and 75,774 females (61,802 adults, 13,917 young persons, and 55 children under 14.)

The statistics which were supplied voluntarily, respecting the marriage state of women over 18 in Non-Textile Factories (including Factory Laundries), relate to 346,254 women (out of a total of 557,829) and show that among these the unmarried, married, and widowed were respectively 274,632, 56,535 and 15,087 in number.

The following is a comparison in percentages between Textile and Non-Textile Factories as regards the marriage state of women employed:—

	Textile.	Non-Textile.
Unmarried	71'8	79'3
Married	24'1	16'3
Widowed	4'1	4'4
	100'0	100'0

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS: ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

H.M. Ambassador at Paris, in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated October 18th, reports the exchange of ratifications between the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of the convention upon the subject of workmen's compensation for accidents, which was signed at Paris on July 3rd, 1909. A summary of the convention appeared in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1909, p. 332.

WAGES BOARDS IN VICTORIA IN 1909.

ACCORDING to the Report of the Victorian Chief Inspector of Factories, Workrooms and Shops, there were in existence at the end of 1909 seventy-one Special Boards, as the Victorian Trade Boards for the regulation of wages are called, affecting about 75,000 operatives, and 60 determinations by these Boards are now in force. It is stated that the determinations are, on the whole, well complied with considering the number of employers and employees affected: an exception must be made as regards the Chinese engaged in making furniture, who do not comply and, in some cases, do not even pretend to do so, although it is impossible to obtain the evidence necessary to secure a conviction.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

Monthly reports, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c.*

Canada.

The following regulations are important as affecting emigrants:—All emigrants landing in Canada between November 1st and the last day of February must possess 50 dols. (£10 8s.) and children 25 dols. (£5 4s.) each, and sufficient travelling money; except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only, viz. (1) farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) approved railway construction labourers who are guaranteed employment by railway contractors or companies; (3) labourers of any kind who are certified as desirable by the Canadian authorities in London, are not financially assisted by charitable societies or public funds, are guaranteed employment in Canada, and are certified before the end of November and land in Canada by December 10th, 1910; and (4) certain relatives of residents in Canada. All emigrants sent to Canada by British Charitable Societies or Public Funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, and must be guaranteed farm work (in which they must continue) or female domestic service in Canada, or must be members of a family going out to their husband or father, who is able and willing to care for them on arrival. Any emigrant, who, within three years of landing in Canada, becomes a public charge or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, or hospital or other charitable institution, may be deported with those dependent on him or her.

It is too late in the year for emigrants (other than female servants) without means or a guarantee of employment to go to Canada, and in any case they must fulfil the stringent requirements of the Regulations of the Canadian Government, and must remember that in winter farm and railway work is discontinued to a great extent. The coal miners' strike at Springhill, Nova Scotia, continues; the mines, however, are being worked, and the output of coal is slowly but steadily being increased. There has been a strike of metal polishers at St. Catherine's, Ontario. The carpet weavers' strike at Guelph (Ontario) is still unsettled.

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

Commonwealth of Australia.

Free, nominated or assisted passages are granted by New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia to agriculturists, dairy hands, and female servants, for whom there is a good demand. Considerable numbers of such emigrants are taking advantage of these cheap passages. In New South Wales, in Sydney and suburbs the building trades have been very brisk, and stonemasons, bricklayers, brickmakers, plumbers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, &c., have all been well employed. The iron, boot, tailoring and furniture trades have all been busy. First-class labourers and navvies at 8s. a day have been hard to obtain. Compositors have been slack.

In Victoria no emigrants are wanted except farmers with capital, and experienced farm labourers. The State is now inaugurating a new Immigration Scheme, by which farms of 10 to 200 acres may be purchased by farm labourers and farmers, and 80 per cent. of their passage money be advanced; application must be made to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London. The slaughtermen's dispute is over, and in future wages will be 27s. 6d. per 100 sheep and lambs.

In South Australia the building trades continue busy, and carpenters, masons, bricklayers and plasterers for work in the country are wanted; blacksmiths are well employed, but a few fitters are out of work: farm labourers and youths are in demand, and unskilled labourers in the country (but not in towns) at 8s. a day.

In Queensland experienced men in connection with the land are wanted, especially men accustomed to milking and ploughing; there is a good demand also for country lads and domestic servants. The general demand for labour has considerably increased on account of the flourishing condition of the agricultural industry and the consequent progress of other industries.

New Zealand.

Reduced passages to New Zealand at £8 to £12 third class and £27 second class are offered to agriculturists with a little money, landing between September and January, and at £2 16s. to £6 16s. third class to female domestic servants who will have £2 on landing at any time, and for these classes of emigrants there is a good demand. The latest reports show that trade is fair all round, but that there is no general demand for more mechanics or labourers. As this is now the commencement of the summer season agricultural operations are active, and openings for employment are increasing. There is a continued demand for female workers in the boot factories at New Plymouth and Christchurch, and for ironers in steam laundries at Nelson at 24s. a week.

Union of South Africa.

Employment is now more easily obtained than in several previous years, but still there is no special demand for labour, which cannot be supplied locally. There is a general demand for female servants, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 365 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

FRANCE.

Employment in September.*—Employment continued good in the building and allied trades. It was fair on the whole in the metal trades, particularly at Paris; along the coast of Brittany makers of tin boxes (for fish preserving) had still very little work, but the position was somewhat

better than in August. In the textile trades employment continued fair, but the cotton manufacturing districts (the Vosges in particular) were unable to report any improvement. Employment in the silk industry was poor in the Loire and Haute-Loire, in spite of a slight improvement, nor, owing to the completion of orders, was it quite so good as in the previous month in the Lyons district. The printing trades showed about the same degree of activity as in August. Unemployment increased among coopers in the vine-growing districts. The glass trades had not as yet recovered their usual activity. In the garment-making trades there was a decline in employment, but hatmaking showed some improvement. Employment improved among vineyard workers, but where the vintage had failed—particularly in the Aude department—the proportion of unemployment was high for the time of year. Agricultural work coming to an end, a considerable number of woodcutters were out of employment pending the commencement of work in the forests. Gardeners in the vicinity of Paris, and agricultural labourers in the Seine-et-Marne department continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in September were received by the French Labour Department from 976 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 251,736. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 5'2 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, compared with 4'5 per cent. in the previous month, and 6'8 per cent. in September, 1909.*

Coal Mining in September.†—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France was 5'94 in September, compared with 5'93 in the previous month and 5'94 in September, 1909. Taking surface and underground workers together, 78'17 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 21'24 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 83'15 and 14'84, and in September, 1909, 80'27 and 17'95.

Labour Disputes in September.†—One hundred and thirty-four disputes (including one lock-out) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in September, compared with 147 in the preceding month and 93† in September, 1909. In 126 of the new disputes 17,917 workpeople took part, as compared with 20,779 who took part in 143 disputes in the previous month and 9,661 in 68 disputes in September, 1909. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were agriculture (24), textile (22), building (20), metal (16), woodworking (13), and transport (11). Of 147 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated 25 ended in favour of the employers, 61 in favour of the workpeople and 61 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in September.†—Thirteen instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in September. In 11 cases committees of conciliation were formed which succeeded in settling the disputes (whether actual or threatened); in the 2 remaining cases conciliation committees were formed, but failed to arrive at any agreement.

Strike of French Railwaymen.—According to further despatches from H.M. Ambassador at Paris, the strike of railwaymen reported in the October GAZETTE, p. 332, speedily came to an end following upon the measures taken by the French Government of calling up the men for military service. On October 16th, the Minister of Public Works, in a communication to the press, declared that the strike might then be considered as virtually over, and on the 18th, the men's strike committee unanimously decided that work should be resumed on that day on all lines.

H.M. Consul-General at Havre, reporting on October 19th, stated that passenger traffic had been resumed and that goods trains would commence running on the following day, while H.M. Consul at Calais on the same date reported that railway work had been completely resumed.

* These figures are not comparable with the percentage for the United Kingdom shown on p. 365. See also note under "Labour Abroad."
† Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).
‡ Revised figure.

* Cd. 5398. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 13d.
† Inclusive of Factory Laundries.

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

The directors of the various railway companies have announced their intention of giving a minimum wage of 4s. per day to such of their workpeople as were residing in Paris.

GERMANY.

Employment in September.—According to the *Reichs-arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department) the state of the labour market in September showed, as a whole, some improvement compared with the previous month. This was more especially noticeable in the *clothing trades*, which regularly become busier as the autumn season sets in. As regards *coalmining*, in the Ruhr district there was practically no change in the situation reported for August; in the Saar district the demand continued unsatisfactory, and in Upper Silesia employment actually declined; there was a further general improvement, on the whole, in *lignite mining*. The improvement was maintained in the *metal and engineering trades*. *Spinning mills* reported some improvement, but for other textile trades there was practically no change from August. Employment in the *building trades* exhibited some decline.

Unemployment among Trade Unionists in Third Quarter of 1910.—The *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* states that returns relating to unemployment during the third quarter of 1910 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of 1,587,464. From certain branches of the unions reporting, however, no returns were available: omitting these, the membership covered was 1,555,733, of whom 27,880 (or 1·8 per cent.) were stated to be unemployed at the end of the quarter (October 1st), as compared with 27,344 (or 1·7 per cent.) on August 27th, and with 29,179 (or 1·9 per cent.) on July 30th. The corresponding percentage for the end of the third quarter of 1909 was 2·1.

The following table shows for the whole body of trade unionists reporting, and separately for each of the principal unions, the membership at the end of the third quarter of 1910, the percentage of members returned as out of work on a certain day near the end of each month of the quarter, and the corresponding percentage for the end of the third quarter of 1909:—

Name of Union.	Membership at end of Third Quarter, 1910.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.*			
		Sept., 1910.	Aug., 1910.	July, 1910.	Sept., 1909.
All Unions making Returns ...	1,555,733	1·8	1·7	1·9	2·1
Principal Unions:—					
Miners ...	116,824	0·1	0·1	0·1	†
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ...	432,535	1·8	1·6	1·7	2·5
Engineers & Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker) ...	39,868	0·8	1·1	1·0	1·5
Metal Workers (Christian) ...	29,088	1·0	0·9	1·0	1·1
Textile Workers (Christian) ...	33,223	1·8	1·1	0·9	0·6
Boot and Shoe Makers ...	41,435	1·4	1·9	1·6	1·6
Transport Workers ...	142,325	0·7	0·9	0·9	1·0
Printers ...	57,786	8·6	8·7	8·0	7·1
Bookbinders ...	28,028	2·3	2·4	2·9	2·9
Woodworkers ...	158,343	2·5	2·1	2·8	2·0
Brewery Workers ...	34,970	0·9	0·9	0·9	1·5
Factory Workers (trades not specified) ...	162,806	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·9

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the third quarter of 1910, by members of trade unions making returns, was calculated to be 1,803,810, or 1·2 per cent. of the possible working days during that period, as compared with 1·4† per cent. in the preceding quarter, and 1·6 per cent. in the third quarter of 1909.

To the above figures the Imperial Statistical Office appends the following statement:—"These as well as the other percentage calculations are, however, subject to qualification arising from the fact that the total number of working days lost by the unemployed (including those not entitled to benefit) are not really returned in full in the case of all Unions."

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on p. 365. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."

† Less than 0·1 per cent.

‡ The July number of the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* gave this percentage as 1·7.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in September.—Employment in the *building trades* was again satisfactory in the majority of communes, although not so plentiful as in August. In the *iron and steel trades* there was increased employment compared with the previous month, while in *machine making* the favourable conditions previously reported continued in September. Reports as to the *shipbuilding trade* differed according to locality, but on the whole there was a decline in employment. Employment continued good in the *diamond industry*; the proportion of trade unionists decreased, varying from 1 to 1·5 per cent. On the whole the *textile trades* showed a slight improvement in employment as compared with August.

Labour Disputes in September.—The number of disputes reported as having begun in September was 6, directly affecting 150 workpeople. Six disputes also terminated in the month (4 of the above and 2 which had begun in August), of which 3 ended in favour of the workpeople and 3 in favour of the employers.

BELGIUM.†

Employment in September.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1·7 per cent. of the 46,250 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of September, compared with 1·9 per cent. in the previous month and 2·6 per cent. in September, 1909.‡

Labour Disputes in September.—Five disputes affecting 585 workpeople (552 directly and 33 indirectly) were reported to have commenced in September, while four additional disputes affecting about 970 workpeople (700 directly and 270 indirectly), which had begun before September were also in progress during the whole of the month. Four disputes came to an end in September, one (affecting 275 workpeople) terminating in favour of the workpeople, one (affecting 61 workpeople) in favour of the employers, and two (affecting 69 workpeople) being compromised.

SWEDEN.

National Agreement in Printing Trade.—In despatches to the Foreign Office dated September 8th and 30th, H.M. Consul at Stockholm furnishes particulars of a new agreement concluded between the Swedish Typographical Union and the Swedish Association of Employers in the printing trade, to be in force from October 1st, 1910, until July 1st, 1914. No alteration has been made in the scale of wages hitherto in force. The following (amongst other) new provisions have, however, been agreed to:—The employers shall be free, while observing the other regulations of the agreement, to supervise and distribute labour, engage or discharge workmen and also to make use of them whether organised or not. By way of guarantee against the violation of the Agreement it is provided that each workman shall have a sum of money, equivalent to two weeks' minimum wage, in a bank pass-book, which pass-book shall be handed over to the employer at the time of the workman's engagement. If the workman does not possess such a pass-book, or if the money in his possession does not amount to the sum specified, the employer shall deduct 10 per cent. from his weekly wage until the necessary amount has been obtained for deposit at the bank. Where an employer is awarded damages by decision of an Arbitrator or a Court of Arbitration, the same shall be paid out of the above-mentioned money.

Finally, a rule has been established for enforcement in cases of dispute, according to which no lock-out, strike, boycott or blockade may take place. Should differences of opinion arise, efforts shall be always made at the outset to come to an understanding by means of verbal or written negotiations.

For such questions under dispute as cannot be arranged in this manner, there has been established a Board of Arbitrators and, as Supreme Court, a Court of Arbitration, both situated in Stockholm.

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

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

‡ These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on p. 365. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."

The two contracting organisations undertake not only to observe all the clauses of the Agreement very strictly themselves, but also to see that the same are unconditionally followed by their branches and members. Should any person neglect to do so, he shall be excluded from the organisation, and should either organisation violate the agreement, it is bound to pay damages.

NORWAY.*

Employment in September.—The following table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of September in trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for September, 1909:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed†		
	Sept. 30th, 1910.	Aug. 31st, 1910.	Sept. 30th, 1909.	Sept. 1910.	Aug. 1910.	Sept. 1909.
Bricklayers and Masons ...	443	446	331	1·6	...	0·1
Carpenters and Joiners ...	958	953	957	1·9	0·6	4·7
Painters ...	379	455	450	...	...	2·9
Metal Workers ...	5,735	5,572	5,043	1·6	1·5	4·6
Boot and Shoe Makers ...	562	557	515	0·4	1·1	...
Printers ...	1,458	1,455	1,373	3·1	2·9	2·4
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers ...	673	687	725	...	...	...
Sawyers and Planers ...	428	432	440	7·2	3·7	5·2
Cabinet Makers ...	437	435	390	0·2	1·4	1·3
Bakers ...	295	300	260	8·5	4·7	15·4
Tinned Goods Workers ...	252	259	285	0·8	0·4	0·7
Total ...	11,630	11,551	10,769	1·9	1·5	3·9

DENMARK.‡

Employment in May-July.—According to returns made to the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions the proportion of members unemployed at the end of May, June and July respectively was as shown in the following table:—

Month.	Membership of Unions making Returns.	Unemployed at end of Month.†	Per Cent.
June ...	69,500	7·5	
July ...	69,600	8·2	

The total membership of the trade unions affiliated to the Federation is stated to be about 110,000.

SPAIN.

Strike of Metal Workers at Barcelona.—H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona, in despatches dated September 16th to October 10th, reports concerning a strike of 8,000 metal-workers which began about the former date, throwing many factories idle. The men demanded the recognition of their union by the employers and a working day of nine hours instead of ten. Some of the employers gave way as regards the latter point, but the large iron-works declined to yield. At the date of the last report about two-thirds of the men had resumed work, and with these and other workpeople brought from the provinces, practically all the factories were again at work.

UNITED STATES.

Employment in New York State: January to June, 1910.—The Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour for September contains statistics of unemployment in the State, based upon returns received from 193 representative trade unions. It is stated that these unions have been selected with a view to preserving, as far as possible, the same proportionate representation of different industries as in the total membership of all unions in the State. It is, however, added that the percentages now published cannot be considered as strictly comparable with those based upon the figures relating to all unions. (See August GAZETTE, p. 266.)

The membership of representative trade unions reporting, and the proportion returned as unemployed owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability, e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, or weather conditions, is shown in the following table.

* *Arbeidsmarkedet* (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office).
 † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on page 365. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."
 ‡ *Arbejderen* (the journal of the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions).

Month.	Membership reporting in 1910.	Percentage reported Unemployed owing to causes other than disputes or disability at end of month.*	
		1910.	1909.
January ...	100,418	16·5	26·4
February ...	97,358	15·5	24·6
March ...	96,074	17·4	21·2
April ...	95,388	12·6	15·1
May ...	91,944	11·8	12·7
June ...	99,998	11·7	13·1

The second Table classifies the particulars given for the end of June, 1910, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the previous month, and for June, 1909, being added for comparison.

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting at end of June, 1910.	Percentage reported Unemployed owing to causes other than disputes or disability at end of month.*		
		June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.
Building, Stoneworking, &c. ...	28,906	15·5	15·9	19·1
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding ...	9,270	3·3	2·9	11·0
Clothing ...	16,052	28·0	31·5	22·1
Transport ...	15,596	2·9	2·7	4·4
Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ...	6,716	3·9	4·2	9·1
Woodworking and Furniture ...	3,226	5·3	10·3	12·6
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ...	7,786	10·2	10·8	10·5
Hotels and Restaurants ...	2,365	3·8	5·0	4·7
Stationary Enginemem ...	3,219	0·9	1·2	1·7
Public Employment ...	2,629	...	...	...
Other ...	4,453	14·4	6·1	13·7
Total ...	100,418	11·7	11·8	13·1

Employment in Massachusetts; End of Third Quarter of 1910.—The Massachusetts Labour Bureau has kindly furnished early information as to the statistics of unemployment on September 30th, 1910, among members of the trade unions in the State. These are based upon returns to the Bureau from 845 unions with 118,781 members. The statistics relating to the end of the preceding quarter were based upon returns from 841 unions with 121,849 members, and those for September, 1909, upon returns from 797 unions with 113,464 members. The particulars for each of the three dates referred to are summarised in the following table:—

Cause of Unemployment.	Members of Trade Unions returned as Unemployed.					
	Number.		Percentage.*			
	Sept. 30th, 1910.	June 30th, 1910.	Sept. 30th, 1909.	Sept. 30th, 1910.	June 30th, 1910.	Sept. 30th, 1909.
Lack of Work or Material... Unfavourable Weather ... Temporary Shut-downs for Repairs, Vacations, Stock-taking, &c.	4,687 146 149	6,570 67 327	3,873 85 121	3·95 0·12 0·13	5·39 0·05 0·27	3·41 0·07 0·11
Total ...	4,982	6,934	4,079	4·0	5·71	3·99
Strikes or Lock-outs ... Disability ...	132 1,510	118 1,436	173 1,199	0·11 1·27	0·10 1·18	0·15 1·06
Grand Total ...	6,624	8,518	5,351	5·88	6·99	4·80

Dispute in the Building Trades in New York.—A despatch from H.M. Consul General at New York, dated October 25th, reports the termination on October 5th of a dispute in the New York building trade, in which the Mason Builders' Association had locked out 27,400 workpeople in order to support a firm whose men, numbering 300, had struck on a question arising out of a demarcation dispute between the bricklayers' and plasterers' unions. The dispute was settled on terms proposed by the New York State Department of Labour, viz., that the agreement in force at present should remain operative in New York City until its expiration, but that outside the city (the locality of the strike) local agreements should be established and observed. According to an estimate made by the New York Commissioner of Labour, the dispute entailed a loss of 216,100 working days.

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on p. 365. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN OCTOBER.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 519 Returns—450 from Employers, 47 from Trade Unions, and 22 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry continued fair during October, and showed little change as compared with a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,323 pits employing 647,583 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the four weeks ended October 22nd, 1910, was 5'33, as compared with 5'22 in September, 1910, and 5'33 a year ago.

Of the 647,583 workpeople covered by the Returns 514,614 (or 79'4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended October 22nd, while 337,411 (or 52'1 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5'83); but in calculating this average no returns from pits at which there were disputes were used. The lowest average was in Lancashire and Cheshire (4'87).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week at the pits during the four weeks ended October 22nd, 1910, together with the figures for similar periods in September, 1910, and October, 1909. Collieries at which there were disputes causing loss of employment are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in Oct., 1910.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
		Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Sept. 24th, 1910.	Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	46,509	5'36	5'23	5'21	+ 0'08	+ 0'15
Durham ...	129,201	5'37	5'39	5'42	- 0'02	- 0'05
Cumberland ...	4,802	5'46	5'58	5'32	- 0'12	+ 0'14
South Yorkshire ...	74,710	5'55	5'29	5'60	+ 0'26	- 0'05
West Yorkshire ...	25,738	5'20	5'02	5'14	+ 0'18	+ 0'06
Lancashire and Cheshire	60,041	4'87	4'59	4'92	+ 0'37	- 0'05
Derbyshire ...	45,014	5'00	4'80	5'14	+ 0'20	- 0'14
Nottingham and Leicester	33,543	5'02	5'01	4'79	+ 0'01	+ 0'23
Staffordshire ...	29,813	5'27	5'18	5'08	+ 0'09	+ 0'19
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	9,164	5'26	5'55	4'79	- 0'29	+ 0'47
Gloucester and Somerset	7,964	5'14	4'67	4'91	+ 0'47	+ 0'23
North Wales ...	11,251	5'25	5'42	5'41	- 0'17	- 0'16
South Wales and Mon.	113,818	5'83	5'63	5'80	+ 0'20	+ 0'03
ENGLAND AND WALES	591,568	5'06	5'24	5'38	+ 0'12	...
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland ...	24,651	5'15	5'06	4'98	+ 0'09	+ 0'17
The Lothians ...	4,523	5'04	5'05	4'76	- 0'01	+ 0'28
Fife ...	26,725	4'92	4'98	4'99	- 0'06	- 0'07
SCOTLAND	55,899	5'03	5'02	4'97	+ 0'01	+ 0'06
IRELAND	606	5'28	5'23	5'01	+ 0'05	+ 0'27
United Kingdom	647,583	5'33	5'22	5'33	+ 0'11	...

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement in South Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Derbyshire, Gloucester and Somerset, and in South Wales and Monmouth; while in the Warwick, Worcester and Salop district there was a decline.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the Midland counties generally, except in Derbyshire, where there was a slight decline; there was also an improvement in Gloucester and Somerset, the Lothians and West Scotland.

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

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Workpeople employed in Oct., 1910.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
		Oct., 22nd, 1910.	Sept., 24th, 1910.	Oct., 23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ...	8,178	5'66	5'59	5'79	+ 0'07	- 0'13
Coking ...	36,324	5'31	5'32	5'38	- 0'07	- 0'07
Gas ...	45,571	5'37	5'30	5'37	+ 0'07	...
House ...	79,408	5'02	4'84	4'91	+ 0'18	+ 0'11
Steam ...	240,546	5'51	5'37	5'51	+ 0'14	...
Mixed ...	237,626	5'24	5'14	5'23	+ 0'10	+ 0'01
All Descriptions	647,583	5'33	5'22	5'33	+ 0'11	...

Compared with a month ago there was a slight improvement at pits producing all classes of coal except coking coal pits, at which there was no change. Compared with a year ago there was but little change generally; at house coal pits there was a slight improvement and at anthracite pits a slight decline.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in October, 1910, amounted to 5,616,651 tons, or 283,266 tons less than in September, 1910, and 114,915 tons less than in October, 1909.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 75 Returns—57 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron mines, and was about the same as a year ago. In shale mines it also continued good and was better than a year ago.

Employment was fair on the whole in tin and lead mines. It continued fair with quarrymen and settmakers.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the four weeks ended October 22nd the average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5'82, as compared with 5'91 a month ago, and 5'81 a year ago.

Districts.	Workpeople employed in Oct., 1910.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
		Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Sept. 24th, 1910.	Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland ...	8,162	5'76	5'91	5'90	- 0'15	- 0'14
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,622	5'94	5'95	5'80	- 0'01	+ 0'14
Scotland ...	1,073	5'71	5'72	5'53	- 0'01	+ 0'18
Other Districts ...	2,513	5'80	5'90	5'65	- 0'10	+ 0'15
All Districts	16,370	5'82	5'91	5'81	- 0'09	+ 0'01

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 85'6 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended October 22nd, as compared with 97'7 per cent. a month ago, and 91'1 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,246 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended October 22nd, as compared with 3,165 in September, 1910, and 3,216 in October, 1909. The average number of days worked per week during the October, 1910, period, was 5'78, as compared with 5'80 a month ago and 5'45 a year ago.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall was about the same on the whole as a month ago. It continued fair in the Camborne district, and showed some improvement on the previous month in the Penzance and St. Ives districts, but was not so good as a month ago in the Calstock district.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued fair in North Wales and Weardale; in North Wales it was better than a year ago.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment continued fair in North Wales, and was much better than a year ago. It was good at Delabole (Cornwall) and fair at Ballachulish (Argyll).

Granite.—Employment was dull in Aberdeenshire and South Durham; it continued good in Leicestershire and was fair generally in Cornwall and better than a year ago.

Limestone.—Employment was moderate in Cleveland and South Durham; some short time was reported. At Buxton employment was dull and showed a decline towards the end of the month. In Cumberland it was good and better than a month ago. It continued dull in the Plymouth district and good in North Wales.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good with chert quarrymen at Bakewell, and with freestone quarrymen in the Newcastle and Gateshead district. It was moderate and about the same as a month ago in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district. With grindstone makers at Barnsley and Wickersley it was fairly good. It was good and better than a month ago in the Cleve Hill road-material quarries; in sandstone quarries in North Wales it was quiet. It remained bad in Forfarshire.

Settmaking.—Employment continued fair generally in Scotland, and good in Leicestershire and North Wales. It was also good and better than a month ago in the Cleve Hill district, and fair at Rowley Regis (Staffs.). At Sheffield it was dull and at Barnsley fair.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

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

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of October, 1910, was 310, as compared with 309* in September, 1910, and 297 in October, 1909. Seven furnaces were relit during the month (one each in Derbyshire, Northants, Staffordshire, Glamorgan, Flintshire, Lanarkshire and Ayrshire), one was damped down (in Monmouth) and five were blown out (2 in Northants, and one each in Lancashire, Lincolnshire and Lanarkshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works covered by the Returns was 22,950, an increase of 4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland ...	80	80	79	...	+ 1
Cumberland & Lancs.	32	33	30	- 1	+ 2
S. and S.W. Yorks...	12	12*	12	...	...
Derby & Nottingham	35	34	32	+ 1	+ 3
Leicester, Lincoln, } and Northampton }	26	28	26	- 2	...
Stafford & Worcester	36	35	34	+ 1	+ 2
S. Wales & Monmouth	11	11*	10	...	+ 1
Other districts ...	6	5	6	+ 1	...
England & Wales	238	238*	229	...	+ 9
Scotland	72	71	68	+ 1	+ 4
Total	310	309*	297	+ 1	+ 13

The Imports of iron ore in October, 1910, amounted to 534,479 tons, or 47,684 tons more than in September, 1910, but 6,566 tons less than in October, 1909.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in October, 1910, amounted to 97,989 tons, or 5,276 tons less than in September, 1910, and 9,538 tons less than in October, 1909.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 201 Returns—188 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 5 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement on a month ago, and was better than a

* Revised figures.

year ago. According to Returns covering 91,557 workpeople, the volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended October 22nd, 1910, showed an increase of 0'6 per cent. on a month ago, and of 7'3 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 504,300.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople employed.			Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
IRON:						
Puddling Forges ...	9,229	- 128	+ 300	4'95	+ 0'09	+ 0'15
Rolling Mills ...	3,880	- 4	+ 86	5'02	+ 0'21	+ 0'31
Forging ...	445	+ 55	- 5	4'91	+ 0'43	- 0'07
Founding ...	1,753	- 40	+ 52	5'67	...	- 0'14
Other Departments ...	637	+ 18	- 13	5'84	+ 0'03	+ 0'21
Mechanics, Labourers ...	1,901	+ 22	+ 21	5'44	- 0'06	- 0'05
Total, Iron	17,845	- 77	+ 441	5'12	+ 0'10	+ 0'13
STEEL:						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	8,612	- 148	+ 380	5'73	- 0'06	- 0'10
Crucible Furnaces ...	541	+ 7	+ 5	5'14	- 0'30	+ 0'31
Bessemer Converters ...	1,594	+ 103	+ 139	5'02	- 0'08	+ 0'05
Rolling Mills ...	14,760	+ 97	+ 436	5'36	- 0'05	+ 0'12
Forging and Pressing ...	2,938	+ 32	+ 137	5'59	+ 0'03	+ 0'17
Founding ...	8,051	+ 242	+ 1,005	5'86	...	- 0'01
Other Departments ...	7,843	+ 89	+ 988	5'81	+ 0'02	+ 0'11
Mechanics, Labourers ...	7,933	+ 32	+ 523	5'94	+ 0'01	...
Total, Steel	52,272	+ 484	+ 3,613	5'68	- 0'03	+ 0'08
IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):						
Rolling Mills ...	10,710	- 115	+ 530	5'22	+ 0'09	+ 0'11
Forging and Pressing ...	588	- 119	- 27	5'25	+ 0'08	- 0'19
Founding ...	663	- 1	+ 4	5'88	...	- 0'01
Other Departments ...	3,542	+ 142	+ 358	5'76	+ 0'01	- 0'09
Mechanics, Labourers ...	5,937	- 100	+ 223	5'75	+ 0'02	+ 0'01
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	21,440	- 193	+ 1,088	5'48	+ 0'06	+ 0'04
Grand Total	91,557	+ 184	+ 5,142	5'61	+ 0'02	+ 0'07
Districts.						
Northumberland & Durham	10,120	- 450	+ 86	5'53	+ 0'02	+ 0'06
Cleveland ...	8,203	+ 213	+ 230	5'62	+ 0'01	+ 0'02
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	17,255	+ 278	+ 1,424	5'67	+ 0'04	+ 0'19
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,110	+ 15	- 108	5'28	- 0'01	- 0'15
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.	7,145	+ 41	+ 5	5'15	+ 0'04	- 0'05
Staffordshire ...	10,192	+ 57	+ 476	5'54	+ 0'11	+ 0'08
Other Midland Counties ...	5,016	- 49	+ 532	5'47	+ 0'16	+ 0'11
Wales and Monmouth ...	12,027	+ 150	+ 1,885	5'50	- 0'09	- 0'11
Total, England and Wales	74,068	+ 255	+ 4,530	5'51	+ 0'02	+ 0'04
Scotland	17,489	- 71	+ 612	5'48	- 0'01	+ 0'17
Total	91,557	+ 184	+ 5,142	5'61	+ 0'02	+ 0'07

Compared with a month ago there was not much change in the number of workpeople employed in any of the districts except in Northumberland and Durham, where there was a decrease. The most noticeable changes in the departments were increases at iron forges and steel foundries. The average number of shifts worked per week was 5'51 as compared with 5'49 in September. At iron rolling mills and forges there was an improvement, while at crucible furnaces there was a decline.

Compared with a year ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in every district except Leeds, Bradford, &c., where there was not much change; the most marked increases were in Sheffield and Rotherham, "other" Midland counties, and Wales and Monmouth. There was an improvement in all the principal departments, and especially in steel foundries. The number of shifts worked showed an increase of 0'7 of a shift; this improvement was chiefly in Sheffield and Rotherham and in Scotland, and affected puddling forges, iron and steel rolling mills, crucible furnaces and steel forges.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during October, 1910, amounted to 119,114 tons, or 5,434 tons more than in September, 1910, and 14,342 tons more than in October, 1909.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates for tinning) during October, 1910, amounted to 251,160 tons, or 20,147 tons more than in September, 1910, and 14,382 tons more than in October, 1909.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

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

At the works covered by the Returns, 438 tinplate mills were working at the end of October, as compared with 430 a month ago and 407 in October, 1909. The numbers of sheet mills working at the same dates were 64, 66, and 52 respectively. Some scarcity of millmen was again reported. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire and employ about 25,100 workpeople.

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

—	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of October, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of October, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	75	...	...	438	+ 8	+ 31
Steel Sheet Works	10	...	+ 2	64	- 2	+ 12
Total	85	...	+ 2	502	+ 6	+ 43

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

—	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				<i>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</i>	
To United States ...	5,216	8,451	8,644	- 3,235	- 3,428
British East Indies ...	4,268	3,392	4,366	+ 876	- 98
Germany ...	2,802	3,340	3,881	- 538	- 1,079
France ...	895	1,183	1,268	- 288	- 373
Netherlands ...	2,301	3,092	3,390	- 791	- 1,089
China and Japan ...	2,534	2,294	2,180	+ 240	+ 354
Australia ...	1,495	1,354	1,858	+ 141	- 363
Canada ...	3,077	2,804	2,051	+ 183	+ 1,026
Other Countries ...	17,536	15,949	13,588	+ 1,587	+ 3,948
Total	40,124	41,949	41,226	- 1,825	- 1,102
<i>Black Plates for Tinning.</i>					
Total	5,102	4,392	5,831	+ 800	- 729

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 365 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 345 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was still disorganised in most of the principal centres on account of the dispute in this industry. In those centres not affected by the dispute employment continued fair, and was especially good at Belfast.

District.	No. of Members* at end of Oct., 1910.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
		Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Tyne and Blyth ...	2,977	45.8	31.9	27.0	+ 13.9	+ 18.8
Wear ...	1,848	49.0	38.6	32.0	+ 10.4	+ 17.0
Tees and Hartlepool ...	805	57.3	41.8	26.0	+ 15.5	+ 31.3
Humber ...	1,107	19.5	16.3	23.9	+ 3.2	- 4.4
Thames and Medway ...	4,324	6.0	5.3	16.4	+ 0.7	- 10.4
South Coast ...	5,398	3.9	1.9	5.8	+ 2.0	- 1.9
Bristol Channel Ports ...	2,464	16.2	18.7	30.1	- 2.5	- 13.9
Mersey ...	1,209	19.9	12.2	24.3	+ 7.7	- 4.4
Clyde ...	4,052	35.2	20.6	16.6	+ 14.6	+ 18.6
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ...	846	42.4	36.7	47.9	+ 5.7	+ 0.5
Belfast ...	3,566	1.1	2.1	14.4	- 1.9	- 13.3
Other Districts ...	2,033	13.7	12.9	14.3	+ 0.8	- 0.6
United Kingdom ...	30,629	20.1	15.2	21.5	+ 4.9	- 1.4

Employment was affected by the dispute in all the principal districts except the Thames and Medway, South Coast, Bristol Channel and Belfast districts.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members and of branches of the Boilermakers' Society affected by the lock-out.
† Revised figures.

In the Thames and Medway district employment continued generally fair, and good in the Royal Dockyards; it was better than a year ago. On the South Coast employment was good; it showed some decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

At the Bristol Channel Ports employment was generally slack, but somewhat better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago, when 30 per cent. of the Trade Union members were unemployed. Employment was good at Pembroke Dock and fair at Swansea.

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

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,114 Returns—9 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,049 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 56 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during October continued fair and, although affected by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry, showed little general change compared with a month ago. It was much better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 170,274 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of October was 5.0, as compared with 4.8 a month ago and 10.3 a year ago. Compared with a month ago the changes in the district percentages unemployed were all slight except in the North-East Coast district, where the effect of the dispute in the shipbuilding industry was severely felt. Compared with a year ago a substantial decrease in the percentage unemployed is shown in every district; the decrease was most marked in the East of Scotland, where in October, 1909, the percentage was very high.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Oct., 1910.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
		Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		North East Coast ...	14,891	12.6	9.4	18.2	+ 3.2	- 5.6
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,719	5.1	5.1	9.9	...	- 4.8
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	12,572	7.7	7.9	14.0	- 0.2	- 6.3
West Riding Towns ...	12,286	5.3	5.2	12.3	+ 0.1	- 7.0
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,128	4.1	3.7	8.2	+ 0.4	- 4.1
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	7,593	2.4	3.1	6.3	- 0.7	- 3.9
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,371	4.2	4.0	8.6	+ 0.2	- 4.4
London and Neighbouring District	11,818	2.6	2.6	6.3	...	- 3.7
South Coast ...	4,284	1.3	1.3	4.9	...	- 3.6
South Wales and Bristol District	6,554	3.1	3.7	7.5	- 0.6	- 4.4
Glasgow and District ...	15,814	5.1	4.8	12.4	+ 0.3	- 7.3
East of Scotland ...	3,637	7.9	7.0	22.9	+ 0.9	- 15.0
Belfast and Dublin ...	3,765	2.5	3.0	12.0	- 0.5	- 9.5
Other Districts ...	5,594	3.1	2.9	7.0	+ 0.2	- 3.9
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	170,274	5.0	4.8	10.3	+ 0.2	- 5.3

On the North-East Coast employment again showed a decline, chiefly owing to the shipbuilding dispute. Many men were idle, night shifts were suspended, and short time was common. Employment was fair, however, on ordnance work at Elswick, with turners and machine-men on the Tyne, and with ironfounders and pattern-makers at Middlesbrough and Stockton. At Darlington it was fair generally.

Employment continued fairly good at Manchester and dull at Liverpool. At Crewe it remained slack, with short time. At Barrow a further decline in employment was reported. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district employment was slack on the whole, and short time in textile machinery works remained common. In general engineering works at Oldham employment was still fair. Employment continued fair at Preston, Bury and Rochdale.

Employment at Leeds continued moderate on the whole, though in some branches there was an improvement. Employment remained fairly good at Sheffield, Bradford and Halifax, and in the Hull and Lincolnshire district.

In the Midland and Eastern Counties (except with ironfounders at Nottingham and Derby), in London, on the South Coast, and in the Royal Dockyards employment

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

continued fairly good generally. Much overtime was worked in the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district, especially on motor work. In London also motor work provided a considerable amount of overtime. Overtime was reported at Colchester and Ipswich, and at Chatham many men were employed on nightshifts. With bobbin and carriage makers at Nottingham employment was not so good as a year ago.

At Bristol and Swindon employment continued fairly good. In South Wales it remained moderate on the whole with engineers, though a considerable improvement was reported on ship repairing work; with ironfounders employment was good and much better than a year ago.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good generally, though affected by the shipbuilding dispute. It was slack at Dundee. At Aberdeen it was good with engineers but slack with ironfounders and patternmakers. It was fair at Edinburgh and Falkirk.

Employment was very good at Belfast and moderate at Dublin.

The Imports of machinery in October, 1910, amounted to £355,129, or £10,481 more than in September, 1910, and £56,768 more than in October, 1909.

The Exports of machinery in October, 1910, amounted to £2,650,833, or £181,554 more than in September, 1910, and £108,906 more than in October, 1909.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 91 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade Unions, and 24 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was good and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 22,678 reported 2.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 2.5 per cent. a month ago and 3.9 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—With brassworkers employment was good and better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Birmingham it was fairly good with bedstead makers.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment was fair and rather better than a month ago in the nut and bolt trade in Darlington and district. It continued quiet in the spike and rivet trades and fair in the rough bolt trade at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen. At Birmingham it was good with wire nail and shoe rivet makers, fairly good with machine-made rivet makers and nut and bolt makers, and fair with cut nail makers.

Wire.—Employment continued good, with some overtime, and was better than a year ago.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—Employment was good with hollow-ware makers at West Bromwich and Wolverhampton. The improvement shown a month ago with lock and latch makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall was maintained.

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

Cutlery, Tools, &c.—At Sheffield employment was good with pen and pocket blade forgers and grinders, pen and pocket knife cutlers, file cutters, razor forgers and grinders, spoon and fork filers and sheep shear workers, fair with table blade forgers and grinders, file forgers and hardeners, and razor hafters, and moderate or slack with other branches. At Birmingham it was fairly good with edge tool makers. At Redditch employment continued good with needle makers, and was better than a month ago in the fishhook trade. It continued quiet in the Coventry watch trade.

Tubes.—In South Staffordshire employment was still quiet, though better than a month ago. It was fairly good in the brass and copper tube trades at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment continued moderate with block and cable chain makers and strikers, and bad with anchormen. It was moderate with anchormen on the Tyne and Wear. It was fair in the anvil and vice trade at Dudley. It continued bad with railway spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers continued fair generally and was better than a year ago. With tin plate makers-up it continued good at Oldham, and fair at Nottingham and Birmingham, but was slack and not so good as a month ago at Edinburgh. In the ironplate trade it continued fairly good in the Lye district, and was good and better than a month ago at Wolverhampton, Dudley and Bilston.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—In London employment was fair and better than a month ago with goldsmiths and jewellers; with silversmiths and electroplate operatives it was good with some overtime, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Sheffield it continued fair with silversmiths. At Birmingham it was fair in the silver jewellery trade, and rather quiet, but better than a month ago, with gold jewellery; it continued good with silversmiths and electroplaters and with Britannia metal workers.

Farriers.—Employment continued fair generally.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Imports:—	£
Cutlery ...	18,271	16,367	27,300	+ 1,904	- 9,029
Hardware ...	106,285	102,261	97,356	+ 4,924	+ 8,929
Exports:—					
Cutlery ...	85,908	74,226	64,517	+ 11,682	+ 21,391
Hardware ...	223,316	210,615	202,446	+ 12,701	+ 20,870
Implements and Tools...	207,306	203,554	187,112	+ 3,752	+ 20,194

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 502 Returns—434 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 62 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

DURING the first week of October, there was a considerable dispute in the cotton trade, but during the remainder of the month, though there was still a good deal of short time in the spinning branch and of slackness in the weaving branch, employment in both branches was better than in September. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the spinning branch, but a decline in the weaving branch. Returns from firms employing 135,770 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, 1910, showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	18,123	+ 2.1	- 1.5	16,303	+ 12.0	+ 6.1
Spinning ...	31,259	+ 2.2	- 2.3	30,002	+ 8.8	+ 3.4
Weaving ...	60,880	+ 0.8	- 0.8	53,753	+ 7.5	- 2.5
Other ...	11,605	+ 0.7	- 1.3	13,650	+ 1.4	+ 0.5
Not specified ...	13,993	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	14,453	+ 1.5	+ 2.8
Total	135,770	+ 2.7	- 1.2	128,161	+ 6.9	+ 0.8
Districts.						
Ashton ...	8,214	+ 14.0	- 1.3	7,932	+ 22.3	+ 5.5
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	7,691	+ 0.7	- 3.4	7,284	+ 21.1	- 0.7
Oldham ...	17,465	+ 0.4	- 1.0	18,918	+ 4.9	+ 17.2
Bolton and Leigh ...	14,959	+ 2.9	- 2.1	13,660	+ 5.5	- 5.3
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	12,205	- 0.3	- 0.0	11,263	+ 3.7	+ 5.2
Manchester ...	9,987	+ 0.2	- 0.3	7,579	+ 4.3	+ 0.2
Preston and Chorley ...	13,124	+ 7.2	- 7.0	10,956	+ 11.4	- 14.6
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	18,101	+ 1.6	- 1.9	17,379	+ 2.6	- 4.4
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	15,316	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	17,148	+ 1.8	+ 1.4
Other Lancashire Towns..	4,575	+ 15.7	+ 7.2	4,652	+ 23.5	+ 5.5
Yorkshire Towns ...	5,104	+ 0.3	+ 1.6	4,460	+ 5.2	+ 0.8
Other Districts ...	8,019	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	6,930	+ 5.0	+ 1.3
Total	135,770	+ 2.7	- 1.2	128,161	+ 6.9	+ 0.8

As compared with a month ago there were increases in the number employed, of 2.1 and 2.2 per cent. respectively in the preparing and spinning departments and of

4.0 per cent. in the weaving department. The wages paid showed an increase of 12.0 in the preparing department, of 8.8 per cent. in the spinning department and of 7.5 per cent. in the weaving department. As compared with a year ago, there was some decline in the number employed in all the departments, but the amount of wages paid showed an increase of 6.1 per cent. in the preparing department, and of 3.4 per cent. in the spinning department; in the weaving department there was a decrease of 2.5 per cent.

In the districts, as compared with a month ago, there were large increases in the number employed in the Ashton and "Other Lancashire towns" districts; and in the Preston district there was an increase of 7.2 per cent. The amount of wages paid increased in every district, the increase amounting to over 20 per cent. in the Ashton, Stockport and "Other Lancashire Towns" districts, and to over 11 per cent. in the Preston district. As compared with a year ago, there was some decrease in the number employed in all the principal districts, except in the Bury district where there was no change, and in the Burnley district where there was a slight increase. The wages paid showed an increase of 17.2 per cent. in the Oldham district and of 5.2 per cent. in the Bury district. In the Preston district there was a decrease of nearly 15 per cent., and in the Blackburn district of 4.4 per cent.

Raw Cotton.

American Cotton.—During the month of October, 1910, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 7.89d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8.25d. and the lowest, 7.65d. per lb. The average price for September, 1910, was 7.90d. per lb., and for October, 1909, 7.41d. per lb. For the period from November 1st to 10th, 1910, the average price of "middling American" was 7.84d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on November 11th, 1910, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 814,310 bales, as compared with 1,071,690 bales on November 12th, 1909.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during October, 1910, averaged 11.60d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 12.06d., and the lowest 11.19d. The average price for September, 1910, was 11.89d. per lb., and for October, 1909, 10.05d. per lb. For the period from November 1st to 10th, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 11.15d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	255,403	179,427	241,257	+ 75,976	+ 14,146
Brazilian	14,938	11,995	17,341	+ 2,943	- 2,403
East Indian	4,987	5,905	4,410	- 918	+ 577
Egyptian	22,365	9,115	20,308	+ 13,250	+ 2,577
Miscellaneous	9,734	8,850	8,726	+ 884	+ 1,008
Total	307,427	215,292	292,042	+ 92,135	+ 15,385

Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton Yarn and Twist—					
Grey	15,666	12,467	15,469	+ 2,599	- 403
Bleached and Dyed	2,996	2,832	3,018	+ 164	- 22
Total	18,662	15,299	18,487	+ 2,763	+ 425
Cotton—					
Thread for Sewing	2,017	1,873	2,826	+ 144	- 809
Cotton Piece Goods—					
Grey or Unbleached	166,953	147,541	184,082	+ 25,412	- 21,129
Bleached	138,249	132,913	140,298	+ 5,336	- 2,049
Printed	102,442	107,982	91,743	- 5,540	+ 10,959
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	111,789	109,743	95,492	+ 2,046	+ 16,297
Total	519,433	492,179	515,615	+ 27,254	+ 3,818

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 375 Returns—350 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 18 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 28,388 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	725	+ 1.5	+ 1.4	715	- 0.3	+ 2.4
Spinning	5,828	+ 1.4	+ 8.7	5,634	+ 0.6	+ 10.9
Weaving	11,799	+ 0.2	+ 3.9	10,774	+ 1.4	+ 5.2
Other Departments	8,051	...	+ 3.6	8,424	+ 0.2	+ 4.9
Not specified	1,985	+ 0.8	+ 6.7	1,926	+ 0.9	+ 11.2
Total	28,388	+ 0.5	+ 4.9	27,473	+ 0.8	+ 6.6
Districts.						
Huddersfield District	4,427	+ 1.0	+ 3.7	5,070	+ 0.7	+ 6.3
Leeds District	3,084	- 0.1	+ 2.0	2,891	+ 1.8	+ 5.7
Dewsbury & Batley District	4,332	+ 0.2	+ 5.0	4,535	+ 1.4	+ 7.7
Other Parts of West Riding	2,119	+ 0.4	+ 5.6	2,337	+ 1.9	+ 10.3
Total, West Riding	13,962	+ 0.4	+ 4.0	14,833	+ 1.3	+ 7.2
Scotland	7,861	+ 0.4	+ 6.8	7,284	- 0.4	+ 7.5
Other Districts	6,565	+ 0.8	+ 4.5	5,356	+ 1.0	+ 3.5
Total Woollen	28,388	+ 0.5	+ 4.9	27,473	+ 0.8	+ 6.6

In all the principal districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the Huddersfield district a considerable amount of overtime was reported, and many firms were working night shifts. Overtime was also reported in the Leeds and Dewsbury districts.

Worsted Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 46,872 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment continued good in all the principal centres. With woolcombers in Bradford it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. In the Keighley district a slight decline was shown in all branches of the trade. A deficiency of labour was reported in the Bradford, Keighley and Halifax districts.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting & Combing	5,883	- 0.2	+ 3.0	6,270	- 2.2	+ 8.1
Spinning	23,842	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	13,982	+ 0.3	+ 4.3
Weaving	10,085	+ 1.6	+ 5.1	9,324	+ 2.1	+ 5.1
Other Departments	5,622	+ 0.5	+ 4.5	6,121	- 0.2	+ 4.4
Not specified	1,440	+ 3.0	+ 14.6	1,193	+ 7.3	+ 14.1
Total	46,872	+ 0.6	+ 3.1	36,890	+ 0.4	+ 5.4
Districts.						
Bradford District	22,951	+ 1.1	+ 3.9	17,809	+ 0.7	+ 5.7
Keighley District	6,798	- 0.8	+ 5.9	5,597	- 1.5	+ 8.7
Halifax District	4,684	- 0.1	- 3.9	3,621	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Huddersfield District	5,686	+ 1.2	+ 4.6	5,500	+ 2.3	+ 6.3
Other Parts of West Riding	3,072	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	1,943	...	+ 2.8
Total West Riding	43,201	+ 0.6	+ 3.1	34,470	+ 0.5	+ 5.8
Other Districts	3,671	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	2,420	- 0.7	+ 3.5
Total Worsted	46,872	+ 0.6	+ 3.1	36,890	+ 0.4	+ 5.4

Prices of Raw Material.

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

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 35 Returns—31 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 18,330 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a month ago, there was a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid in the weaving department; compared with a year ago, the wages paid showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the preparing department and a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the spinning department and of 1.9 per cent. in the weaving department. Of the 18,330 workpeople reported on, 15,878 (or 87 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.
Average Prices:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Lincoln Hogs	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
40's Crossbred tops	14 1/2	15	13 1/2
60's Super Botany tops	28 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2
Course of Prices:			
Lincoln Hogs	10 1/2, 10	10, 10 1/2	10 1/2, 10 1/2
40's Crossbred tops	15, 14 1/2	15	13 1/2, 13
60's Super Botany tops	29 1/2, 28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2, 26 1/2

Imports and Exports.

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

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).					
Imports 1,000 lbs.	29,320	32,292	28,089	- 2,972	+ 1,231
British Exports	2,806	2,962	7,428	+ 156	- 4,622
Re-Exports of Wool 1,000 lbs.	20,399	5,587	27,527	+ 14,812	- 7,128
Yarn:					
Woollen	340	406	217	- 66	+ 123
Worsted	5,323	5,767	5,082	+ 444	+ 241
Alpaca and Mohair	1,426	1,634	1,426	+ 208	...
Total, Yarn	7,089	7,807	6,725	- 718	+ 364
Piece Goods:					
Woollen 1,000 yds.	7,195	8,636	5,892	- 1,441	+ 1,303
Worsted	6,204	6,458	6,421	- 254	- 217
Total Piece Goods	13,399	15,094	12,313	- 1,695	+ 1,086

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 112 Returns—103 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 50,181 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	6,357	+ 0.6	+ 1.9	3,547	- 0.7	+ 3.4
Spinning	12,045	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	6,035	+ 0.7	- 0.4
Weaving	18,994	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	11,327	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Other	7,489	- 0.1	+ 3.5	6,055	+ 1.4	+ 4.5
Not specified	6,196	- 0.8	- 0.7	3,497	+ 1.2	+ 1.5
Total	50,181	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	30,461	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Districts.						
Belfast	18,894	+ 0.1	- 0.7	11,744	+ 0.9	+ 0.4
Other Places in Ireland	15,657	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	8,657	+ 0.7	+ 0.3
Total, Ireland	34,551	+ 0.2	- 0.4	20,401	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Fifeshire	7,191	- 0.1	+ 6.2	4,717	- 0.8	+ 6.2
Other Places in Scotland	6,501	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	4,180	+ 1.4	- 0.1
Total, Scotland	13,692	+ 0.0	+ 3.3	8,897	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
England	1,938	- 1.3	+ 0.4	1,163	- 5.9	- 2.3
United Kingdom	50,181	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	30,461	+ 0.3	+ 1.1

In Ireland there was but little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In Fifeshire employment was fair and much better than a year ago. In England there was a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons	4,845	3,033	3,145	+ 1,812	+ 1,700
Exports:					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs	16,124	14,295	14,512	+ 1,829	+ 1,612
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds	162,210	149,385	163,196	+ 12,825	- 986

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

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Jute tons	27,222	3,076	32,516	+ 24,146	- 5,294
Exports:					
Jute Yarn 100 lbs	42,296	51,930	51,397	- 9,634	- 9,101
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	171,850	130,348	163,623	+ 41,502	+ 8,227

compared with a year ago. In the Long Eaton district employment was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; much short time was reported. In the West of England employment continued fairly good. In Scotland it was good, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Cotton Lace	£ 174,676	£ 204,181	£ 181,070	- 29,505	- 6,394
Silk Lace	6,934	9,076	12,479	- 2,032	- 5,495
Exports:					
Cotton Lace	318,799	322,989	304,898	+ 4,190	+ 13,901
Silk Lace	10,770	10,553	8,399	+ 217	+ 2,371

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 105 Returns—97 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 20,297 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 7.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was good, except in the hose branch; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago: at Loughborough it was moderate; at Hinckley it was good. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago; some short time was reported: with hand frame workers in the country districts employment was fair. In Scotland employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester	10,157	- 0.5	+ 6.8	£ 8,333	- 1.0	+ 5.4
Leicester Country District... ..	2,433	+ 0.7	+ 6.9	1,999	- 0.1	+ 7.5
Notts and Derbyshire	4,458	...	+ 5.5	3,382	- 2.6	+ 3.5
Scotland	2,602	+ 0.4	+ 9.1	2,117	+ 2.0	+ 14.9
Other Districts	647	- 2.3	+ 12.9	409	- 7.7	+ 14.2
Total, United Kingdom	20,297	- 0.2	+ 7.0	16,140	- 1.0	+ 6.6

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

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hosiery, Woollen	£ 55,958	£ 50,388	£ 49,883	+ 5,570	+ 6,275
" Cotton	168,833	188,096	134,248	- 19,250	+ 34,590
Exports:					
Hosiery, Woollen	145,981	165,744	117,332	- 10,763	+ 28,649
" Cotton	45,135	55,115	36,714	- 9,980	+ 8,421

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 68 Returns—54 from Employers, 9 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,710 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, 1910, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared

with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Throwing	1,049	- 3.2	+ 4.9	£ 443	- 4.7	+ 4.5
Spinning	2,939	- 0.5	+ 3.7	2,231	- 0.5	+ 6.3
Weaving	3,447	- 0.1	+ 4.1	2,318	...	+ 3.5
Other	782	+ 0.9	+ 1.6	563	- 4.1	- 1.6
Not specified	493	+ 0.2	+ 13.1	443	- 4.5	+ 16.3
Total	8,710	- 0.5	+ 4.0	5,998	- 1.3	+ 4.9
Districts.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,178	- 0.5	+ 2.6	2,462	- 1.0	+ 3.0
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	888	- 0.6	- 0.7	669	- 0.6	+ 7.0
Eastern Counties	2,409	+ 0.3	+ 10.7	1,504	- 1.8	+ 8.5
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	2,235	- 1.4	+ 1.1	1,363	- 1.7	+ 3.7
Total	8,710	- 0.5	+ 4.0	5,998	- 1.3	+ 4.9

With throwsters and spinners employment was fair at Macclesfield and Congleton and moderate at Leek, where some short time was worked. At Macclesfield it was fair with hand loom weavers working in factories, and moderate with power loom weavers. With trimming weavers it was bad at Congleton and moderate at Leek. Employment in the Bradford district continued good generally. In the Eastern Counties employment was not so good as a month ago but much better than a year ago.

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

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:—					
Raw Silk lbs	95,904	102,410	109,572	- 5,506	- 12,968
Thrown Silk lbs	26,028	37,277	36,631	- 11,249	- 10,603
Spun Silk Yarn... .. lbs	42,330	51,839	31,578	- 9,509	+ 10,752
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	5,667,254	6,116,681	5,901,618	- 449,427	- 234,364
Exports:—					
Thrown Silk lbs	3,213	3,529	2,829	- 316	+ 384
Spun Silk Yarn... .. lbs	99,415	115,918	138,061	- 16,503	- 38,646
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	347,469	465,963	417,236	- 118,494	- 69,727

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 46 Returns—22 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 12 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed little change as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 6,150 workpeople and paying £5,437 in wages in the week ended October 22nd, 1910, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

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

Cotton Dyers and Bleachers.—Employment continued moderate, but was better than a year ago; much short time was reported in the bleaching branch.

Calico Printers, &c.—Employment with machine calico printers continued good, and was slightly better than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was good. In Scotland it continued good in all branches of the trade.

Silk Dyers.—Employment was reported as good at Macclesfield and fair at Leek.

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.—At Leicester employment showed a slight improvement; at Hinckley and Loughborough it was good. At Nottingham employment with dyers was moderate; at Basford it was quiet with bleachers and fair with hosiery trimmers: on the whole employment in Nottinghamshire was not so good as a year ago with bleachers and dyers, but slightly better with trimmers.

Calenderers, &c.—In Glasgow employment continued good. In Dundee it was reported as good with bleachfield workers, and as steady with calender workers.

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 119 Returns—91 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 24 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

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

Returns from firms paying £11,297 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended October 22nd showed an increase of 21.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as bad at Manchester, improving at Liverpool, slack at Edinburgh, quiet at Glasgow, dull at Dublin, and fair at Belfast.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was moderate, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported employment as dull.

Leeds.—Employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,677 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended October 22nd, showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported employment as improving.

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

The **Imports** of apparel, not waterproofed, in October, 1910, were valued at £306,429, as compared with £374,245 in September, 1910, and £337,416 in October, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at £638,722, £656,394 and £486,789 respectively.

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 10 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, and 7 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during October in the *Silk* hat trade was quiet, and worse than a month ago or a year ago.

In the *Felt* hat trade employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of October was 3.2, compared with 2.9 a month ago and 1.5 a year ago. Employment was reported as quiet at Denton, with much short time; at Stockport it was moderate, in Warwickshire it was good.

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

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
All kinds dozens	46,905	68,498	39,691	- 21,592	+ 7,215
Exports:					
Felt "	56,052	57,808	41,831	- 1,746	+ 14,231
Straw "	50,769	39,364	39,322	+ 11,405	+ 11,447
Other sorts "	10,265	11,550	7,887	- 1,284	+ 2,379
Total	117,097	108,722	89,040	+ 8,375	+ 28,057

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 484 Returns—444 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 29 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 65,964 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment continued moderate, with a considerable amount of short time; it was better than a year ago. At Northampton employment showed a further slight decline, but was better than a year ago. At Kettering the Trade Union lasters and finishers reported it as moderate; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire there was a further slight decline. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. At Leeds employment showed a slight decline, but was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
London	2,481	- 1.2	+ 2.9	£ 2,599	- 1.9	+ 3.0
Leicester	12,848	- 0.5	+ 4.0	12,505	+ 2.2	+ 9.8
Leicester Country District	3,377	- 1.1	+ 0.6	3,931	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Northampton	10,972	- 0.7	+ 7.9	10,532	- 1.6	+ 7.1
Northampton Country District	8,931	+ 0.3	+ 7.8	8,632	- 0.6	+ 10.8
Kettering	3,754	- 0.3	+ 3.2	3,662	- 0.7	- 0.5
Stafford & District	2,839	- 0.6	+ 6.8	2,511	- 3.5	+ 9.0
Norwich & District	3,659	+ 0.3	+ 8.0	3,119	+ 0.7	+ 4.5
Bristol & District	1,399	- 1.8	+ 0.3	1,190	- 5.4	+ 1.7
Kingswood	1,921	+ 0.4	+ 3.1	1,906	- 1.0	+ 6.9
Leeds & District	2,462	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	2,255	- 1.9	+ 5.3
Manchester & District	3,037	+ 0.4	+ 7.6	2,808	- 3.2	+ 6.6
Birmingham & District	972	+ 0.6	- 1.7	784	- 0.6	+ 3.8
Other parts of England and Wales	3,137	+ 0.7	+ 12.9	2,821	- 0.4	+ 16.7
ENGLAND & WALES ...	61,796	- 0.3	+ 5.6	58,355	- 0.6	+ 7.2
SCOTLAND	3,669	- 0.2	+ 1.2	3,495	- 1.1	+ 1.3
IRELAND	499	+ 2.3	+ 5.7	349	- 3.6	+ 4.8
UNITED KINGDOM ...	65,964	- 0.3	+ 5.3	62,199	- 0.6	+ 6.9

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less Re-exports)					
Quantity doz. pairs	40,878	50,039	40,450	- 9,161	+ 398
Value £	81,930	59,828	89,475	- 7,898	- 7,545
Exports (British & Irish)					
Quantity doz. pairs	126,753	126,612	112,725	+ 141	+ 14,028
Value £	324,215	309,631	251,482	+ 14,584	+ 72,733

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 37 Returns—21 from Trade Unions and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair; it was better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,166 members reported 4.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 4.9 per cent. a month ago, and 4.1 per cent. a year ago.

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

Saddle and Harness Makers.—At Walsall employment was fairly good with gig saddlers, though short time was reported; it continued good with brown saddlers. With saddlers it was dull at Dublin, and fair at Glasgow.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—With portmanteau and trunk makers employment was fair in London, and at

Manchester. With fancy leather workers it continued good and better than a year ago. In London it continued good with fancy leather and morocco finishers.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Hides raw, and pieces thereof, dry ...	32,316	46,349	36,079	- 14,033	- 3,763
Ditto, wet ...	57,249	68,951	71,320	- 11,702	- 14,071
Total Hides, dry and wet ...	89,565	115,300	107,399	- 25,735	- 17,834
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins, (value) £	505,506 250,883	859,935 230,434	1,209,280 256,250	- 354,429 + 20,449	- 703,774 + 5,367
Leather* ... cwts.	95,622	92,126	95,041	+ 3,536	+ 621
Exports:	...	...	...	...	...
Leather ... cwts.	21,646	17,504	19,840	+ 4,142	+ 1,806
Gloves ... doz. prs.	26,688	25,474	28,713	+ 1,214	- 2,025
Machinery Belting... cwts.	2,898	3,356	3,215	+ 458	- 317
Other Sorts ... (value) £	56,631	49,395	48,134	+ 7,236	+ 8,497
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	53,714	46,936	48,951	+ 6,778	+ 4,763

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 196 Returns—190 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Manile Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 2,293 dressmakers in the week ended October 22nd, showed an increase of 5.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good. Court dressmakers employing 1,382 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed an increase of 8.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment was fairly good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,275 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended October 22nd showed a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and about the same as a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 1,792 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,804 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,550 in wages in the week ended October 22nd, showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was moderate in England, and fair in Scotland and Ireland.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 3,005 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended October 22nd showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 6.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

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

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 450 Returns—132 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 299 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns received from firms employing 21,206 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Description.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Oct., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties ...	5,584	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ...	1,571	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
Southern Counties ...	7,375	- 0.9	+ 1.4
Scotland ...	5,912	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	20,442	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Hand-made Paper ...	764	+ 0.5	+ 3.1
Total ...	21,206	- 0.2	+ 2.0

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,466 members had 2.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 2.1 per cent. a month ago, and 2.6 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 575 members had 5.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 6.1 per cent. both a month ago and a year ago.

The Imports of paper in October, 1910, amounted to £547,082, as compared with £557,391 in September, 1910, and £486,648 in October, 1909; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £294,895, £257,975 and £233,285 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was fair on the whole and better than a month ago and a year ago.

London.—Employment was reported as slack by compositors, but as fairly good by all other branches. It was better than a month ago and a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was fair generally and better than a month ago and a year ago. With letterpress printers it was exceptionally good at Edinburgh, with overtime, but at Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Hull, Derby and Dublin it was slack. Lithographic printers at Bradford were badly employed.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1910.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ...	21,468	4.6	7.1	5.8	+ 2.5	- 1.2
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,477	5.1	4.7	5.7	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	7,018	5.1	5.5	5.7	- 0.4	- 0.6
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,605	2.6	4.0	3.7	- 1.4	- 1.1
West Midlands ...	2,707	5.2	6.6	5.3	- 1.4	- 0.1
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,136	2.9	3.9	3.6	- 1.0	- 0.7
Scotland ...	6,132	2.8	2.3	4.7	+ 0.5	- 1.9
Ireland ...	2,535	9.2	9.5	10.2	- 0.3	- 1.0
United Kingdom ...	52,078	4.6	5.7	5.6	- 1.1	- 1.0

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. Overtime was worked in London and Edinburgh. At Manchester, Liverpool and Dublin, however, a number of men were unemployed.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1910.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ...	3,415	1.8	3.0	3.4	- 1.2	- 1.6
Other Districts ...	3,411	4.3	5.8	6.1	- 1.5	- 1.8
United Kingdom ...	6,826	3.0	4.4	4.7	- 1.4	- 1.7

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,677 Returns—1,221 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,394 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 62 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in October continued slack. It showed a seasonal decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of October was 8.2 as compared with 7.2 a month ago and 11.2 a year ago; and for plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 12.9, 10.1, and 12.8. The percentages for the Northern Counties and Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding, were always above the average for the Kingdom.

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers, plasterers, painters, and labourers showed a decline in employment compared with a month ago, and an improvement compared with a year ago. With stonemasons an improvement was reported as compared with a month ago.

For London the Trade Union Returns showed that 8.0 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 5.7 a month ago and 14.2 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 11.1, 8.0, and 17.0.

Returns received from firms employing 63,835 workpeople at the end of October showed that as compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the total number employed by them of 9.6 per cent. in London and of 3.6 per cent. in other districts.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in Oct., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	No. paid on last pay-day in Oct., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Skilled Tradesmen.		Labourers.	
					Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ...	8,601	- 985	5,822	- 593				
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	3,794	- 133	3,009	- 146				
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	5,579	- 260	5,255	- 21				
Midland & Eastern Counties ...	4,436	- 215	3,643	- 313				
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales...	5,744	- 173	3,286	- 43				
Other Districts ...	781	- 59	499	- 28				
England and Wales ...	28,935	- 1,825	21,519	- 1,144				
Scotland ...	4,144	- 67	2,464	- 216				
Ireland ...	748	- 41	924	- 67				
United Kingdom ...	33,827	- 1,933	24,907	- 1,427				
					Lads and Boys.		Total.	
London ...	573	- 7	14,998	- 1,588				
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	743	+ 8	7,846	- 271				
Lancashire and Cheshire...	1,258	+ 2	12,092	- 279				
Midland & Eastern Counties ...	538	- 9	8,618	- 887				
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales ...	760	- 23	9,790	- 239				
Other districts ...	71	- 6	1,351	- 93				
England and Wales ...	3,933	- 35	54,387	- 3,004				
Scotland ...	1,033	+ 2	7,841	- 281				
Ireland ...	135	- 2	1,807	- 110				
United Kingdom ...	5,101	- 35	63,835	- 3,395				

Employment was slack on the whole, and worse than a month ago, in most of the large centres. It continued fair at Bradford and Huddersfield. It was fair with carpenters and plumbers at Sheffield, with plumbers and plasterers at Leeds, with carpenters at Doncaster and Barnsley, with bricklayers at Middlesbrough and Stockton, and with bricklayers, carpenters and painters at Darlington. With slaters and tilers in the Northern Counties and Yorkshire employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago.

With bricklayers at Liverpool and with carpenters and plasterers at Manchester employment was rather better than a month ago. At Oldham employment was fair with carpenters, painters, plumbers and plasterers. Employment was fair with carpenters at Rochdale, Stockport and Northwich, with painters at Ashton, Burnley and Blackpool, and with plumbers at Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale and Warrington.

Employment was moderate but rather better than a month ago with plumbers at Nottingham and plasterers at Birmingham. It remained fair with painters at Leicester

At Coventry and Lincoln it continued fair generally. It was fair with bricklayers and carpenters at Northampton and Shrewsbury, with bricklayers at Wolverhampton and Walsall, and with carpenters at the Potteries, Rugby and Ipswich.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Bristol and Cheltenham, with bricklayers and carpenters at Chatham and Maidstone, with plumbers at Southampton, with painters at Plymouth and Bath, with masons and plumbers at Swansea, and with plasterers at Cardiff and Newport.

At Glasgow employment was fair with plasterers and slaters. At Aberdeen it was fair with masons, carpenters and painters.

Employment remained good at Belfast. It was fair with plasterers and slaters at Dublin and with plasterers and masons at Cork.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 171 Returns—4 from Employers' Associations, 130 from Trade Unions, and 37 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate on the whole; it showed a decline on the previous month, but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,355 reported 5.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, compared with 4.4 per cent. a month ago, and 7.7 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades was generally moderate, and not so good as a month ago; it was to some extent adversely affected by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry. Compared with a year ago there was again a marked improvement. Trade Unions reported 6.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 5.7 per cent. a month ago, and 11.3 per cent. a year ago. Employment was fairly good with cabinet-makers at Nottingham, Belfast and Dublin, and slack at Glasgow, Manchester, Leicester, Newcastle and Sunderland. Employment was slack in all branches at Edinburgh, and bad with upholsterers at Belfast.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in October, 1910, were valued at £37,611 as compared with £30,255 in September, 1910, and £36,094 in October, 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £104,879, £93,990, and £83,580 respectively.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment was moderate and somewhat affected in shipbuilding centres by the Boilermakers' dispute; it was rather worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of October was 5.9, as compared with 5.1 a month ago, and 6.5 a year ago. Employment was good at Belfast, but bad at Sunderland, Leicester and Edinburgh.

Imports.

Description.	October, 1910.	Sept., 1910.	October, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn ...	340,539	412,043	364,259	- 71,509	- 23,720
" sawn ...	866,773	907,476	729,610	- 40,703	+ 137,163
House Frames, Fittings and Joiner's Work (value) £	15,507	17,622	16,720	- 2,115	- 1,213

Coopers.

Employment continued fairly good on the whole, and was better than a year ago. It was dull at Burton, and slackness was reported at Liverpool and Manchester.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with the previous month; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, as

compared with 2.9 per cent. a month ago, and 5.0 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was fair in London, but bad in the Provinces; it was worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of October was 6.6, as compared with 8.6 a month ago, and 5.6 a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment continued generally fair with packing-case makers, but was dull at Liverpool and Manchester. With general wheel-wrights and smiths it continued moderate. Basket makers were fairly well employed in London, but at Leicester employment was only moderate. Employment was still slack with skip makers at Oldham.

The **Imports** of brushes and brooms in October, 1910, were valued at £30,456, as compared with £32,728 in September, 1910, and £31,090 in October, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £22,429, £18,775, and £18,814, respectively.

PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRY.

(Based on 107 Returns—102 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 23,272 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, 1910, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	4,001	+ 1.0	+ 5.7	4,030	+ 0.7	+ 2.9
Earthenware Manufacture ...	14,212	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	13,631	+ 1.6	+ 3.2
Other Branches (including unspecified)	5,059	- 0.1	+ 1.9	4,591	+ 0.5	+ 9.5
Total ...	23,272	+ 0.8	+ 2.4	22,301	+ 1.1	+ 4.4
Districts:—						
Potteries ...	18,191	+ 0.9	+ 2.2	16,993	+ 0.8	+ 4.9
Other Districts ...	5,081	+ 0.3	+ 3.0	5,308	+ 1.9	+ 2.7
Total ...	23,272	+ 0.8	+ 2.4	22,301	+ 1.1	+ 4.4

In the Potteries district employment in the porcelain and china trade continued good, with some overtime in china factories; in the earthenware branch it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; in the tile trade it was fair, about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago. In the earthenware trade in Scotland it was fairly good in the eastern districts and better than a month ago and a year ago; in the western districts it was dull and not so good as a month ago. It continued dull with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

The **Imports** of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in October, 1910, were valued at £88,370 as compared with £74,100 in September, 1910, and £88,446 in October, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £267,923, £219,487, and £231,232 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 79 Returns—53 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 16 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago, except in the Yorkshire bottle making industry, in which it was only moderate. It was better generally than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 7,903 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd, 1910, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 9.3

per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle ...	5,138	- 0.1	+ 12.9	6,099	- 5.5	+ 12.3
Plate Glass ...	711	+ 1.4	+ 2.6	930	+ 0.4	+ 7.3
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,453	+ 0.9	+ 5.8	1,674	+ 4.0	+ 2.8
Other Branches ...	601	+ 0.3	- 1.8	659	+ 1.7	- 1.3
Total ...	7,903	+ 0.3	+ 9.3	9,362	- 2.9	+ 8.9
Districts.						
North of England ...	856	+ 0.5	- 3.8	7,023	+ 9.4	- 5.0
Yorkshire ...	3,880	- 1.4	+ 10.6	4,493	- 9.6	+ 9.8
Lancashire ...	838	+ 1.8	+ 34.9	977	+ 0.6	+ 34.0
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,195	+ 1.8	+ 5.8	1,558	+ 2.8	+ 7.5
Scotland ...	798	+ 4.3	+ 7.3	978	+ 6.5	+ 7.6
Other parts of the United Kingdom	336	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	333	+ 1.2	- 1.2
Total ...	7,903	+ 0.3	+ 9.3	9,362	- 2.9	+ 8.9

Employment continued moderate on the whole with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire and the North of England; much short time was worked in Yorkshire, and at Castleford employment was worse than a month ago when it was good. At St. Helens it was still bad, though better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued bad at Bristol and moderate at Portobello, and was still slack, though better than a month ago, at Dublin. It was fair with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham. With flint glass makers employment continued good at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge; with flint glass cutters it was fair, and better than a month ago, at Birmingham, and continued good, with overtime, at Wordsley and Stourbridge. It continued fair with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens, and fair and better than a month ago and a year ago with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, though short time was still worked. Employment continued good with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It was fair with glass blowers in London.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1910.	Sept., 1910.	Oct., 1909.
Imports:						
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	107,024	101,725	108,398	+ 5,299	- 1,374	
Plate	32,320	29,711	28,784	+ 2,609	+ 3,536	
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	81,371	72,670	70,847	+ 8,701	+ 10,524	
Manufactures, other sorts	98	99	153	- 1	- 55	
Bottles	125,791	112,667	117,219	+ 13,124	+ 8,572	
Exports:						
Plate	22,680	22,680	20,388	+ 293	+ 2,585	
Flint	7,353	7,709	7,401	- 356	- 48	
Manufactures, other sorts	50,831	57,983	43,365	- 6,232	+ 7,466	
Bottles	83,963	71,591	69,990	+ 12,372	+ 22,973	

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 151 Returns—139 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,121	+ 0.1	- 0.5	3,592	- 0.3	+ 3.5
Midland and Eastern Counties	4,241	- 0.2	+ 3.4	4,543	- 3.2	+ 6.2
South and South-West Counties and Wales	2,966	- 12.5	+ 5.6	3,447	- 14.7	+ 14.3
Scotland ...	1,534	- 1.6	+ 3.3	1,791	- 1.1	+ 5.7
Other Districts ...	828	- 8.4	+ 3.2	841	- 9.1	+ 2.8
Total ...	12,690	- 4.0	+ 2.9	14,214	- 5.7	+ 7.0

Returns from firms employing 12,690 workpeople in the week ended October 22nd showed a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Northern Counties and Yorkshire employment continued fair generally and was better than a year ago; in the Tees district however, it was moderate. In Lancashire and Cheshire it continued dull and was not so good as a year ago. In the Midland Counties there was a decline as compared with a month ago, but an improvement as compared with a year ago; in Shropshire employment was fairly good. In the Eastern Counties it was fair generally; in the Southern and South-Western Counties employment was much worse than a month ago, but considerably better than a year ago. In Scotland it was fair and better than a year ago.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 209 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

EMPLOYMENT was generally regular, though day labourers in parts of the Southern and South-Western counties lost a little time in the middle of the month through rain. There was a fairly good demand on the whole for such men for threshing, lifting potatoes and the root crops, and other seasonal work, but the supply was sufficient.

Northern Counties.—With the exception of Northumberland, where there was little demand for day labourers, correspondents in these counties generally reported a fairly good and constant demand for men of this class, and an equal supply of labour. Men were chiefly wanted for taking up the potato, mangel, and turnip crops, hedging, threshing, and manure carting.

Midland Counties.—Outdoor work was generally regular in these counties. A moderate amount of extra labour was required for work on the potato and root crops, threshing, etc.: the supply, however, was generally ample, and was somewhat in excess of requirements in the Tamworth (Staffordshire) Rural District, and in parts of Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire.

Eastern Counties.—There was a fairly good demand for day labourers on account of potato-lifting, threshing, and other seasonal work, and few men were reported as being in irregular employment. There was, however, a small surplus of day labourers in the Henstead (Norfolk) and Thingoe (Suffolk) Rural Districts. A scarcity of men for potato lifting was reported in the North Witchford (Cambridgeshire) Rural District, and more day labourers than could be obtained were wanted in the Spilsby (Lincolnshire) Rural District.

Southern and South Western Counties.—Employment was generally regular, but in a number of districts day labourers employed at threshing lost a little time in the middle of the month through rain. There was a fair demand for day labourers, which was met by about an equal supply in most districts. Some surplus was reported in the Westbury and Whorwellsdown (Wiltshire) Rural District, and in certain districts in Hampshire, while a shortage in the supply was reported in the Godstone (Surrey) and Tisbury (Wiltshire) Rural Districts. Men for permanent situations were somewhat scarce in the Godstone (Surrey) and Stow-on-the-Wold and Wotton-under-Edge (Gloucestershire) Rural Districts, and a demand for stockmen was reported in the Chippenham (Wiltshire) Rural District.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 137 Returns—116 from Employers, 9 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. At the other principal ports it was on the whole fairly good, and better than a month ago.

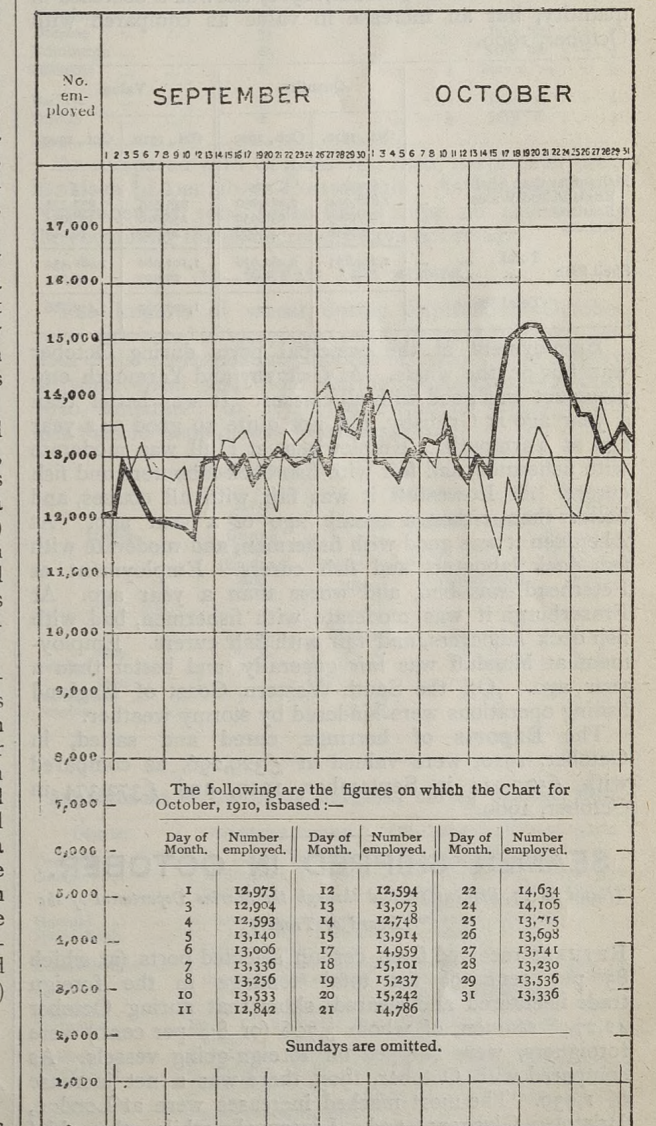
London.*—Employment generally was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal

wharves in the five weeks ended October 29th was 13,636, an increase of 8.7 per cent., as compared with a month ago, and of 3.9 per cent., as compared with a year ago. The daily numbers employed during October, 1910, ranged from 12,593 on the 4th to 15,242 on the 20th. During October, 1909, the numbers ranged from 11,382 on the 16th to 14,156 on the 4th.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks*			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Oct. 1st	5,222	1,950	7,172	6,291	13,463
" " " 8th	4,744	1,992	6,736	6,303	13,039
" " " 15th	4,515	2,006	6,521	6,566	13,117
" " " 22nd	4,917	3,074	7,991	7,002	14,993
" " " 29th	4,318	2,418	6,736	6,835	13,571
Average for 5 weeks ended Oct. 29th, 1910	4,743	2,288	7,031	6,605	13,636
Average for Sept., 1910	4,561	2,809	6,570	5,977	12,547
" " Oct., 1909	4,270	2,416	6,686	6,437	13,123

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

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



The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,435 during October, 1910, as compared with 1,245 during September, 1910, and 1,237 during October, 1909.

Employment with dock labourers in the North end of Liverpool was good and better than a month ago; there

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

was, however, a slight decline at the docks in the South end. Quay and railway carters were well employed on the whole.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock labourers on the Tyne and Wear was fair and better than a month ago; it was moderate with trimmers and teemers. At Middlesbrough and Hartlepool employment was good with dock labourers and fair with riverside labourers. With dock labourers at Grimsby employment was good and at Hull and Goole moderate. With coal porters also at Hull and Goole it was moderate. It was good generally at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Parkeston. Some improvement was reported at Plymouth, but at Bristol there was a slight falling off as compared with a month ago. Employment was fair on the whole at Newport and Swansea. It was moderate at Glasgow, and not so good as a month ago; while it continued fair at Leith and good at Grangemouth. There was a seasonal improvement at Dundee and employment was reported as fair. It continued bad at Belfast and Londonderry.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

The fish landed in October, 1910, showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value as compared with October, 1909.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1909.
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales	1,888,024	2,201,030	945,535	937,335
Scotland	277,093	238,952	138,018	128,034
Ireland	59,856	42,956	17,727	16,085
Total	2,224,973	2,482,938	1,101,280	1,081,454
Shell Fish	—	—	25,957	29,214
Total Value	—	—	1,127,237	1,110,668

Employment at the principal ports during October was fair on the whole. At Grimsby and Yarmouth employment was good with all classes. It was better than a year ago at Grimsby, but not quite so good as a year ago at Yarmouth. Employment at Hull was moderate with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Lowestoft it was fair with all classes, and better than either a month ago or a year ago. At Aberdeen it was good with fishermen, and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment at Peterhead was bad, and worse than a year ago. At Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen, bad with fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. Employment at Macduff was fair generally, and better than a year ago. Off the South-Western Coast of England fishing operations were hindered by stormy weather.

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in October, 1910, were valued at £329,296, as compared with £537,944 in September, 1910, and £372,374 in October, 1909.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN OCTOBER.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during October 42,274* seamen, of whom 3,706 (or 8.8 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with October, 1909, there was a net increase of 1,939. The most marked increases were at London, Bristol, Glasgow and Liverpool, while the chief decreases were at Cardiff and Southampton.

During the ten months ended October, 1910, the total number of seamen shipped was 420,978, an increase of 15,561 on the number for the corresponding period of 1909. The greatest increases occurred at Liverpool,

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

Bristol, Glasgow and London; at Cardiff and Southampton there were large decreases.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	October,			Ten months ended October,		
	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910.	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports ...	371	337	- 34	4,536	4,141	- 395
Sunderland ...	2,460	2,370	- 90	25,697	24,481	- 1,216
Middlesbrough ...	488	527	+ 39	4,337	4,443	+ 106
Hull ...	1,013	1,050	+ 37	11,456	12,757	+ 1,301
Grimsby ...	70	76	+ 6	1,269	1,266	- 3
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol ...	490	1,366	+ 876	5,692	10,517	+ 4,825
Newport, Mon. ...	828	983	+ 155	9,067	9,114	+ 47
Cardiff ...	4,790	4,048	- 742	46,189	43,175	- 3,014
Swansea ...	395	436	+ 41	4,071	4,554	+ 483
Other Ports.						
Liverpool ...	14,220	14,729	+ 509	146,407	153,261	+ 6,854
London ...	6,829	7,818	+ 989	65,151	69,831	+ 4,680
Southampton ...	4,401	3,839	- 562	40,133	37,844	- 2,289
SCOTLAND.						
Leith ...	170	348	+ 178	3,766	3,513	- 253
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth ...	266	111	- 155	2,504	2,377	- 127
Glasgow ...	3,383	4,052	+ 669	33,132	37,924	+ 4,792
IRELAND.						
Dublin ...	66	95	+ 29	579	551	- 28
Belfast ...	95	89	- 6	1,431	1,229	- 202
Total	49,335	42,274	- 7,061	405,417	420,978	+ 15,561

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYERS AND THIRD PARTIES: ACTION FOR INDEMNITY: LIABILITY OF THIRD PARTIES.

Where an injury for which compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages, the workman may take proceedings both against that person for damages and against any other person for compensation, but shall not be entitled to recover both damages and compensation. If he recovers compensation under the Act the person paying such compensation shall be entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable to pay damages.

A steamship was being towed up a river by two tugs and attended by a foy boat which was manned by two men in the employment of the shipowners. The ship was coming up the river to a certain wharf in order to load a cargo of coal, and when it approached the wharf the foy boatmen were engaged in carrying a rope to shore. While this was being done the master of the wharf, whose duty it was to give directions to vessels as to mooring, gave the order "slow ahead, helm apart." On receiving this order the engines were started without either the pilot or the captain seeing whether the men in the foy boat were out of danger. In consequence the boat was sucked under the propeller and sunk, one of the men being killed and the other injured. Claims for compensation were made against the shipowners, and the owners of the wharf were joined as third parties to the proceedings. Awards of compensation were made against the shipowners. The shipowners then brought an action against the wharfowners for an indemnity, on the ground that there was a legal liability against the defendants in respect of the injury caused by the negligence of their servant. The judge gave judgment for the defendants on the ground that the negligence of the plaintiffs' own servant had contributed to the accident. The plaintiffs appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the direction given by the wharf master was not the proximate cause of the accident; and on the construction of Section 6, one of two joint wrongdoers had no right of action for indemnity against the other. Therefore the appeal was dismissed.—*Cory & Sons, Limited, v. France, Fenwick & Co., Limited.*—Court of Appeal, 14th, 15th and 17th October, 1910.

(2) Factory Acts.

CHILD CLEANING MACHINERY IN MOTION: WHAT IS CLEANING?

It is provided by the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, that no child in any factory must be allowed to clean any part of any machinery while the machinery is in motion by the aid of steam, water, or other mechanical power.

A child twelve years of age was employed in a woollen factory upon a machine for spinning yarn. In the course of such spinning part of the material being spun is stripped off and becomes a kind of fluff adhering to the revolving rollers. If this fluff is not removed the rollers become choked and the process stops, and it must necessarily be removed while the machine is in motion by the

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

aid of mechanical power. The fluff is not refuse and is in fact sold. It was part of the child's work to remove this fluff from the rollers, partly with a stick and partly by hand. In these circumstances proceedings were taken against the employers of the child by a factory inspector for an offence against the Act. The question was whether the work in which the child was occupied was cleaning machinery within the meaning of the Act. The magistrate held that the removal of the fluff was rather a process of manufacture than a cleaning of machinery; that if it were dangerous the Home Secretary should certify it as a dangerous process, and that the employers had committed no offence. He therefore dismissed the summons but stated a case for the opinion of the High Court.

The High Court held that the magistrate was wrong as the removing of something which would stop the machinery if not removed was a cleaning of machinery and the fact that what was removed was valuable was immaterial. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Taylor v. Mark Dawson & Son, Ltd., King's Bench Division, 28th October, 1910.*

(3) Merchant Shipping Acts.

WHEN ARE SEAMAN'S WAGES PAYABLE: TERMINATION OF SERVICE: END OF VOYAGE.

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, a seaman may, as soon as any wages due to him not exceeding £50, become payable, sue for the same before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction in or near the place at which his services are terminated or at which he has been discharged.

On the 6th January, 1910, a seaman signed articles to serve on a ship "for a voyage not exceeding 2 years' duration to any ports or places within the limits of 75° N and 60° S latitude commencing at London and to end at such port in the United Kingdom or Continent of Europe (within home trade limits) as may be required by the master." The ship sailed on the 9th January for the West Indies; thence with general cargo to Havre, where part was discharged; thence to London, where a further part was discharged; thence to Rotterdam, where the remainder of the cargo was discharged; thence to Tyne Dock, where she arrived on 3rd April. London, Rotterdam and the Tyne are all ports within "home trade limits." When she reached the Tyne there was only between 100 and 200 tons of coal in her bunkers, which was said not to be sufficient to take her from the Tyne to Glasgow. On the arrival of the ship in London the seaman applied to be discharged and paid, but he was told he must go on to Rotterdam. On arrival in the Tyne he again applied to be paid off, but the captain refused on the ground that the voyage was not completed as the ship was to proceed to Glasgow: 1,300 tons of bunker coal was taken on board at Tyne Dock. The seaman took proceedings against the shipowner for refusing to pay him his wages at the termination of his services. It was contended for the shipowner that the seaman was not entitled to be discharged in the Tyne, as that was not the port at which the voyage was to end. The magistrates, however, decided that the taking in of 1,300 tons of coal indicated the commencement of a fresh voyage, and that the old voyage had ended in the Tyne. They, therefore, decided in favour of the seaman. The shipowner appealed; and the High Court allowed the appeal, holding that the magistrates were wrong in finding, upon the grounds specified, that the voyage came to end in the Tyne.—*Haylet v. Thompson, King's Bench Division, 25th October, 1910.*

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lb. of bread on November 1st, 1910, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district:—

District.	November 1st, 1910			October 1st, 1910.			November 1st, 1909		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London:—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W. ...	6	5	5.5	6	5½	5.6	6	5½	5.8
E. & N.E. ...	6	4½	5.4	6	5½	5.6	6	5	5.6
S.E. ...	5½	5	5.5	5½	5	5.5	5½	5	5.5
S.W. ...	6	5½	5.6	6	5½	5.8	6	5½	5.9
W. & W.C. ...	6	5½	5.9	6	5½	5.9	6	5½	5.9
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire	6½	5	5.7	6½	5	5.7	7	5½	6.2
Midlands ...	6½	5	5.5	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.8
Eastern Counties ...	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.6	6	5½	5.8
Southern Counties ...	6½	5	5.9	6½	5	5.9	6½	5½	6.1
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7	6½	5½	6.1
Scotland ...	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.1	7	5½	6.4
Great Britain ...	7	4½	5.7	7	5	5.7	7	5	6.0

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unaltered. Compared with a year ago, a decrease of ½d. per 4 lb. is shown.

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on Nov. 1st, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Last Change.	
		A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lb.
London ...	d. 5½ & 6	d.	d.	July '10	+ ½
Birmingham ...	5½ & 6	...	...	Aug. 2, '10	+ ½
Bolton ...	6	...	...	Sept. '09	- ½
Bristol ...	5½ & 6	...	...	Feb. '10	- ½
Cardiff ...	5½	...	...	June '10	- ½
Derby ...	5½	...	...	Oct. '09	- ½
Hull ...	5½	...	...	June '10	- ½
Ipswich ...	5½	...	...	June '10	- ½
Leeds ...	6½	...	...	May '10	- ½
Leicester ...	5	...	...	May '10	- ½
Liverpool ...	5½	...	...	Aug. 2, '10	+ ½
Manchester ...	5	...	...	June '10	- ½
Middlesbrough ...	5½ & 6	...	...	Nov. '09	- ½
Norwich ...	5	...	...	Nov. '09	- ½
Nottingham ...	5½	...	...	June '10	- ½
Oldham ...	5½	...	...	Oct. '09	- ½
Plymouth ...	6	...	...	June '10	- ½
Portsmouth ...	6	+ ½	- ½	Oct. 3, '10	+ ½
Potteries ...	5	...	...	May '10	- ½
Southampton ...	5 & 6	...	...	Oct. & Nov. '09	- ½
Wolverhampton ...	5	...	...	June '10	- ½
Aberdeen ...	5½	...	- 1	June '10	- ½
Dundee ...	5½	...	...	July '10	+ ½
Edinburgh ...	6½	...	...	July '10	+ ½
Glasgow ...	6	...	- ½	May 2, '10	- ½
Belfast ...	6	...	- ½	June '10	- ½
Dublin ...	6	...	- ½	May '10	- ½

As compared with October 1st, 1910, the price of bread has risen ½d. per 4 lb. in Portsmouth. As compared with November 1st, 1909, seven towns show no change. In the remaining towns decreases have occurred.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September—October, 1910, amounted to 17,476,500 cwts., or 1,111,640 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1909. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September—October, 1910, amounted to 1,748,759 cwts., or 525,225 cwts. less than in September—October, 1909.

Month.	British Wheat Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Imports. (Average Declared Value.)		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for cash.)
		Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
October 1909.	Per cwt. s. d. 7 4	Per cwt. s. d. 8 10	Per cwt. s. d. 11 10½	Per cwt. s. d. 12 0
October 1910.	7 4	8 10	11 10½	12 0
September	7 2	8 3½	11 11½	11 1½
October	7 0	8 2½	11 2½	10 1½

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during October, 1910.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Dromara ...	A. G. Heron, Dromara ...	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Golspie ...	J. E. Simpson, The Hollies, Golspie	(a) Residence, Wednesday, 9-11 a.m.; (b) Surgery at Rogart Tuesday, 12-2 p.m.
Harrold ...	H. Somerville, Harrold ...	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Hatherleigh ...	P. Johnson, Barlands, Dorton, North Devon	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Kilmacthomas ...	J. P. O'Byrne, Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford	Kilmacthomas Dispensary, Monday, 12-1 p.m. and Thursday, 11 a.m.-12 noon.
Kiltamagh ...	T. J. Madden, Kiltamagh ...	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Portumna ...	M. J. C. Kennedy, Portumna, co. Galway	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Pwllheli ...	R. J. Evans, Pwllheli ...	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Shrewsbury ...	P. Mathews, 25, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury	Monday, Wednesday & Friday, 9-10 a.m., and 2-3 p.m.
Swinton ...	S. O. Hatherley, Cliff Field House, Swinton	Tuesday & Thursday, 9-10 a.m.
Thetford ...	G. Cowan, Castle Street, Thetford	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Tighnabruach ...	J. Landsborough, Tighnabruach, Kyles of Bute	Weekdays, 9-10.30 a.m. and 6-8 p.m.
Wadebridge ...	A. P. Trinder, Riverside House	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Wimborne ...	C. B. Thomson, Romansleigh, Wimborne	Wednesday, 9.30-10.30 a.m.

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

* i.e. of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during October, 1910, was 63, consisting of 56 cases of lead poisoning and 7 case of anthrax; four deaths due to lead poisoning were also reported. In addition, 20 cases of lead poisoning (one of which was fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-October, 1910, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 475, as compared with 523 in the corresponding period of 1909. The number of deaths was 33 in 1910, as compared with 35 in 1909. In addition there were 204 cases of lead poisoning (including 31 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first ten months of 1910, as compared with 201 (including 37 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

INDUSTRY.	CASES.		DEATHS.			
	Month of Oct., 1910.	Ten Months ended October,	Month of Oct., 1910.	Ten Months ended October.		
		1910.		1909.	1910.	1909.
Lead Poisoning.						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals	4	28	56	—	4	4
Brass Works	—	6	4	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	—	4	8	—	—	1
Plumbing and Soldering	5	21	23	—	—	—
Printing	4	22	19	—	3	1
File Cutting	—	13	14	—	1	—
Tinning	—	13	14	—	—	—
White Lead Works	2	30	26	—	—	2
Red and Yellow Lead Works	3	6	6	—	—	—
China and Earthenware*	9	67	45	2	6	3
Litho-Transfer Works	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	4	—	—	—	2
Vitreous Enamelling	—	10	5	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	2	28	23	—	2	1
Paint and Colour Works	2	16	32	—	1	2
Coachmaking	3	61	85	—	5	6
Shipbuilding	4	16	22	—	2	1
Paint used in other Industries	5	40	32	—	3	—
Other Industries	11	41	48	2	2	2
Total in Factories and Workshops	56	417	461	4	27	25
Among House Painters & Plumbers...	20	204	201	1	31	37
Other Forms of Poisoning.						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	1	1	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	4	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	2	3	—	—	—
Total	—	7	4	—	—	—
Phosphorus Poisoning—						
Lucifer Match Works	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	3	—	—	—
Arsenic Poisoning—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic.	—	5	4	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total	—	7	4	—	—	—
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	—	14	11	—	—	—
Anthrax.						
Wool	5	22	24	—	1	1
Handling of Horsehair	—	6	7	—	1	2
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	2	13	18	—	2	6
Other Industries	—	3	2	—	2	1
Total Anthrax †	7	44	51	—	6	10
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	63	475	523	4	33	35
Grand Total	83	679	724	5	64	72

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

* Of the 9 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 6 were females.
† Including one carter.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN OCTOBER.

(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 October, 1910, was 255, an increase of 40 as compared with September, 1910, and a decrease of 15 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for October during the years 1905-1909 was 254, the maximum year being 1907, with 286 and the minimum year 1905, with 192 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in October, 1910, was 119, compared with 96 in September, 1910, and 156 in October, 1909. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in October, 1910, was 91, as compared with 82 a month ago and 88 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 43, 32, and 23 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, 1910, was 112, as compared with 48 in September, 1910, and 61 in October, 1909.

During the ten months ended October, 1910, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 2,434, as compared with 2,363 in 1909. The total number of seamen killed during the same period was 853 in 1910 and 746 in 1909.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in October, 1910, on a	
	October, 1910.	Sept., 1910.	October, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—					
Brakemen & Goods Guards	1	3	4	- 2	- 3
Engine Drivers	2	—	1	+ 2	+ 1
Firemen	3	—	—	+ 3	+ 3
Guards (Passenger)	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	8	6	4	+ 2	+ 4
Porters	4	5	2	- 1	+ 2
Shunters	5	4	1	+ 1	+ 4
Miscellaneous	19	13	9	+ 6	+ 10
Contractors' Servants	1	1	2	—	- 1
Total, Railway Service	43	32	23	+ 11	+ 20
Mines—					
Underground	107	78	134	+ 29	- 27
Surface	6	13	14	- 7	- 8
Total, Mines	113	91	148	+ 22	- 35
Quarries over 20 feet deep	6	5	8	+ 1	- 2
Factories and Workshops—					
<i>Textile—</i>					
Cotton	7	—	2	+ 7	+ 5
Wool and Worsted	1	1	3	—	- 2
Other Textiles	—	—	1	—	- 1
<i>Non-Textile—</i>					
Extraction of Metals	3	6	2	- 3	+ 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals	11	6	11	+ 5	—
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	5	4	4	+ 1	+ 1
Ship and Boat Building	8	8	6	—	+ 2
Wood	4	3	2	+ 1	+ 1
Chemicals	3	—	1	+ 3	+ 1
Laundries	1	—	1	+ 1	+ 3
Other Non-Textile Industries	35	26	32	+ 9	+ 3
Total, Factories & Workshops	78	54	65	+ 24	+ 13
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5—					
Docks, Wharves and Quays Warehouses	8	9	11	- 1	- 3
Buildings to which Act applies	5	16	12	- 11	- 7
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5	13	25	23	- 15	- 10
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	2	5	3	- 3	- 1
Total, excluding Seamen	255	215	270	+ 40	- 15
Seamen—					
<i>On Trading Vessels—</i>					
Sailing	17	16	6	+ 1	+ 11
Steam	79	28	42	+ 51	+ 37
<i>On Fishing Vessels—</i>					
Sailing	7	1	2	+ 6	+ 5
Steam	9	3	11	+ 6	- 2
Total, Seamen	112	48	61	+ 64	+ 51
Total, including Seamen	367	263	331	+ 104	+ 36

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number and Magnitude.—Throughout the month the dispute in the shipbuilding industry continued, and during the early part of the month there was a short stoppage of over 100,000 cotton operatives. The total number of disputes commencing during the month was 39, as compared with 45 in September, 1910, and 31 in October, 1909. By the 39 disputes 22,011 workpeople were directly, and 8,710 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 179,169 workpeople involved in trade disputes in October, 1910, as compared with 69,418 in September, 1910, and 19,773 in October, 1909.

New Disputes in October, 1910.—In the following Table the new disputes in September are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	2	45	20	65
Coal Mining	15	20,173	8,038	28,211
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	6	369	30	399
Textile	8	702	487	1,189
Clothing	2	341	135	476
Other Trades	6	381	—	381
Total, October, 1910	39	22,011	8,710	30,721
Total, September, 1910	45	42,500	21,160	63,660
Total, October, 1909	31	12,407	3,997	16,404

Causes.—Of the 39 new disputes, 9 arose on demands for increased wages, 4 on objections to proposed reductions in wages, 5 on other wage questions, 6 on details of working arrangements, 6 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and 9 on questions of Trade Union principles.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 22 new disputes, directly involving 10,194 persons, and 16 old disputes, directly involving 2,010 persons. Of these new and old disputes, 17, directly involving 9,145 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 11,

directly involving 1,448 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 10, directly involving 1,611 persons, were compromised. In the case of 3 other disputes terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in October of disputes which started or were settled in that month was 844,000 working days. In addition 1,126,700 working days were lost during October, owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in October of all disputes, new and old, was 1,970,700 working days, as compared with 864,200 in the previous month, and 156,100 in the corresponding month of 1909.

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan.-Oct., 1909.			Jan.-Oct., 1910.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building	13	1,552	18,900	15	803	33,500
Coal Mining	166	254,362	1,927,800	164	254,687	3,877,100
Other Mining and Quarrying	9	1,990	44,700	8	1,051	51,600
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	41	7,348	146,700	80	50,264	1,055,300
Textile	46	5,689	128,900	69	127,748	901,100
Clothing	23	2,293	17,200	29	3,595	32,400
Railway and other Transport	18	4,809	94,600	13	14,152	46,800
Other Trades	38	1,910	43,400	37	4,544	103,300
Total	354	279,953	2,422,200	415	456,844	6,701,100

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations. †	Locality	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began in 1910.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object. ‡	Result. ‡
		Directly.	Indirectly. †				
Coal Mining—							
Coal Miners	Poulypridd ...	800	—	1 Oct.	—	For advance in price in a certain seam	No settlement reported.
Coal Miners	Rhondda Valley	763	—	1 Oct.	—	Dispute as to price list	No settlement reported.
Coal Miners	Garw Valley	845	—	1 Oct.	1	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists joined the South Wales Miners' Federation.
Coal Miners	Rhondda Valley	1,159	1,415	1 Oct.	8		
Coal Miners	Rhondda Valley	3,883	—	1 Oct.	10	Grievances as to working conditions	No settlement reported.
Coal Miners	Rhondda Valley	1,823	—	3 Oct.	6		
Coal Miners	Aberdare Valley	5,800	—	20 Oct.	—	Against the dismissal of one boy ...	Work resumed unconditionally.
Pit Lads, Underground and Surface Workers	Nottingham ...	180	1,030	20 Oct.	1	Demand that owners should draw all timber at their own expense	No settlement reported.
Coal Miners. Surface Workers, Mechanics, &c.	Burnley ...	3,073	335	27 Oct.	—	Refusal of workpeople to sign an agreement to continue working at the old rates of pay until the standard rate fixed by the Trade Board should become compulsory	Standard rates to be paid.
Metal Trades—							
Chainmakers	Cradley Heath	700	—	23 Aug.	53	Dispute at one mill arising out of discharge of a grinder for refusal to perform certain work; followed by a general lock-out on Oct. 3rd	Employment found for the grinder at another mill; dispute referred to arbitration of Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C.
Textile Trades—							
Cotton Operatives	Lancashire ...	102,000	—	15 June	100	For increase in wages	Work resumed on old conditions.
Cotton Weavers, Winders, Beamers, &c.	Airdrie ...	262	165	13 Oct.	1		

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Wages.

Changes taking effect in October.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in October, 1910, was a decrease of £336 per week, as compared with an increase of £1,211 per week in September, 1910, and an increase of £799 per week in October, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 94,781, of whom 30,649 received increases amounting to £967 per week, and 64,132 sustained decreases amounting to £1,303 per week. The total number affected in September, 1910, was 24,169, and in October, 1909, 70,897.

Five changes, affecting 55,650 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards, and 12 changes, affecting 15,776 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 23,355 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, the change in one case being preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the ten completed months of 1910.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the ten months ended October 31st, 1910, was 503,002, as compared with 1,120,195 in the corresponding period of 1909. The changes arranged gave 354,276 workpeople a net increase of £11,621 per week, and 135,871 workpeople a net decrease of £5,039 per week, whilst the remaining 12,855 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £6,582 per week, as compared

with a decrease of £68,240 per week in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

Groups of Trades.	January-October.			
	1909.		1910.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building	10,501	563	4,465	+ 334
Coal Mining	847,261	- 55,264	378,371	+ 464
Iron, &c., Mining	7,721	- 191	10,207	+ 365
Quarrying	2,051	- 32	3,643	+ 154
Pig Iron Manufacture	14,381	- 348	16,270	+ 427
Iron and Steel Manufacture	26,100	- 1,079	26,664	+ 1,123
Engineering and Shipbuilding	48,812	- 2,488	29,511	+ 1,662
Other Metal Trades	3,357	- 368	70	+ 6
Textile Trades	155,811	- 8,020	25,781	+ 1,602
Clothing Trades	769	+ 72	2,478	+ 130
Printing, &c., Trades	1,110	+ 68	1,260	+ 71
Glass, &c., Trades	63	- 2	478	+ 36
Other Trades	1,679	- 76	2,897	+ 173
Employees of Local Authorities	579	+ 51	907	+ 35
Total...	1,120,195	- 68,240	503,002	+ 6,582

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in October, affected 1,492 workpeople whose working time was reduced by 2,273 hours per week. The total number of workpeople affected by changes in hours of labour during the ten months ended October 31st, 1910, was 13,417. Of these, 3,068 had their hours increased by 5,414 per week, and 10,349 had an aggregate reduction of 13,573 hours per week.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1910.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)

I.—RATES OF WAGES.

Coal Mining	Northumberland	3 & 10 Oct.	Underground Workers and Banksmen (except Deputies, Mechanics, Enginemen and Firemen)	45,000	Decrease of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 31½ per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
			Other Surface Workers ... ..	...	...
	Cumberland	10 Oct.	Hewers and other Underground Workers	6,000	Decrease of 2 per cent., leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
		10 Oct.	Surface Workers	1,500	Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages of hewers 47½ per cent., and of other underground workers 37½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Iron Mining	Bristol	1 Oct.	Hewers, other Underground Workers and Banksmen	2,500	Increase of 1½ per cent.
			Hewers, other Underground Workers, Banksmen, Enginemen and Stokers	4,100	Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages of hewers on the Gloucestershire side 40 per cent., and on the Somersetshire side 45 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
	Radstock District	1 Oct.	Hewers, other Underground Workers, Banksmen, Enginemen and Stokers	4,100	Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages 40 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
Quarrying	Cleveland	24 Oct.	Ironstone Miners	9,000	Decrease of ¾ per cent., leaving wages 28¾ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
	Weardale		Limestone Quarrymen	1,700	...
Iron & Steel Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	5,500	Decrease, under sliding scale of ¾ per cent., leaving wages 23 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
			Middlesbrough (one firm)	1 Oct.	Steel Workers ... ..	770	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3 per cent., making wages 17 per cent. above the standard.
	West Cumberland	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	1,400	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 31½ per cent. above the standard of 1889.
			North Staffs	Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	600	Increase, under sliding scale, of ¼ per cent., making wages 19½ per cent. above the standard.
Engineering	S. Wales & Mon.	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	1,250	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1 per cent., making wages 9½ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
			Iron & Steel Workers & Mechanics	5,000	...
	Bradford and Shipley	1st pay Oct.	Fitters, Turners, Smiths, Machine Workers, Pattern Makers, Tool Makers, Strikers, &c.	1,500	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change*—fitters, turners, smiths, 3s.; machine workers, 3s.; pattern makers, 3s.
			Rugby	1st pay Oct.	Fitters, Turners, Smiths, Machine Workers, Pattern Makers, Tool Makers and Strikers	800	Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of ¼d. per hour on time rates to those receiving from 26s. per week to 8d. per hour and of ¼d. per hour to those receiving over 8d. and up to tod. per hour.
Clyde, West of Scotland and Leith	19 & 21 Oct.	Platers, Riveters, Caulkers, Holders-up, &c. (Boiler Shops)	3,000	Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of ¼d. per hour or 1s. per week on time rates.	
		Kilmarnock	20 Oct.	Fitters, Turners, Smiths, Machine Workers, Brass Moulders and Finishers and Pattern Makers	750	Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of 1s. per week on time rates. Rates after change*—fitters, turners, 3s.; brass moulders, 3s. and 3s.; pattern makers, 3s.
Dundee and District	21 Oct.	Fitters, Turners and Smiths	570	Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of 1s. per week on time rates. Rates after change*—fitters and smiths, 3s.; turners, 3s.	

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Clothing	Hinkley, Barwell and East Shilton	1 Oct.	Boot and Shoe Operatives	1,300	Decrease of 1½ hours per week (54 to 52½).
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NOTE.—Particulars will appear in the December GAZETTE of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in November:—Iron and Steel Manufacture:—Increase of 1½ per cent. in the wages of steel melters in various parts of Great Britain. Increase of 2½ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Scotland.

* The rates quoted are the trade union minimum rates.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN OCTOBER, 1910.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.)

DURING October 986 fresh applications for work (545 from domestic servants, &c.) were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 796 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 286 persons, of whom 161 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 286 situations found for applicants, 230 were of a more or less permanent character, while 56 were temporary only.

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

Applications by Workpeople during	Situations offered by Employers during	Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
		Permanently.		Temporarily.	
		Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1909.

Bureau	Summary by Bureaux.							
	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.
Central Bureau—5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	119	141	80	77	31	35	9	10
Y.W.C.A.—26, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq. (2)...	432	497	445	399	82	74	22	23
Dublin—30, Molesworth Street	49	34	23	16	1	6	3	1
Other Bureaux (Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow)	249	213	148	126	71	47	15	19
Total of 10 Bureaux ...	986	1,022	796	697	230	205	56	61

Occupation	Summary by Occupations.							
	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	58	61	23	25	9	6	3	3
Shop Assistants	26	29	3	4	2	2	...	...
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	70	70	82	56	37	33	6	12
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	112	103	31	35	18	11	15	9
Apprentices and Learners	11	15	21	17	13	9	...	...
Domestic Servants	545	626	578	499	132	119	29	34
Miscellaneous	164	118	61	19	25	3	3	3
Total of 10 Bureaux ...	986	1,022	796	697	230	205	56	61

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 43 persons in London and 69 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 282 persons in London and 115 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

Returns received from two Labour Bureaux (Westminster and Salvation Army) not under the control of the Board of Trade, show that during October, 1910, 1,678 new applicants were registered, and that 656 situations were found (135 permanent and 551 temporary). The total number remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 1,390.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

THE balance outward of passengers from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe was 265,867 in the nine months ended September, 1910, as compared with 163,797 in the nine months ended September, 1909, and an average of 192,302 in January-September of the years 1905-1909; the corresponding numbers of British subjects were 187,756, 107,272 and 130,891 respectively. Of the balance outward of British subjects 58.1 per cent. left for British North America in 1910, as compared with 48.3 per cent. in 1909 and 54.7 per cent. in 1905-09, while the percentages who left for the United States were 32.8, 42.9 and 42.8 respectively.

Direction	Nine months ended Sept., 1910.		Nine months ended Sept., 1909.		Average Jan.-Sept., in years 1905-09.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
Outward:						
Total	313,475	493,954	222,004	364,580	244,817	393,652
To British N. America	136,882	169,847	73,895	95,142	91,526	111,622
To United States	101,402	245,754	85,655	201,431	103,551	229,543
Inward:						
Total	145,719	228,087	114,732	200,783	113,926	206,350
From British N. America	27,716	40,102	22,084	30,261	19,938	29,266
From United States	43,937	125,233	39,664	110,550	47,531	122,755
Balance Outward:						
Total	187,756	265,867	107,272	163,797	130,891	192,302
To British N. America	109,166	129,745	51,811	64,881	71,588	82,356
To United States	61,565	119,516	45,971	99,881	56,020	106,788

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for the ten months ended October, 1910.

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

Imports	Ten months ended October,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in ten months ended October, 1910, as compared with	
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 201,300,308	£ 207,381,113	£ 211,857,580	+ 4,476,467	+ 10,557,272
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	163,120,179	171,257,254	201,640,707	+ 30,383,453	+ 38,520,528
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	120,229,388	121,660,820	129,738,864	+ 8,078,044	+ 9,509,476
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	1,860,402	2,105,702	2,098,784	- 6,918	+ 238,382
Total value of Imports	£ 486,510,277	£ 502,404,889	£ 545,335,935	+ 42,931,046	+ 58,825,658

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Exports	Ten Months ended October,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in ten months ended October, 1910, as compared with	
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	£ 17,458,437	£ 18,746,879	£ 21,069,645	+ 2,322,766	+ 3,611,208
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured†	44,200,081	41,970,984	44,386,630	+ 2,415,646	+ 186,549
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured‡	252,016,370	245,035,369	284,486,039	+ 39,450,670	+ 32,469,669
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	4,995,700	5,514,860	6,325,962	+ 811,102	+ 1,330,262
Total value of Exports of British Produce	£ 318,670,888	£ 311,268,092	£ 356,268,276	+ 45,000,184	+ 37,597,688

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £86,440,879 in the ten months ended October, 1910, as compared with £74,978,654 and £64,796,850 in the corresponding periods of 1909 and 1908 respectively.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended October 29th, 1910, amounted to £4,704,718, an increase of £131,731 (or 2.9 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding weeks of 1909.

During the forty-three weeks ended October 29th, 1910, the receipts amounted to £46,938,725, an increase of £1,288,547 (or 2.8 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1909.

Lines	4 weeks ended Oct. 29th, 1910.		43 weeks ended Oct. 29th, 1909.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.
English Lines:—				
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	£ 1,487,327	+ 53,953	£ 1,416,171	+ 419,575
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	765,270	+ 32,934	7,563,534	+ 266,305
Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	854,043	- 715	8,561,038	+ 155,804
L. & S.W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S.C., and S.E. & C.	707,300	+ 13,000	7,198,100	+ 183,600
Scottish Lines:—				
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British and Caledonian	575,039	+ 20,993	5,771,013	+ 191,432
Irish Lines:—				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland, Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	154,132	+ 8,086	1,354,711	+ 36,472
Total	£ 4,704,718	+ 131,731	£ 46,938,725	+ 1,288,547

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN OCTOBER.

The two following Tables show the work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended October 28th, analysed by trades and districts. The period covered is 24 working days. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 132.

The "workpeople's applications remaining on the register" at any date are the applications of persons who have registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date, and have not had their registration cancelled on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts. The total number on the register was 96,714 at the end of October, the corresponding number at the end of September being 85,477. These numbers represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and in other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person. The October figures include 1,657 men who have applied solely for temporary employment by the General Post Office at Christmas.

The total number of applications received during October was 154,047, a daily average of 6,419, as compared with a daily average of 5,833 during September. The figures given above do not include renewals, but do include re-applications by persons whose registration had lapsed or been cancelled. For this reason, and on account of the possibility of duplicate registration previously referred to, the numbers cannot be taken as representing separate individuals.

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

The number of vacancies filled during the period of four weeks was 37,010, an average per working day of 1,542, compared with 1,510 during September. The number of hop, &c., pickers included in the vacancies filled in October is only 2, the number included in September being 1,421.

The vacancies filled during October include 2,451 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they registered. Of the total number of such transferences, 1,508 were in London, being 19 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers has remained at the same figure as in September, viz., 84 per cent. (men 87 per cent., boys 78 per cent., women 80 per cent., and girls 82 per cent.).

Of the applications on the register at the end of October (excluding those solely for Post Office work), the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 17.3; Building and Works of Construction, 12.7; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 12.4; and General Labourers, 12.1.

Of the vacancies filled during October, the largest percentages are yielded by the same groups of trades in the same order:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 21.2; Building and Works of Construction, 13.7; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 10.5; and General Labourers, 9.9.

The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the case of the woollen and worsted trades, and women in the clothing, linen and hosiery trades, and in laundry work.

All the above figures are exclusive of the work of the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange. During the month employment was found here for 196 men, each of whom obtained, on the average, work on 14½ days out of the 24 working days included in the period. The depression in the cotton trade has affected the amount of work available for these men.

Another special Exchange, the figures relating to which are not included above, was opened in July in Oldhall Street, Liverpool, to deal with the porters employed in the cotton warehouses. There were 3,067 cotton porters on the register of this Exchange on October 31st. Of this number 2,160 were at work during the month, 1,306 of whom worked the full number of working days.

Table showing by Trades the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended October 28th, 1910, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at October 28th.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Trades.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.					VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at Oct. 28th.					Total on Register at Sept. 30th.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
Building and Works of Construction	5,462	142	...	...	5,604	4,952	105	...	...	5,057	11,896	163	...	...	12,059	9,841
Mining and Quarrying...	351	115	...	...	466	338	91	...	...	429	666	137	...	...	803	792
Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	4,082	506	171	88	4,847	3,258	402	141	70	3,871	10,919	680	168	37	11,804	11,165
Textiles ...	835	188	1,062	207	2,292	688	151	895	176	1,910	1,724	127	1,160	176	3,187	2,610
Dress ...	782	208	969	471	2,430	468	129	590	352	1,539	1,720	155	969	296	3,140	2,797
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	6,099	2,422	44	145	8,710	5,764	1,918	41	109	7,832	14,430	1,829	110	719	16,488	14,785
Agriculture ...	549	49	108	3	709	451	24	88	3	566	1,504	80	26	6	1,616	1,982
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	432	159	318	211	1,120	314	117	221	143	795	1,050	71	212	87	1,450	1,525
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	970	113	112	41	1,236	660	96	69	37	862	1,657	71	79	21	1,828	1,929
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	93	49	51	35	228	73	39	41	25	178	328	17	52	44	441	402
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass...	210	30	123	14	377	135	23	83	10	251	457	16	74	2	549	465
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	767	317	893	297	2,274	571	225	734	275	1,805	4,039	276	1,586	145	6,046	5,155
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers...	79	36	57	65	237	42	26	55	149	291	16	14	14	362	396	
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	249	89	35	10	383	140	60	19	12	231	407	34	8	3	452	484
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	398	74	26	...	498	340	12	26	...	378	537	34	34	1	606	656
Commercial	925	424	321	117	1,787	729	339	228	96	1,392	3,766	756	816	507	5,845	5,122
Domestic (Outdoor) ...	183	48	3,103	557	3,891	118	37	2,687	429	3,271	1,943	80	7,094	794	9,911	9,226
Other, General and Undefined—	3,695	100	...	...	3,795	3,581	87	...	...	3,668	11,327	220	...	...	11,547	9,887
(a) General Labourers ...	1,018	505	915	773	3,211	907	414	795	710	2,826	4,830	996	1,710	1,044	8,586*	6,278
(b) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,179	8,514	8,308	3,034	44,035	23,819	4,298	6,684	2,802	37,010	78,491	8,788	14,169	3,196	66,714	88,477

*Including 1,657 men who have applied only for Post Office Christmas work

Table showing by Districts the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended October 28th, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at October 28th.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Districts.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.					VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at Oct. 28th.					Total on Register at Sept. 30th.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
London—	689	270	472	181	1,612	545	189	343	134	1,211	3,824	216	742	111	4,893	3,088
West ...	1,175	547	647	360	2,729	863	413	548	319	2,143	5,971	268	793	175	7,207	6,167
North ...	1,040	560	483	317	2,400	792	475	351	265	1,883	4,258	515	960	246	5,979	5,021
East ...	1,571	498	714	384	3,167	1,340	388	612	358	2,698	8,217	653	1,532	387	10,789	9,498
South ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,475	1,875	2,316	1,242	9,908	3,540	1,465	1,854	1,016	7,925	22,270	1,652	4,027	919	28,868	24,674
Ashton-under-Lyne—117, Stamford Street	173	48	99	27	347	161	43	85	22	311	332	24	125	12	493	551
Barrow—200, Duke Street ...	120	15	23	8	166	130	15	24	8	167	253	31	90	39	413	376
Birkenhead—61, Hamilton Square...	109	34	102	18	261	109	34	93	13	249	528	49	264	52	893	775
Birmingham—168, Corporation Street	507	239	199	92	1,037	382	187	133	62	764	2,890	110	293	69	3,334	3,334
Blackburn—100-100A, Darwen Street	129	21	216	26	392	122	19	209	25	375	363	17	217	9	606	810
Bolton—9 & 11, Crown Street ...	325	49	130	24	528	318	41	118	22	499	670	29	148	17	864	858
Bradford—6, Eastbrook Lane ...	185	57	59	9	310	154	37	36	5	232	643	12	31	1	687	658
Brighton—43, London Road ...	140	50	106	17	313	106	36	79	11	232	596	44	268	34	942	712
Bristol—18/20, Victoria Street ...	196	91	31	20	338	136	66	21	21	244	915	72	187	32	1,205	1,251
Burnley—Oddfellows' Hall, Lindsay Street	229	20	61	3	313	196	19	51	3	269	184	22	76	3	285	320
Cardiff—86/87, Bridge Street ...	178	51	38	25	292	136	49	35	25	245	516	81	170	27	794	688
Coventry—Duplex Works, Lower Ford Street	267	18	38	14	337	225	10	32	10	277	382	17	47	5	451	474
Derby—Victoria Buildings, London Road	177	61	34	31	303	156	58	50	27	271	400	50	91	33	574	594
Dudley—Holloway Chambers, Priory Street	95	40	35	22	192	79	35	33	20	167	202	36	47	32	317	254
Grimby—176, Cleethorpes Road ...	91	34	63	46	234	74	31	41	32	178	179	52	77	21	329	387
Halifax—Portland Street ...	120	16	32	4	172	116	7	31	5	159	240	6	61	5	312	368
Huddersfield—John William Street	499	74	37	33	553	346	38	17	15	416	280	18	51	3	352	333
Hull—Humber Street ...	60	43	34	75	212	38	27	26	71	162	603	63	61	48	775	630
Ipswich—8a, Princes Street ...	101	38	60	26	225	82	31	49	23	185	350	23	95	19	488	604
Leeds—3 & 5, Water Lane ...	243	93	96	40	472	175	70	80	27	352	1,202	210	227	72	1,711	1,581
Leicester—Albion Street ...	253	110	105	36	489	179	87	78	17	361	749	52	120	3	924	865
Liverpool—Fraser Street ...	157	53	109	20	339	121	41	75	18	255	1,365	75	109	109	2,026	1,729
Manchester—54, Lever Street ...	1,231	264	236	71	1,802	1,055	244	231	63	1,593	2,005	69	275	45	2,394	2,218
Middlesbrough—Oddfellows' Hall, Bridge Street	109	9	18	12	148	107	9	18	12	146	444	59	102	17	622	559
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Old Royal Infirmary	82	41	39	12	174	72	38	33	9	152	775	92	240	88	1,195	1,260
Northampton—30/32, Mare Fair ...	226	78	74	41	419	141	47	61	27	276	490	25	70	12	597	527
Norwich—Prince of Wales' Road ...	159	59	39	31	288	106	49	56	21	262	1,000	76	150	53	1,279	1,368
Nottingham—George Street ...	337	123	177	62	699	272	66	124	45	507	684	43	209	47	983	930
Oldham—21/27, Cross Street ...	130	21	150	14	315	121	21	150	14	306	391	25	273	17	706	620
Plymouth—15 & 16, Manor Street ...	77	53	41	11	182	65	36	18	10	130	490	23	77	11	601	526
Portsmouth—Victoria Chambers, Commercial Road	110	23	9	3	145	101	21	6	2	130	844	25	45	3	917	810
Preston—148, Friargate ...	120	31	121	40	312	115	29	117	34	295	521	50	151	26	748	729
Reading—172, King's Road ...	141	31	12	14	198	120	24	9	13	166	701	20	40	3	764	676
Rochdale—132, Drake Street ...	209	38	118	28	393	176	29	117	28	350	362	32				

Canada. Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909 (inclusive). Special Report by the Canadian Department of Labour. [Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau: pp. xiii. + 499, with diagrams.]

Victoria. Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Workrooms, and Shops for the year ended 31st December, 1909. Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Acts, the Servants' Registry Office Act, and the Lifts Regulation Act, work of Trade Boards, review of Determinations, &c. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp. 159.]

Victoria. Determinations of Wages Boards. Drapers Board, dated April 27th, 1910, cancelling that of October 29th, 1909. Tanners Board, dated May 31st, 1910, cancelling that of October 22nd, 1907. Hairdressers Board, dated June 8th, 1910, amending that of November 3rd, 1909. Candlemakers Board, dated July 25th, 1910, cancelling all previous Determinations. Carriage Board, dated August 9th, 1910, cancelling that of February 23rd, 1910. Carpenters Board, dated August 16th, 1910, cancelling that of July 8th, 1910. Hay, Chaff, Wood, and Coal Board, dated August 16th, 1910.

Western Australia. Reports of Proceedings before the Boards of Conciliation and the Court of Arbitration. Volume XIII. 1909. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 160.]

New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour, September, 1910. Condition of trade and employment at August 31st, 1910, recent legal decisions, alleged breach of the Truck Act, accidents, co-operative works, persons assisted to employment, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908. Return showing the number of members in each Industrial Union registered under the Act to December 31st, 1909. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer; pp. 8.]

Workers' Dwellings. Report under sec. 20 of the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1908, for the year ending March 31st, 1910, by the Minister of Labour. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 4.]

Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, and Incorporated Societies. Thirty-third Annual Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1909. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 55.]

Cape Colony. Report of the Government Labour Bureau, Cape Town, for August, 1910. State of the labour market. [pp. 7.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.—Massachusetts, Labour Bulletin, No. 76. September, 1910. Directory of Labour Organizations in Massachusetts, 1910. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

Immigration Bulletin for August, 1910. Department of Commerce and Labour. [pp. 4.]

International.—Bulletin of the International Labour Office, Nos. 7, 8 and 9. Contains summary of recent labour legislation in all countries. [Jena: Gustav Fischer.]

France.—Journal of the French Labour Department, September, 1910. Subventions to unemployment funds in 1909, friendly societies in 1907, employment in August. [Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie: price 2d.]

Monthly Journal of French Ministry of Agriculture, September, 1910. Prices of wheat in French towns, and of bread in Paris in August. [Paris: price 6d.]

"Année Sociale Internationale." First issue of yearbook dealing with social movements in France and abroad, cost of living, trade unionism, settlement of labour disputes, co-operation, employment of women and children, sweating, etc., 1910. [Rheims: "Action Populaire": pp. 768 + 198.]

Germany.—Census of Occupations and Industries of June 12th, 1907. Occupations, Section IX.—Population by Principal Occupation and Place of Birth. Two Parts. Imperial Statistical Office, 1910. [Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. iv. + 611: price 6s. the two parts.]

Journal of the German Labour Department, October, 1910. Unemployment in third quarter of 1910; summary of report on cost of living issued by Metal Workers' Federation, factory inspection in 1909, workmen's insurance, 1885-1908. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]

Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1907. Imperial Insurance Department. Three Parts. 1910. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: pp. iv. + 107 + 357; vii. + 385; 23 + 264.]

Statistical Handbook of Wurtemberg, 1908-1909. Persons employed in factories, strikes, workmen's organisations, work of co-operative stores, prices of food &c., 1910. Wurtemberg Statistical Office. [Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer: pp. xi. + 389; price 2s. 6d.]

Report of Wurtemberg Forestry Department for 1908. Contains wages of woodcutters, &c. [Stuttgart: C. Scheufele: pp. 135.]

Prussian Mining Journal, 1910, Part 4. Contains earnings of Prussian Miners in second quarter of 1910. Prussian Ministry of Prussian Commerce and Industry.

Statistics of Hamburg, No. 1. Occupied Population of Hamburg according to Census of June, 1907. Statistical Office of Hamburg, 1910. [Hamburg: Lütcke & Wulff: price 4s.]

Report of Section 2 (Bochum District) of the Miners' Insurance Funds and Report of Hospital "Bergmannsheil" for 1909. [pp. 59 + 10.]

Annual Report of the Federation of Labour Registries in District of Düsseldorf, 1909. [Düsseldorf: pp. 35.]

Yearbook of Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies of Germany, 1910. [Darmstadt, pp. 536: price 6s.]

Austria-Hungary.—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, September, 1910. Summary of Hungarian industrial census of 1906, strikes in Hungary in 1908, labour registries in August. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

Report of Austrian Factory Inspection for 1909. Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna, 1910: Verlag der Hof-und Staatsdruckerei: pp. cxxxviii. + 619.]

Statistical Journal of Hungary, August, 1910. Trade unions in 1909. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, September, 1910. Wages and hours of agricultural workers in July; labour disputes in August; prices of articles of food, &c., in August. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

Journal of Factory Inspection, July, 1910. (First issue.) Italian Labour Department. [Rome.]

Organisation among Italian Working Men. Deals with trade unionism and co-operation. C. Gorla, 1910. [Fratelli Bocca: pp. xv. + 291.]

Belgium.—Statistical Yearbook of Belgium, 1909. Savings banks, friendly societies, building societies, wages and hours of labour, &c. Ministry of the Interior and of Agriculture. 1910. [Brussels: pp. lxxv. + 458.]

Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, September 30th, 1910. Labour disputes in August; "Christian" trade unions in Belgium; October 15th, 1910. Employment in September. [Brussels: F. van Buggenhoudt: price 1d. each part.]

Catalogue of Library of Central Statistical Commission of Belgium. Volume VI. Ministry of the Interior and of Agriculture. 1910. [Brussels: pp. xvi. + 223.]

Holland.—Report on Railways in Holland for 1909. [The Hague: Gebroeders van Cleef: pp. 565 + 12 + tables.]

Contraventions of Labour Laws in 1909. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. 42: price 2d.]

Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, September 30th, 1910. Employment and disputes in August. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

Dutch Benevolent Society. Report for 1909 and Proceedings of Congress held at Fredericksvoord, June 7th, 1910. [Pp. 78.]

Switzerland.—Publications of the Statistical Office of Berne, 1910, Part I. Prices of cereals, meat, &c., 1905-9; industrial accidents. [Berne: A. Francke; pp. 94.]

Report for 1909 of the Municipal Labour Registry of Zurich. [Zurich: pp. 35.]

Denmark.—Reports of Workmen's Insurance in Denmark in 1909. (1) Industrial, (2) Seafaring, (3) Agricultural, (4) Fishermen's. [Copenhagen: Harald Jensens Bogtrykkeri: pp. (1) 20 + 55 + 197, (2) 42, (3) 68, (4) 36.]

Norway.—Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, August, 1910. Employment in August, the third and fourth parts of a more detailed form of Journal deal with employment in July-December, 1909. [Christiania.]

Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 9, 1910. Unemployment in winter of 1908-9; factory inspection in 1909; labour disputes in second quarter of 1910; prices of articles of food, &c. in July. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

Russia (Finland).—Report of Inquiry into Mutual Funeral Benefit Societies. Senate and Industrial Department of Finland, 1910. [Helsingfors: pp. vi. + 105.]

Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, September, 1910. Labour disputes in August. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, Libreria, calle de Preciados, 48; price 2½d.]

Bulgaria.—Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, August, 1910. Prices of food, and wages of masons and labourers in July. Ditto for second quarter of 1910. Bulgarian Statistical Department. [Sofia: 1910.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

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

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4562. Trade and Commerce of Belgium. 1909 and the first half of 1910. [Cd. 4962 - 174: pp. 58: price 3d.]

No. 4564. Commerce of Southern Italy, 1909. Industrial development of Naples, housing of the people, etc. [Cd. 4962 - 176: pp. 43: price 2½d.]

No. 4565. Trade and Agriculture of Bavaria. 1909 and part of 1910. Higher cost of living, labour exchanges, unemployed insurance, &c. [Cd. 4962 - 177: pp. 44: price 2½d.]

No. 4566. Trade of the Consular District of Berlin, 1909. Population, industries, labour market, state of employment, labour exchanges, prices of food, consumption of horseflesh, &c. [Cd. 4962 - 178: pp. 74: price 4d.]

No. 4567. Trade and Agriculture of Poland and Grodno, 1909. Industries, cost of living, scarcity of lodgings, rent, emigration, boycott of German goods, &c. [Cd. 4962 - 179: pp. 40: price 4½d.]

No. 4570. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Frankfurt, 1909. Labour market, wages, strikes, rents, salaries, emigration, official inquiry into household expenditure, &c. [Cd. 4962 - 182: pp. 200: price 10d.]

No. 4571. Trade and Commerce of the Republic of Panama, 1909. Progress of the Panama Canal, &c. [Cd. 4962 - 183: pp. 37: price 3½d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1910.

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

CLOTHES CHESTS—South Western Building & Steam Joinery Co., Lees Lane, Gosport, Hants.
FIREBRICKS—Martin Bros., Ltd., 20, Lockyer St., Plymouth.
HALF BOOTS—Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough.
INGOTS, MANGANESE, BRONZE—Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., St. Georges Wharf, Deptford, S.E.
RAILWAY WAGONS, TROLLEYS & CARTS—C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, Nr. Wakefield. W. Mumford, 64 & 66, Elbrington St., Plymouth.
RAILWAY TRUCKS AND WAGONS—C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, Nr. Wakefield.
RAPESEED OIL—Youngusband, Barnes & Co., Lower King & Queen Wharf, Rotherhithe, S.E.
J. L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Sculcoates, Hull.
SEAMEN'S KNIVES—F. Mills & Co., Ltd., Hanover Works, Division St., Sheffield.

ADMIRALTY; WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CRANES—Two 7-Ton Steam Travelling, for Admiralty Harbour, Dover—J. Booth & Bros., Ltd., Union Foundry and Ironworks, Rodley, Leeds.
WORKS SERVICES—Construction of Jetty and Viaduct for Floating Dock, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth—Sir J. Jackson, Ltd., 53, Victoria St., S.W.
Construction of Re-inforced concrete Jetty, Bedenham Magazines, Portsmouth—J. Moran & Son, Ltd., 25 & 27, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

WAR OFFICE.

AMBULANCES, MOTOR—Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancashire.
BELTING, &c. (Running Contract)—Elliott, Hallas & Sons, Ltd., Rosemary Lane, Huddersfield. T. H. Haagen, Son & Co., Horseleydown Lane, S.E.
J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., St. Ann's Leather Works, Bridgeton, Glasgow.
BLANKETS—Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury; D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; T. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; A. Preston & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.
COMPRESSORS—P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.
CRANE—Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Waterside Works, Ipswich.
DRESSINGS, SURGICAL (Running Contract)—A. Berliner, 15 & 17, Worship St. and 2a Tabernacle St., E.C.
Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Worcs.
ENGINES, OIL, DYNAMOS, &c.—Mirtlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Hazel Grove, Stockport.
GRINDSTONES—Camplin Sons, Brackenhill, Ackworth-Moor-Top, near Pontefract, Yorks.
GUTTERING, &c. (Running Contract)—F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Petershill Rd., Glasgow.
LAMPS, ELECTRIC—Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponder's End, Middlesex.
PALISADING, &c.—W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge.
PANNIERS, MEDICAL—Crampton & Ward, Ltd., Castle Donington, near Derby.
RAILS, STEEL—Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.
ROOFING SLATES (Running Contract)—Roberts, Adlard & Co., Bermondsey, S.E.
SHOES, HORSE—British and Colonial Horse Shoe and Machine Co., Ltd., Walsall. W. H. Tildesley, Bow St., Willenhall, Staffs.
STAIR TREADS (Running Contract)—Diamond Tread Co., Ltd., 44, Haymerle Rd., Peckham, S.E.
Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd., Dace Rd., Old Ford, E.
STOVES, SOYER'S—Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Elgin Works, Wolverhampton.
REPAIRS & RENEWALS to W.D. Steamer "Lord Wolseley"—Fletcher, Son & Fearnall, Ltd., Union Docks, Limehouse, E.
SUPPLY AND FIXING LINING to Roof of Balloon Shed, South Farnborough—Simmonds Bros., Ltd., 6, Newton St., High Holborn, W.C.
WORKS SERVICES—Alterations, &c., to Sergeants' Mess, Bodmin—W. E. Bennett, Bodmin.
Construction of Markers' Gallery, &c., for Rifle Range, Purfleet—B. E. Nightingale, Albert Embankment, S.E.
Conversion of Latrines, Curragh Camp—T. O'Mahony, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
Drainage, &c., and Liquefying Tanks, St. Peters Barracks, Jersey—J. Marshall, Sutton Rd., Plymouth.
Erection of Cookhouse, &c., Ardallow—R. Gilchrist & Son, 50, New St., Glasgow.
Erection of Mobilization Storehouse, Plymouth—Laphorn & Co., Citadel Rd., Plymouth.
Erection of Quartermaster's Office and Stores, Fort Regent, Jersey—B. E. Nightingale, Albert Embankment, S.E.
Erection of Sergeants' Mess, Armagh—J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., Fairview, Dublin.
Extensions to Reserve Store, York—A. Robinson, Waverley Terrace, Gt. Horton, Bradford.
Improvements to Married Quarters, Halifax—A. Robinson, Waverley Terrace, Great Horton, Bradford.

Improvements to Married Quarters, Lichfield—T. Lowe & Sons, Curzon St., Burton-on-Trent.
Improvements to Married Quarters, Lincoln—A. Robinson, Waverley Terrace, Great Horton, Bradford.
Improvements to Sergeants' Mess, Lichfield—T. Lowe & Sons, Curzon St., Burton-on-Trent.
Periodical Works Services: Curragh Camp—A. Bagnall & Sons, Market Buildings, Shipley. Dover (West)—A. Bagnall & Sons, Market Buildings, Shipley. Shorncliffe—F. Holdsworth, Saltire Rd., Shipley. Tidworth and Devizes—F. Holdsworth, Saltire Rd., Shipley. Provision of Rifle Range, etc., at Ballinonear, near Buttevant, Cork—D. Creedon, Fermoy, co. Cork.
Remodelling portion of Tidworth House for Nurses' Home—C. Grace & Sons, Clatford, Andover, Hants.
Repairs and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings:—Drogheda—S. Henley & Sons, 6 & 7, Fair St., Drogheda. Dublin—J. & W. Stewart, Ormeau Rd., Belfast. Dundalk—Jas. McArdorey, Dundalk. Mullingar—Chas. Doyle, Austin Friars St., Mullingar.
Supply and Erection of Automatic Sprinkler Installation, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich—Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Brook House, Walbrook, E.C.
Supply and Erection of Workshops and Engine Sheds at Bulford, Aldershot, Chatham and Curragh—J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.
Supplying and Laying Macadam, Bulford Camp—Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., 8, Arthur St., London, S.W.

INDIA OFFICE, STORE DEPARTMENT.

ACID, LACTICUM, ALCOHOL, ETC.—Hodgkinsons, Prestons & King, 81, Bishopsgate St., E.C.
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—Burgogne, Burbidges & Co., 12, Coleman St., E.C.
APPARATUS—Elliott Brothers, Lewisham.
BEAMS, ETC.—Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.
BEARING PLATES—Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Barrow.
BOTTLES, WATER—Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., West Bromwich. Orme, Evans & Co., Wolverhampton.
BUFFING, ETC., GEAR—Birmingham Railway Carriage, etc., Co., Smethwick.
CEMENT—Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
CLOTH—J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley. J. Watkinson & Sons, Holmfirth. Colbeck Brothers, Alverthorpe, near Wakefield. T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, near Bradford.
CONTAINERS—Parke, Davis & Co., 50, Beak St., W. COPPER BOLT—Delta Metal Co., E. Greenwich.
CORKS—N. W. Mitchell & Sons, Farnace St., Limehouse, E.
COUPLINGS—T. Firth & Sons, Sheffield.
DRAWERS—G. Braund, Ltd., Loughborough.
ENGINES, &c.—British Westinghouse, &c., Co., Trafford Park, Manchester.
FENCING MATERIALS—Anderston Foundry Co., Port Clarence.
FISHPLATES—Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury.
INDIA-RUBBER SHEET—Warne & Co., 29, Gresham St., E.C.
IODOFORMUM, &c.—G. Atkinson & Co., 31½, St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.
IRON, PIG—Baird & Co., Glasgow.
LINT—Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield.
MACHINE, FORGING—C. Churchill & Co., 9, Leonard St., E.C.
MACHINE, PLANING—G. Richards & Co., Broadheath.
MACHINE, PLANING—I. Buckton & Co., Leeds.
MACHINE, SAWING—Clifton & Waddell, Johnstone, N.B.
MACHINE, SEWING—Singer Sewing Machine Co., Chiswell St., E.C.
PIPES, STEEL—Stewart & Lloyd's, Glasgow.
POTASSIUM IOD.—Howards & Sons, Stratford, E.
RAILS—Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough; Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Barrow.
SPRINGS—T. Turton & Sons, Sheffield.
SHEETING—Brit. Pluviusin Co., Newton St., Manchester.
STEEL, SPRING—Steel, Peech & Tozer, Sheffield.
STEEL SHEETS—J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.
SOCKS—T. Morley & Son, Leicester; D. Stretton & Son, Leicester; D. Payne & Son, Hincley; H. Bates & Co., S. Wigston, Leicester; J. Glazebrook & Co., Leicester; A. E. Hill, Wigston, Leicester.
STOVES—Adams & Sons, Neal Street, W.C.
TABLETS—Parke, Davies & Co., Beak St., W.
TELEPHONES—General Electric Co., 71, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Peel Conner Tel. Works, Ltd., Salford.
TUBING, COPPER—A. Everitt & Sons, Smethwick.
TUBES, BRASS—Tyne Brass, &c. Tube Co., Jarrow-on-Tyne.
TUBS—A. Stockwell & Co., Manchester.
WAGONS—Metropolitan Railway Carriage & Co., Saltley.
WHEELS AND AXLES—C. H. Verity, Mexbrough.
WOOL, BORIC AND COTTON—Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield.

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CRANES, STEAM—Joseph Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley, Leeds.
DREDGER—Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, N.B.
LOCOMOTIVES—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.
MACHINERY, PUMPING—Gwynnes, Ltd., 81, Cannon St., E.C.

PIPES, CAST IRON—Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Near Nottingham.
 PIPES, STEEL, &c.—T. Piggott & Co., Ltd., Spring Mill, Birmingham.
 RAILS & FISHPLATES—Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., 14, Sherborne Lane, King William St., E.C.
 STEEL SLEEPERS & KEYS—Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.
 WAGONS, COVERED GOODS—Stableford & Co., Coalville.
 WHEELS & AXLES—Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Norbury Junction, Wakefield.

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 APPARATUS, TELEPHONIC—
 British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.
 International Electric Co., Kilburn, N.W.
 Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.
 CABLE, E.L., I.R., VULCANISED—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott.
 CABLE, I.R., AERIAL—
 W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.
 Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
 CABLE, PAPER CORE—
 W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.
 Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton.
 Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
 Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.
 CARRIERS, PARCEL—Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Coventry.
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 Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
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 General Electric Co., Ltd., Hammersmith, W.
 Omega Electric Lamp Co., Hammersmith, W.
 Rugby Lamp Co., Rugby.
 Siemens Bros., Dynamo Works, Ltd., Dalston, N.E.
 OIL, COLZA—C. Price & Co., Belvedere, Kent.
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 PIPES, C.I.—Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd., Lochburn Iron Works, Glasgow.
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 Messrs. Birch Bros., Ltd., 20, Cathcart St., Kentish Town, N.W.
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