Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Vol. XXIV.—No. 11.]

NOVEMBER, 1916.

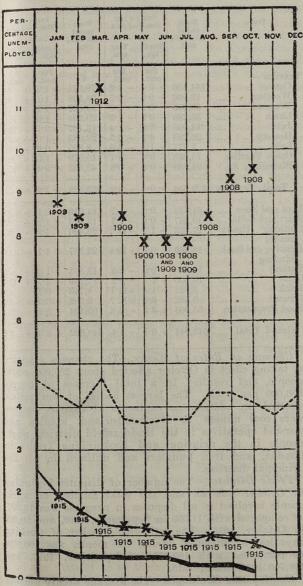
[PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

The above chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Department of Labour Statistics by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

During October more men were enlisted in the Forces, with the result that the shortage of labour became more acute; and as this removal of men from industry must continue, it is necessary to adopt every possible expedient to economise man-power so as to maintain the industries which are of national importance at the present time.

Employment at coal and iron mines was very good; shale and lead mines were busy, but tin mines continued to be affected by the shortage of labour. At quarries employment was fairly good on the whole.

In the pig iron industry employment continued good, and there was a further slight increase in the number of furnaces in blast. At iron and steel works employment was very good, and the engineering and shipbuilding trades continued exceptionally busy, and much overtime was worked. There was a further decline in the number of tinplate mills at work, but most of the other metal trades were very busy, and a great deal of overtime was reported.

Employment in the spinning branch of the cotton trade continued good, and there was a slight improvement in the weaving department. The woollen and worsted trades were brisk, and more labour could have been employed if available. The linen trade showed a further improvement in Scotland, and continued fair in Ireland. The hosiery trades continued busy, and employment was also good in the jute, bleaching, calico printing, dyeing and finishing trades. In the lace trade employment was good in the plain net section, fair in the curtain section, and slack in the fancy section. It continued fairly good in the silk and carpet trades.

The boot and shoe trades were very brisk, and all available operatives were fully employed. Several districts were exceptionally busy, owing to the issue of new Army contracts. Employment was good in the leather trades, except in some branches of the saddle and harness trades, in which it was still quiet.

There was a further seasonal improvement in bespoke tailoring, dressmaking and millinery. Employment continued fair in the ready-made tailoring, wholesale mantle, costume and blouse, and shirt and collar trades, and good in the corset trade. In the hat trade it was quiet in the silk hat branch, and good in the felt hat branch.

Those remaining in the building trades were well employed, but outdoor work was much hindered by bad weather. In the brickmaking industry employment was fairly good; in the cement trade it continued good, with much overtime. With millsawyers employment was fairly good; in the furnishing trades it showed a slight decline, but was still good; in the other woodworking trades it continued good. There was an improvement in the printing trades, and employment was fairly good in the paper trade and good in the bookbinding trade.

Employment continued good in the glass and pottery

trades. In the food preparation trades it was very good, and there was an increase in the number of workpeople employed.

In England and Wales the lateness of the harvest and wet weather caused delay in autumn cultivation. In Scotland good progress was made with the grain harvest in the early part of the month, but operations were delayed by bad weather towards the end of the month. Employment continued fair on the whole with dock labourers, and good with fishermen, except at certain ports on the East Coast. The supply of sailors and firemen for mercantile ships was not quite equal to the demand.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 959,591 reported 3,257 (or 0.3 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of October, 1916, compared with 0.4 per cent. at the end of September, 1916, and 0.8 per cent. at the end of October, 1915:—

Trade.	Membership at end of Oct., 1916, exclusive of	Unemp at en Oct.,	d of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in percentage Unemployed as com- pared with a		
SERVICE OF THE CO	those serving with H.M. Forces.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building*	76,612	455	0.6	- 0.3	- 1.0	
Coal Mining†	136,547	13	0.0		- 0.1	
Iron and Steel	37,692	140	0.4	- 0.3	- 0.4	
Engineering	268,015	428	0.2		- 0.2	
Shipbuilding	75,423	177	0.2	0003	- 0.3	
Miscellaneous Metal	39,384	35	0.1			
Textiles† :—	00,002					
Cotton	79,610	988	1.2	+ 0.3	- 0.6	
Woollen & Worsted	7,771	1	0.0	1 00	- 1.2	
Other	54,314	140	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	50,599	369	0.7	- 0.5	- 1.4	
Furnishing	14,118	225	1.6	+ 0.6	- 1.8	
Woodworking	27,337	117	0.4	- 0.1	- 0.3	
Mathina	75,884	77	0.1	- 0.1	- 00	
Loothon	3,807	72	1.9	+ 0.2		
Class	649			+ 0.2	+ 0.5	
Dottom	9,563	3	0.0	- 0.1	- 2:1	
Tohoose	2,266	17	0.8	- 0.4	- 0.1	
Tobacco	2,200			- 0.4	- 0.4	
Total	959,591	3,257	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of October, 1916, was 0.49, the same percentage as at the end of September. The corresponding percentage at the end of October, 1915, was 0.82.

Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those		ployed ad of r, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Un- employed on a		
to the description	serving with H.M. Forces	Number.	Per- centage	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building	533,184	4,245	0.80	+ 0.02	- 0.92	
Construction of Works	117,033	382	0.33		- 0.05	
Engineering and Iron- founding	1,067,272	4,711	0.44	+ 0.03	+ 0.07	
Shipbuilding	240,791	724	0.30	- 0.03	- 0.14	
Construction of Vehicles	172,152	618	0.36	- 0.04		
Sawmilling	8,854	52	0.59	+ 0.15	- 0.09	
Other Insured Work- people	40,552	43	0.11	- 0.01		
All Insured Work- people	2,179,838	10,775	0.49		- 0.33	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 705,496 workpeople in October, 1916, in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for	October,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	October, 1916.		Month ago.	Year ago.	
7 2.5		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	
Coal Mining	530,453	5.73	- 0.01	+ 0.09	
Iron ,,	13,258	5.73	- 0.09	- 0.15	
Shale ,,	3,210	6.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.26	
Pig Iron	26,778	Furnaces in Blast, 287	No. 4 3	No. + 21	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	21,500	Mills Working. 346 Shifts Worked	- 35 Per cent.	- 143	
Iron and Steel	110,297	(One Week). 633,340	- 0.2	Per ent.	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Returns from firms employing 543,944 workpeople in the week ended 28th October, 1916, showed an increase of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2·3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4·4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 6·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Wo	rkpeop	le.		Wages.	
Trade.	Week ended 28th Oct.,	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 28th Oct.,	Inc. Dec.	(+) or (-) on a
LILL	1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Textiles :-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per
Cotton	154,156	- 0.4	- 4.6	179,071	+ 1.2	cent. + 4.0
Woollen	19,996	+ 0.6	- 0.5	24,308	+ 1.1	+ 9.9
Worsted	33,605	- 0.6	- 3.9	36,527	+ 1.2	+ 11.2
Linen	38,286	- 0.6	- 1.3	29,384	+ 1.0	+ 12.6
Jute	13,005	+ 0.6	- 1.4	15,137	+ 9.1	+ 9:3
Hosiery	22,283	- 0.5	- 0.5	22,685	+ 1.0	+ 5:1
Lace	7,577	- 1.1	- 4.9	8,805	- 0.9	+ 7:1
Other Textiles	15,858	- 0.6	- 6.1	15,079	+ 1.5	+ 2.3
Bleaching, &c.	24,888	- 0.6	+ 0.6	42,603	+ 0.4	+ 15.4
8,				12,000	101	T 104
Total, Textiles	329,654	- 0.4	- 3.2	373,599	+ 1.3	+ 72
Boot and Shoe	61 550	- 0.2	1.7	04 670		
Shirt and Collar	61,552	- 0.8	- 1.7	84,619	+ 2.1	+ 7.6
Clothing (Ready-	15,667		-7.1	12,823	+ 1.2	+ 0.2
made)	27,853	+ 1.7	- 15.7	26,496	+ 4.9	- 8.7
Printing and Book- binding	18,469	- 0.3	- 10.4	25,757	+ 5.1	- 1.0
Pottery	16,540	- 0.2	- 3.8	19,503	+ 1.5	+ 7:3
Glass	10,000	+ 1.1	- 0.2	17,739	+ 5.7	+ 13.1
Brick	5,522	- 1.4	-11:1	8,743	+ 0.7	- 0.3
Cement	3,382	- 0.6	- 12.7	6,309	+ 0.5	- 6.4
Food Preparation	55,305	+ 3.5	- 4.6	65,104	+ 5.8	+ 8.2
Grand Total	543,944	+ 0.1	- 4.4	640,692	+ 2:3	+ 6.0

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes reported as taking effect in October affected about 290,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of nearly £36,000 per week. The largest bodies of workpeople affected, in addition to engineers at various centres, were coal miners in Northumberland, woollen and worsted operatives in the Huddersfield district, workpeople in the printing and bookbinding trades in London, and iron puddlers and millmen in all the principal districts.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in October was 40, and the total number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress was 18,697, as compared with 11,959 in September, 1916, and 20,502 in October, 1915. The estimated number of working days lost by disputes during the month was 106,600, as compared with 180,300 in September, 1916, and 156,700 in October, 1915.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the five weeks ended 13th October was 40,005, as compared with 38,717 in the previous four weeks and with 34,838 in the five weeks ended 15th October, 1915. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 30,413, 31,156 and 25,398 respectively.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF TRADE LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES UPON WOMEN'S WAR EMPLOYMENT.

In November, 1915, an Interdepartmental Committee was appointed by the Home Office and the Board of Trade to consider the question of utilising to the full the reserve of women's labour, and, as a result of their recommendations, a number of steps have been taken by the two Departments.

Amongst the more important of these steps has been the establishment by the Board of Trade, in consultation with the Home Office and with the Central Advisory Committee upon Women's War Employment, of Local Committees to deal with the question of women's employment in various parts of the country.

These Local Committees are appointed by the Board of Trade under the Labour Exchanges Act, under the title of "Local Advisory Committees on Women's War Employment (Industrial)." Their constitution varies according to local circumstances. The members are chosen for their interest in questions of women's employment, and include, as a rule, employers, work-people and members of societies such as the Women's Co-operative Guild, the Young Women's Christian Association, &c. One of the officers of the local Labour Exchanges acts as secretary to the Committee, and representatives of the Home Office and the Board of Trade attend meetings in a consultative capacity.

The general reference of the Committees is to assist the local Labour Exchanges in facilitating the extended employment of women in industry. The questions which arise in this connection necessarily vary very much from district to district. In many parts of the country, as, for example, in certain of the textile districts, there is a serious shortage of women's labour, and the assistance of the Local Committee is especially useful in organising a supply of women workers from the ranks of those not already in employment. In some towns, particularly those where large numbers of women are required for munition work, it has been and will be increasingly necessary to meet this shortage by bringing in workers from other districts. In such a district it is the work of the Local Committee to organise a supply of suitable lodging accommodation for the women workers brought into the town, and to initiate schemes for their welfare outside the factory. There is again useful work to be done by a Committee in a district where the reverse conditions obtain, and where there is a considerable number of unoccupied or unemployed women who might be persuaded to migrate to places suffering from a shortage of workers.

It may be noted that the Local Committees are concerned not merely with the industries and occupations in which women are now being employed for the first time. They deal equally with the work of maintaining the supply of workers for occupations which are normally recognised as women's trades.

At the time of writing Local Committees have begun work in 37 towns. Nine of these are in Yorkshire, seven in Lancashire, and five in Scotland. Most of the Committees started work in the spring or early summer of this year.

Much vigour and energy have been shown by many of the Local Committees in setting to work upon the problems before them. The first step has been, as a rule, to institute an inquiry amongst the employers of the district as to their present and prospective requirements for women workers. On the basis of the information thus obtained the Committee have next proceeded to deal with the question of organising the necessary supply. For example, the Committee appointed for Todmorden ascertained that over 1,000 women workers were required at once to meet the shortage of labour in the cotton trade in their area. An

examination of the National Register returns showed that there was in the district a number of women now unoccupied who had formerly been employed in this industry, many of whom had stated their willingness to return to employment. The Committee, with the aid of some of the women teachers of the district and with that of other voluntary workers, have carried out a house to house canvass of these women, with a view to bringing to their notice the urgent demand for their services. As a result of this canvass a number of women have returned to employment and some 400 looms have been restarted.

Action on similar lines has been taken by the Committees at Bradford, Carlisle, Grimsby, Halifax, Rossendale and other places.

In Glasgow the distribution through the City tramcars of appeals to women to come forward for the local industries has met with very good results. Over 300 women registered at the local Labour Exchange in response to the appeal, and a number of these were at once sent to employment. Some of these applicants, who for various reasons were thought unsuitable for the vacancies on the books of the Exchange, were invited to attend a special meeting of employers arranged by the Committee, and a number of them were engaged on the spot.

In Cambridge a number of meetings are being organised by the Local Committee in order to recruit workers for employment in munition factories in other districts, and a private loan fund has been started to assist those applicants who may be unable to meet the initial expenses incidental to migration from the district.

The Gloucester, Huddersfield, Woolwich, Lancaster and Barrow Committees have been particularly active in organising a supply of lodging accommodation for women workers brought in from other places. Appeals to local residents to offer accommodation to such women have been made by these Committees in the press and by means of posters, leaflets, &c., and investigations have been carried out of the lodgings found to be available as a result of these appeals.

At Gloucester, for example, lodgings for about 2,000 workers have been visited and investigated by the Committee and its helpers. Those which appear satisfactory and which conform to the standard of charges agreed to by the Committee are placed on a register at the Labour Exchange, and are recommended to women coming in from other districts to work in the town. Members of the Committee arrange to meet such women on arrival at Gloucester and bring them to the lodgings which have been engaged for them. The Ministry of Munitions has entrusted this Committee with the task of establishing and conducting a receiving hostel for the temporary accommodation of women munition workers for whom lodgings are not available on arrival. A similar hostel is being started in Lancaster under the direction of the Advisory Committee in that town.

Other branches of welfare work are being actively taken up. The Woolwich Committee, for example, has started a club and recreation ground for the Arsenal workers, and is setting on foot a creche where married women employed on munition work can leave their children during their absence from home. Another crèche is being started in Southall at the instance of the West London Committee, and similar schemes are under consideration in other districts.

Conferences with the welfare workers employed at the various local factories in the district have been organised by the Committees at Glasgow and Sheffield, and the question of canteens and dining-rooms for factory workers is also engaging the attention of several Committees.

Active efforts to extend the substitution of women for men in industry have been taken by the Committees at Leeds, Leicester, Nottingham and other places, and conferences have been arranged with employers in the leading trades in these towns to discuss the matter. Successful steps have been taken by the Bristol Committee to persuade a number of unemployed women to undergo a training for work in the boot trade hitherto performed by men.

[•] This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

[†] In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is more generally met by short-time working.

Nov., 1916.

MEASURES FOR REPLACING MEN BY WOMEN IN INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

THE current issue of Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland reports that the Prussian War Office has issued an official notice containing a series of directions as to measures to be adopted for providing labour to replace that of men qualified for service in the field, for whom exemption has hitherto been obtained, but who are now to be summoned to the colours.

The measures proposed are stated to be the outcome of conferences between the War Office and representatives of the industries concerned. At these conferences, states the notice, it was established that there was an exceptional amount of unemployment amongst homeworkers, which had been increased very much by recent Decrees for stopping work in certain branches of the textile and clothing trades.

There were also available large numbers of unskilled women and girls whom the high cost of living was at last compelling to think of disposing of their labour as a means of making better provision for themselves and their dependants. These are, for the most part, soldiers' wives. "Every effort must be made to draw upon this supply of labour to the fullest possible extent. Such women could very well fill the men's places, if not at once, then after a preliminary course of training. The only difficulty (not an insuperable one) will be that of a proper distribution of the labour. The authorities responsible for procuring army supplies must so arrange that every article capable of being made by homeworkers shall, in fact, be made by such workers.

Not only should contracts be entrusted, where possible, to organisations of homeworkers, but purveyors of army supplies should be obliged to undertake that as much as possible of what they contract to supply shall be produced by homeworkers. The giving out of work to middlemen or independent craftsmen without family responsibilities should so far as possible be avoided. This policy should be applied more especially in connection with contracts for all sorts of needlework and light leather work, small ironware, &c.

The notice goes on to say that throughout almost the whole range of war industries there is far larger scope for the employment of women in the factories than would appear from the numbers hitherto engaged in such work. Commanders at home depots are urged to avail themselves to the utmost of this possibility by promoting co-operation between the experts and the factory and other civil authorities.

"Women now perform labour which has hitherto been thought to be beyond their powers—such as the milling of parts of rifles, autogenous welding, pressing of uniforms, &c. All that is needed is: (a) that the women should be taken in hand in good time and carefully instructed in the particular process (the instructor need not even be a skilled craftsman; he may himself have only recently learnt the process as an improver); (b) that facilities should be provided for enabling women to be absent from their homes for a period. These facilities might consist: (1) in advertising and increasing the number of institutions which could take charge of children during the mother's absence; (2) in the institution of half-day shifts in factories in such a manner as to make it easier for mothers to leave their children for some hours; (3) in the institution, with the co-operation of the Local Authorities, of special workshops for turning out particular kinds of army requisites: the municipal authorities would gladly supply premises, machines, &c., if by doing so they secured employment for people whom they would otherwise have to maintain with poor relief; (4) in providing and making known the existence of decent dwelling accommodation for workwomen from other localities desiring to work in the

In short, "the chief thing necessary" (adds the notice) is "to bring such influence to bear on German industry as may induce it to do all that it can on its own initiative to promote the employment of women in factories so long as the war shall last. To achieve this it will be necessary (1) in granting contracts to require the contractor wherever possible to engage women in order to set free men who are fit for service in the field, and (2) that expert advisers (factory inspectors, &c.) shall indicate what posts in each factory can be suitably filled by women workers.'

PAUPERISM DURING THE WAR.

One of the most gratifying features of the industrial situation during the war has been the great decrease in pauperism. At the first outset of war there was a sudden rise in pauperism caused by the general dislocation due to the outbreak of hostilities. The rise reached its maximum on 22nd August, when the figures recorded (exclusive of casual paupers, paupers in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and lunatics in lunatic asylums) for England and Wales stood at 650,737, an increase of 41,261 compared with the corresponding date in 1913. After that date pauperism fell off steadily towards its normal level, and by January, 1915, the figures showed a substantial decrease which, apart from the usual seasonal fluctuations, has since been continued.

The following Table shows for England and Wales the total number of paupers in receipt of poor relief at the end of March in each of the years 1914, 1915

Persons in receipt of Poor Relief at the end of March.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Casual paupers	8,609	5,279	4,056
	19,868	18,970	15,997
Lunatics in lunatic asylums	100,941	102,975	100,182
	643,643	627,903	561,048
Total	773,061	755,127	681,283

It will be seen that there has been a decline under each of the above categories, and apart from inmates of lunatic asylums and paupers in receipt of outdoor medical relief, it may be inferred that practically the whole of this decrease is due to the abnormal demand for man-power which set in as a result of the war.

The above figures relate to England and Wales. In the Table below an analysis of pauperism by districts is given, which is compiled from the Tables published monthly in the LABOUR GAZETTE based upon data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. The figures given are the average rate of pauperism per 10,000 of population. and relate to thirty-five selected urban areas in the United Kingdom; the classes of paupers and the districts included in the figures are shown in the Table on

		nter Pe	riod April)	Summer Period (May to October)			
District.	1913- 14.	1914- 15.	1915- 16.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916
Metropolis	230 221 164	222 216 164	189 189 139	221 213 159	223 219 164	196 197 147	176 177 128
Scotland Ireland	209 218	207 209	188 194	203 213	206 207	192 196	177 185
Total, 35 Urban areas	191	188	162	185	188	169	151

The early effects of the war are plainly discernible in the figures for the summer period of 1914, which, except in the case of Ireland where there was a decline, show an increase over those of the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise was greatest in the urban areas outside the Metropolis, and was lowest in the Metropolis. The increase was of short duration, however, and the figures for the winter period of 1914-15 showed a decline, which has steadily continued

up to the present time. In October, 1916, the average rate of pauperism for the thirty-five selected urban areas was 20 per cent. lower than in July, 1914, the month immediately preceding the war.

The absence of distress since the war has also been shown in other ways. In the early days of the war a Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress was appointed, the country was organised under local representative committees, and a National Relief Fund was opened. The experience of these committees showed that the dislocation of industry arising from the outbreak of war caused some temporary distress, but that, after industry had readjusted itself, assistance was required only in isolated cases, and at the present time practically the only districts where any material amount is being spent in the relief of distress are the watering places on the East Coast, where lodging-house keepers have suffered exceptionally in consequence of the war. Among women it was found that the conditions of employment improved more slowly than among men, but the demand for their labour became so great that it was found possible during the summer of 1915 to close the workrooms which it had been necessary to open during the early days of the war.

The records of Distress Committees, formed under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, give similar results. In December, 1914, the number of persons receiving relief from such committees amounted to 6,055, or nearly double the number in December, 1913. December, 1915, the number of persons receiving such relief had fallen to the insignificant total of 74.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY DURING THE WAR.

In common with many other industries the building trades experienced considerable dislocation at the commencement of the war, and large numbers of workpeople were temporarily thrown out of work. By the end of two months, however, there was an appreciable fall in the numbers unemployed, and the issue of contracts for the building of huts for the new Army provided relief for some branches of the trade, the effects of which were visible for a long period. Further assistance was given to the industry by other building operations undertaken at a later date by the Government, e.g. munition factories, housing of munition workers. In addition, large numbers of building trade operatives joined the Forces, while many others left the trade for other work in which their services were more urgently required in the national interests. Thus, although the ordinary building trade has been exceptionally quiet, the men still remaining in the industry have been, on the whole, well employed, and the percentage of unemployment among workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act has fallen from 6.2 at the end of August, 1914, to 0.7 at the end of October, 1916.

In addition to the impediments to building operations caused by the supply of labour, high prices of timber and other building materials, financial stringency, &c., a further restriction has been placed upon the trade by an Order which was issued on 14th July, 1916, by the Minister of Munitions. This Order prohibits, in all cases involving an outlay of over £500, the construction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of buildings, or the construction, re-construction or alteration of railroads, docks, harbours, canals and other works of construction or engineering except under licence from the Minister of Munitions.

A good indication of the extent to which the building trade has been affected by the war is given by the Returns of Building Plans which are collected by the Department each month from 93 of the principal urban areas in the United Kingdom. In this connection it should be stated that in this country before building operations are started the plans of the proposed buildings must be approved by the Local Authority of the

The following Table shows for the first nine months of each of the years 1913-16 the estimated value of building plans approved by the Local Authorities of 93 urban areas. The population of the districts included is over 12,000,000:-

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
CLASS OF BUILDING:-	£	£	£	£
Dwelling houses	4,519,589	4,881,220	2,089,305	775,080
Factories and workshops	2,785,663	2,061,863	2,767,580	2,915,234
Shops and other business premises	1,389,502	1,615,095	953,215	543,699
Churches, schools and pub- lic buildings	1,993,116	1,847,029	725,117	219,739
Other buildings, additions and alterations	1,929,095	1,796,094	1,218,515	1,418,990
TOTAL	12,616,965	12,231,301	7,753,732	5,872,742

The most significant feature of the Table is the increase under the heading of factories and workshops, which may be attributed to the great demands for such buildings caused by the war. In 1914 there had been a great falling off in this direction, but practically all of this was recovered in 1915, and a further advance in 1916 brought the figures for that year up to a higher level than that for the pre-war period of 1913. In the Outer London, Yorkshire, and Wales and Monmouthshire districts the increases in this class of building were very marked. All other classes of buildings showed a heavy decline as compared with 1913, the most noticeable being those for churches, schools and public buildings (89 per cent.) and dwelling-houses (83 per cent.). Taking all classes of buildings together there was in 1916 a decline of 53 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1913.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

GERMANY.*

THE following is the general conclusion arrived at by the German Department of Labour Statistics as to the course of employment in Germany during September: "The principal characteristic of German industry as a whole during September is its continued ability to meet the requirements both of the Army and of the home markets. Certain of the larger groups of trades reported employment as being to some extent better than in September, 1915.

"In mining and also in the metal trades employment in September was as good as in August and as in the corresponding month of 1915. In some branches the metal trades were better employed than in September, 1915. A similar statement also applies to the engineering trades (which were working strenuously in September), and to the electrical trades. Improved employment as compared either with the preceding month or with September, 1915, was reported by those branches of the chemical trades engaged in the manufacture of drugs and of dyes and colours. On the whole, employment continued as in August in the woodworking trade and the food, drink and tobacco group of trades. No change of any importance occurred in the building trades.'

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to unemployment were furnished by 37 trade unions, the membership covered being 806,781. Of these, 16,989, or 2.1 per cent., were out of work at the end of September, as compared with 2.2 per cent. in the preceding month and 2.6 per cent. in September, 1915.

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

^{*} Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 27th October, 1916.

	-		September, 1916.	August, 1916.	September, 1915.
Males		 	 68 134	72 142	89 170

HOLLAND.*

Employment in August .- Returns relating to unemployment in August were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 115,847. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 4.0, as compared with 3.9 in the preceding month and 14.3 in August, 1915:-

Group of Trades.	Number of Mem- bers in- sured against unem-	Percentage actually Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
See waste bleevel	ployment in Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1916.	July, 1916.	Aug., 1915.	Aug., 1916.	July, 1916.	Aug., 1915.
All Unions paying Un- employment Benefit, and Municipal Un- employment Funds making Returns	115,847	4.0	3.9	14:3	5.6	5.6	4.9
Do. do., excluding Diamond Workers	106,724	1.3	1.2	8.1	4.7	4.8	3.9
Working in Diamonds, &c.	9,123	36.6	34.6	67:0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Printing, Lithography, &c.	10,965	0.9	0.8	10.5	5.1	4.2	2.9
Building Trades (including Roadmaking)	21,771	2.3	2.2	13.7	5.0	5.0	5.2
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	15,913	1.0	0.8	6.2	5.3	5.6	3.4
Textile Food, Drink, and Tobacco Woodworking, &c Leather, Oilcloth, &c	8,793 19,542 4,636 2,615	1:3 1:3 0:9 0:1	1.2 1.3 0.9 0.1	21.0 0.9 9.4 0.6	2·6 4·9 5·7 5·6	2·3 5·2 5·7 6·0	2·1 4·2 4·9 3·9

The comparison between August, 1916, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not), and when further limited to returns received from Unions making returns for both months. On this basis the percentage of unemployment is found to be 4.7 in August, as compared with 4.4 in July. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was, in August, 4.3 per cent., and in July 4.1 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

DENMARK +

Employment in July.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office 2.0 per cent. of the 144,200 members of Trade Unions reporting were unemployed at the end of July. The corresponding figure for the previous month was also 2.0 per cent., while that for July, 1915, was 3.5 per cent. The average time lost through unemployment in July was 0.44 of a day per member.

CANADA.I

Employment in August .- "The scarcity of labour, which was becoming marked in many industrial centres during July, was more pronounced in August, owing to some extent to the large numbers of men who left other occupations to take advantage of the usual harvest excursions to the West, and the high rates of wages being paid for harvest work. Civic work in a number of localities was delayed or discontinued owing to inability to secure sufficient unskilled labour. Female help continued in demand, and was difficult to secure in some industries. There was a slight falling off in employment in metal manufacturing at a few centres, owing to delay in receiving material, but in most branches manufacturing continued active. Transportation by rail and water was active and afforded a maximum volume of employment. Mining, with

greater development work in metal mines and the settlement of labour troubles in Crow's Nest Pass coal mines, showed greater activity than in the previous month. Sawmills continued running in most of the large lumbering centres, and a scarcity of loggers was reported in some localities. Farm labour was reported scarce in Eastern Canada, but the Western supply was believed sufficient to handle the crop, which suffered damage by hail and rust in a number of districts, and was not expected to show more than a fair average. Fishermen were quiet on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, in the latter case owing to the prospect of about a three-quarter salmon catch."

Nov., 1916.

UNITED STATES.*

Employment in August .- Returns furnished to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics by representative manufacturers enable comparisons to be made as to the volume of employment in representative establishments in ten manufacturing industries, (a) between August, 1916, and the preceding month, and (b) between August, 1916, and the corresponding month

(a) Comparison of August, 1916, and July, 1916.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	er of Wor	kpeople.	Earnings.†			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	July, 1916.	August, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	July, 1916.	August, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	-			Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.	
Iron and steel	101	158,848	161,814	+1.9	1,116,448	1,253,211		
Car building and repairing	24	29,090	29,495	+1.4	182,529	201,062	+ 10.2	
Cotton manu- facturing	51	39,651	38,826	- 2.1	74,388	74,181	- 0.3	
Cotton finishing	13	8,339	8,417	+ 0.9	20,131	20,029	- 0.5	
Hosiery & under- wear	50	27,836	27,421	- 1.5	53,808	53,318	- 0.9	
Woollen	41	33,056	31.644	- 4.3	81,897	77,518	- 5.3	
Silk	46	18,310	18,096	-1.2	80,716	83,660	+ 3.6	
Men's ready- made clothing	32	14,636	14,019	- 4.2	39,366	43,868	+ 11.4	
Boots and shoes	51	47.147	46,666	- 1.0	130,477	127,653	- 2.2	
Cigar manufac- turing	55	18,524	17,362	- 6.3	36,412	38,182	+ 4.9	

In three of the ten industries included in the Table there was an increase in the number of workpeople on the pay-roll in August, 1916, over July, 1916, but a reduction in the other industries. In the amount of money paid out to workpeople in wages half of the industries show an increase and the other half show a reduction. The greatest increase (12.2 per cent.) is in the iron and steel industry, and the greatest reduction (5.3 per cent.) in the woollen industry.

(b) Comparison between August, 1916, and August, 1915.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	er of Wor	kpeople.	Earnings.†			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	August, 1915.	August, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	August, 1915.	August, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
Iron and steel Car building and	98 28	130.696 27,599	163,783 33,871	Per cent. + 25.3 + 22.7	£ 849,224 165,102	£ 1,276.142 225,437	Per cent. + 50·3 + 36·5	
repairing Cotton manufac- turing	45	36,079	35,580	- 1.4	62,194	69,357	+11.5	
Cotton finishing Hosiery & under- wear	14 50	10,000 24,337	10,814 26,517	+ 9.0	22,597 45,137	27,423 51,404	+ 13.9	
Woollen Silk Men's ready-	40 47 39	29,199 18,378 19,041	31,481 20,040 22,090	+ 7.8 + 9.0 + 16.0	57,801 78,942 54,166	77,073 94,405 74,064	+ 33·3 + 19·6 + 36·8	
made clothing Boots and shoes Cigar manufac-	66 56	47,416 18,240	56,900 17,745	+ 20:0	118,720 38,678	153,893 39,864		

The number of workpeople in August, 1916, was greater than the number in August, 1915, in all of the ten industries except cotton manufacturing and cigar manufacturing. The greatest increase shown (25.3 per cent.) is in the iron and steel industry. The amount of money paid out to workpeople in August, 1916, was greater than in August, 1915, in all of the ten industries, the greatest increase (50.3 per cent.) occurring in the iron and steel industry.

† These figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other cases

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING.

In the following paragraphs relating to the course of | variation lies in the fact that similar increases in actual retail prices in this and other countries the latest available statistics are given in every case, but it will be observed that while the returns for this country relate to the beginning of November, those for the other countries relate to various earlier dates. As prices in all countries are moving upwards, this difference of date is important, and should be borne in mind in making comparisons as between one country and another.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Retail prices of food on 1st November were about 5 per cent. higher than a month earlier. A large proportion of the increase was due to the rise in the price of potatoes, the average retail price at 1st November being about 93d. per 7 lb., as compared with 4½d. a year ago and 3¾d. on the corresponding date in 1914. The price of milk increased about 7 per cent. during the month, to an average price of $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. per quart. The price of flour advanced by 6 per cent.—about 1d. per 7 lb.—and that of bread by 4 per cent.—under $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lb. on the average. The most frequent prices of bread on 1st November were 9d., 91d. and 10d. per 4 lb. On 1st November eggs were dearer than a month earlier by 19 per cent., and fish by 13 per cent. on the average. Butter and cheese rose in price during the month by about 4 per cent., and bacon by 2 per cent. The changes in the average prices of tea, sugar, margarine and meat were practically negligible.

COMPARISON WITH A YEAR AGO.

Retail food prices at 1st November, 1916, in comparison with those of 1st November, 1915, showed an average increase of 27 per cent. Potatoes were more than double the price of a year earlier. Granulated sugar and eggs were dearer by 39 and 34 per cent. respectively. Increases during the year of about 20 to 25 per cent. were recorded for flour, bread, milk, butter, eese, fish, bacon, and, taken as a whole, for meat. Margarine was 13 per cent. dearer than a year ago, and tea about the same price at both dates.

COMPARISON WITH JULY, 1914.

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

						Percentage to 1s	Increase from t November,	n July, 1914, 1916.
	Article,						Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British-						Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs						58	58	58
Thin Flan	k					84	70	77
Beef, Chilled o	r Fro	zen-						
Ribs						82	76	79
Thin Flanl	k					98	91	94
Mutton, Britis	h-						0.	01
Legs				***		55	54	54
Breast						87	68	78
Mutton, Froze	n-						00	10
Legs						87	80	00
Breast						119	111	83
Bacon (streaky	7)					56	49	115
Fish	B. 1880.					157	108	52
Flour (househo	olds)				0000000	72	80	132
Bread	, au				•••	69		76
Tea		***		•••	•••	51	60	65
Sugar (granula	tad		****				50	50
Milk	iccu,			***	***	171	166	168
Butter-	***			•••	***	53	45	49
Fresh					10000	00	04	
Salt	***		***	***	***	60	61	61
Change			***			60	61	61
Margarine	***	•••		•••		56	59	57
Eggs (fresh)	***	***		- ***		21	19	20
Potatoes		•••	•••		•••	139	138	138
- otatoes				•••		123	85	104
ALL ABO	VP A	PTICI	Pa (10	PICHM	an l			
			REASI		ED	81	74	78
	THE P	UE INC	IVEADI	.7	200			,0

The percentage increases recorded for butchers' meat show a range as wide as from 54 per cent. for British legs of mutton to 115 per cent. for frozen breasts of mutton. The explanation of this apparently great

prices have been reported for cuts differing widely in their pre-war price level; the average increases in prices range from 4½d. to 5¾d. for the different cuts included in the returns. Of the other articles, the retail prices have more than doubled since July, 1914, in the case of sugar, eggs, fish and potatoes. Granulated sugar now averages 5½d. per lb., as compared with 2d. before the war, 11d. of the increase being due to increased taxation. Flour was 76 per cent., or about 8d. per 7 lb., above the level of July, 1914, and bread 65 per cent., or about 33d. per 4 lb., dearer than in 1914. The increases recorded for milk, bacon, cheese, butter and tea are from about 50 to 60 per cent., three-fourths of the advance in tea being due to increased taxation. Margarine is 20 per cent. dearer than in July, 1914.

Taking the country as a whole, and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working-class household expenditure, the average increase in retail prices of food between the beginning of the war and 1st November was 78 per cent., which is reduced to 72 per cent. if the increase in the duties on

tea and sugar is deducted.

These figures relate to food only, and in estimating the increased cost of living this percentage must not be applied to the total family expenditure, but only to that proportion which is expended on food. It should be remembered that rents of working-class dwellings are not appreciably higher than before the war, and that, although many other items of expenditure have increased substantially, they have not advanced, on the average, so much as food. It may be estimated that the average increase in the cost of living of the working classes between July, 1914, and the present time, taking food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous expenditure into consideration, is about 55 per cent., disregarding increased taxation and assuming that the standard of living has not been modified in view of war conditions.

BERLIN AND VIENNA.

No particulars regarding the movement of retail prices of food in Berlin and Vienna can be published this month as the official figures had not been received at the time of going to press.

NORWAY.

The following particulars as to the increase in the retail prices of food and other household necessaries in Norway, in the period from July, 1914, to August, 1916, are taken from the current issue of Sociale Meddelelser (the journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs), and are based on returns of retail prices from 17 towns:-

Article.	Increase in price in Aug., 1916, as com- pared with July, 1914.	Article.	Increase in price in Aug., 1916, as com- pared with July, 1914.
Beef Steak Mutton, Hindquarters Fresh Forequarters Do, Salt Veal Cutlets Do, Sucking Calf Pork, Fresh Do. Salt { Norwegian American Cod Salt Milk Skimmed Butter Best Butter Best garine 2 nd Quality Best Cheese 2nd Quality Eggs, Fresh	Per cent. 123 130 110 118 118 111 119 107 113 106 38 73 73 72 49 44 43 41 29 39 62 129 134 85	Flour { Wheat Protato Pro	Per cent, 43 100 99 33 165 777 38 45 50 60 9 9 8 83 99 88 59 61 224 145

For the 43 articles taken together, irrespective of the relative importance of each article in household con-

^{*} Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, September, 1916.
† Statistiske Efterretninger, 24th October, 1916. Danish Statistical Office,
† The Labour Gazette, September, 1916. Issued by the Canadian Department of
Labour. Ottawa.

^{*} Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, October, 1916. Washington.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING (continued).

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

July, 1914, and August, 1916, was thus about 82 per

If, however, regard be had to the quantity of each article consumed by an average urban family, as ascertained by returns collected in 1912 and 1913 from six of the principal towns in Norway, the aggregate increase in prices since July, 1914, is found to be 68 per cent. This assumes that there has been no change in the standard of consumption between July, 1914, and August, 1916. The average family taken would have from four to five members and be in receipt of a total yearly income ranging between £67 and £97.

It is stated that the increase in the case of pork, fish, bread and fuel would have been somewhat greater but for the sale of these commodities by communes and provisioning committees.

ITALY.

During August there was a scarcely perceptible increase (0·1 per cent.) in the retail prices of food in Italy, and the general level rose to a point 32.2 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The percentages in the following Table are based on index numbers published in the issue of the journal of the Italian Labour Department (Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro) dated 1st October, and relate to 42 towns in Italy:

	Article,					Increase (+) or Decrease (-) i August, 1916, as compared with			
						Jul y , 1916.	July, 1914.		
Bread, who Flour, who Macaroni, Beef Bacon	at					Per cent 2.2 - 3.1 No change - 2.5 + 1.4	Per cent. + 16·9 + 23·4 + 44·5 + 62·8 + 34·8		
Olive oil Milk				:::		+ 3.0 + 4.6	+ 31·0 + 15·0		
ALL ABOVE	ARTIC	LES	4	3 <u></u>		+ 0:1	+ 32*2		

SWITZERLAND.

According to figures published in the journal of the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living,* the general level of retail food prices in Switzerland in September showed a rise of 2.8 per cent. as compared with June and of 44.5 per cent. as compared with June. 1914.

The extent to which each of the different categories of food has risen or fallen in price during these intervals will be seen from the following Table:

Article, or Group of Articles.	Increase in Cost of Identical Quantitie in September, 1916, as compared with				
Aithere, of droup of Missions.	June, 1916.	June, 1914.			
Milk, butter, cheese, etc. Edible fats and oils Bread and flour, etc. Peas, beans, lentils, etc. Meat Eggs Potatoes Sugar and honey Other foods	Per cent, + 0'4 + 5'3 No change - 1'9 + 5'8 + 11'1 + 37'5 + 0'7 + 5'8	Per cent. + 18.8 + 73.2 + 56.0 + 69.8 + 50.5 + 100.0 + 57.1 + 86.2 + 23.3			
All foods together Other necessaries	+ 2·8 + 5·8	+ 44.5 + 36.5			
TOTAL	+ 3:1	+ 43.8			

The above percentages are based upon a computation of the sum necessary to purchase the quantity of each commodity consumed by an average family (assumed

* Korrespondenzblatt der Schweizerischen Liga für die Verbilligung der Lebens-haltung, September, 1916. Zürich.

sumption, the extent of the increase in prices between , to consist of two adults and of three children under ten years of age) at the prices prevailing at each of the dates.

CANADA.*

The cost of food in Canada in August, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family as computed from returns of retail prices in about sixty cities in the Dominion, showed a slight increase (2.0 per cent.) as compared with the previous month, and was higher by 16.3 per cent. than in July, 1914.

Taking the total family expenditure-food, fuel, lighting and rent—the August figures show an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with July, and an increase of 3.3 per cent. over July, 1914.

The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food on the one hand and the total family expenditure on the other, is due to the fact that, while food has become dearer, there has been a reduction, amounting to 15.5 per cent., in the cost of rent.

NEW ZEALAND.†

The index numbers of retail prices of three groups of articles of food in July, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, show, on the whole, no change compared with the preceding month. Groceries and meat were slightly dearer than in June, but dairy produce fell in price.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, and the combined index number for July was 19.3 per cent. higher than for the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

Group of Articles.	Increase in Price on July 15th 1916, as compared with				
	June 15th, 1916.	July 31st, 1914			
Groceries	Per cent. + 1.3 - 3.0 + 0.6	Per cent. + 16.4 + 24.1 + 19.4			
TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	No change	+ 19:3			

UNITED STATES.

The index number representing the general level of retail food prices in forty-four of the principal industrial cities in the United States, which are based on returns from approximately 725 retail dealers, showed a slight decline, amounting to less than 1 per cent., between 15th June and 15th July. On the latter date retail food prices as a whole were 8 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

Article.	Price on 1	in Average	Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Price on 15th July, 1916, as compared with		
Beef— Sirloin steak Round steak Rib roast Chuck roast Plate boiling beef Pork chops Bacon, smoked Ham, smoked Lard, pure	15th June, 1916. Per cent. - 1 No change - 2 - 2 - 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2		Cheese Milk, fresh Flour, wheat Maize meal Rice Potatoes Onions Beans, navy Prunes Raisins, seeded Sugar, granulated	15th June, 1916. Per cent. — 1 No change — 1 No change — 19 — 2	15th July, 1914. Per cent.	
Hens Salmon, tinned Eggs, strictly fresh	No change + 7	+ 9 + 6	Coffee Tea	No change No change	\$ \$	
Butter, creamery	- 2	+ 4	ALL ARTICLES COMBINED	No change	+	

* The Labour Gazette, September, 1916. Issued by the Canadian Department of † Journal of the (New Zealand) Department of Labour, August, 1916. Wellington,

nthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, September 1916.

§ Not included in the official prices statistics at this date.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING OCTOBER,

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during October, and was better than a year ago. There was an increase of 5,439 (or 1.0 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed compared with the previous month, and of 20.026 (or 3.9 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

Of the 530,453 workpeople included in the returns for October, 1916, 279,348, or 52.7 per cent. of the total, were employed at pits working twelve days* during the fortnight to which the returns relate, while a further 200,441, or 37.8 per cent., were employed at pits working eleven but less than twelve days.

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Oct., 1916, at the	worke	e number ed per w Collierie tnight er	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1916, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	Oct. 28th, 1916.	Sept. 23rd, 1916.	Oct. 23rd, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	37,043	Days. 5'41	Days. 5'40	Days. 5'49	Days. + 0.01	Days 0.08
Ourham	94,335	5·55 5·86	5.59	5.48	- 0.04	+ 0.07
Al Washabias	7,395 66,386	5.80	5.65 5.73	5.85 5.82	+ 0.21	+ 0.01
West Yorkshire	23,530	5.74	5:77	5.61	+ 0.19	+ 0.13
ancashire and Cheshire	48,778	5.89	5.86	5.79	+ 0.03	+ 0.10
erbyshire	29,094	5.83	5.85	5.74	- 0.03	+ 0.09
Nottingham and Leicester	33,604	5.61	5.69	5.40	- 0.08	+ 0.51
taffordshire	27,820	5.76	5.87	5.82	- 0.11	- 0.06
Varwick, Worcester, and Salop	8,183	5.82	5.87	5.81	- 0.05	+ 0.01
Houcester and Somerset	5,681	5.97	5.95	5.95	+ 0.02	+ 0.03
North Wales	5,181	6.00	6.00	6.00		
outh Wales and Mon	102,525	5.91	5:08	5.72	- 0.07	+ 0.19
ENGLAND AND WALES.	489,555	5.76	5.77	5.67	- 0.01	+ 0.09
SCOTLAND.						
Vest Scotland	17,000	5.38	5.39	5:33	- 0.01	+ 0.05
he Lothians	2,528	5.38	5.20	5.25	- 0.12	+ 0.13
ife	20,960	5.42	5.2	5.50	- 0.10	+ 0.55
SCOTLAND	40,488	5.40	5.47	5.56	- 0.07	+ 0.14
IRELAND	410	5.42	5.20	5.69	- 0.08	- 0.27
UNITED KINGDOM	530,453	5.73	5.74	5.64	— 0.01	+ 0.09

Compared with the previous month employment showed an improvement in Cumberland and South Yorkshire, and a decline in Staffordshire, the Lothians and in Fife. In other districts there was little change.

Compared with a year ago employment showed a decline in Northumberland, Staffordshire and in Ireland, but an improvement in every other district, except in North Wales, where there was no change. The improvement was most marked in Nottingham and Leicester, South Wales and Monmouth, and Fifeshire.

No. o Work peopl employ in Oct 1916, of Coal, at the		worked	e number per week in Forti ended		Inc. (Dec. (Oct.,	1916,
	Collieries included in the Table.	Oct. 28th, 1916.	Sept. 23rd, 1916,	Oct. 23rd, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking Gas House Steam Mixed	6,512 29,748 35,862 53,922 187,426 216,983	Days. 5:42 5:76 5:53 5:70 5:78 5:73	Days. 5*99 5*79 5*58 5*73 5*81 5*70	Days. 5.95 5.73 5.44 5.62 5.68 5.62	Days, - 0.57 - 0.03 - 0.05 - 0.03 - 0.03 + 0.03	Days 0.53 + 0.03 + 0.09 + 0.08 + 0.10 + 0.11
ALL DESCRIPTIONS	530,453	5.73	5.74	5'64	- 0.01	+ 0.09

Compared with a month ago there was a considerable decline at pits producing anthracite coal; at the other pits there was little change. Compared with a year ago there was a marked decline at anthracite coal pits, but an improvement at all other pits.

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

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during October, 1916, amounted to 3,708,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons on a month ago, but a decrease of 63,000 tons on a year ago. Of the total export in October, 1916, 2,206,000 tons went to France and Italy.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND **OUARRYING.**

At iron mines employment was very good, but showed a decline on a month ago and a year ago. Shale and lead mines were busy. At tin mines there was still a demand for more labour.

At quarries employment was fairly good generally, except in the Leicestershire, Plymouth, Aberdeen and Forfarshire districts. With sett-makers there was an improvement. In the china clay industry there was a

Iron.—Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines and open works in each case show that 13,258 workpeople were employed in October, 1916, an increase of 217 (or 1.7 per cent.) compared with September and of 394 (or 3.1 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

Districts,	Work- people employed	worke Mines in	e number ed per we n Fortnig	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1916, on a		
	in Oct., 1916.	28th Oct., 1916.	23rd Sept., 1916.	23rd Oct., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca- shire	5,527 4,813	Days. 5.47 5.94	Days. 5.98 5.55	Days. 5.90 5.82	Days. - 0.51 + 0.39	Days 0.43 + 0.12
Scotland Other Districts	778 2,140	5·97 5·83	5.90 6.00	5.62 6.04	+ 0.07 - 0.17	+ 0.35 - 0.31
ALL DISTRICTS	13,258	5.73	5.82	5.88	- 0.09	- 0.15

The weekly average number of days* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.73, compared with 5.82 in the previous month and 5.88 a year ago. There was a marked decline in the Cleveland district compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Cumberland and Lancashire there was an improvement on a month ago, and in Scotland employment was better than a year ago.

Shale.—The returns received show 3,210 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended 28th October, 1916, at mines which worked, on the average, 6:01 days per week, compared with 3,188 workpeople in September, 1916, at mines which worked 6.00 days, and with 2,998 workpeople in October, 1915, at mines which worked an average of 5.75 days per week.

Tin.—Employment was about the same as in the previous month; more men could be employed if such were available

Lead .- In Flintshire employment was very good and there was a shortage of labour. At Darley Dale (Matlock) the miners continued well employed. In Weardale employment was fair and not so good as a year ago.

QUARRYING.

Slate.-In North Wales employment was fairly good generally, and nearly all the quarrymen were on full time. At Delabole (Cornwall) there was a decline on a month ago and employment was only quiet.

Granite.—In the Leicestershire macadam quarries the workpeople continued fairly well employed, but some interruption was caused by stormy weather. In the Cornwall and South Devon district employment remained dull generally; at Penryn, however, it was fair. At Aberdeen the labour scarcity continued and conditions were much worse than a year ago.

Limestone.-In the Cleveland and South Durham

^{*} See note * in previous column.

district employment was fairly good, but not quite so good as either a month ago or a year ago. In the Buxton quarries it was still good and better than a year ago. In the Weardale district some time was lost through inclement weather, but otherwise the quarrymen were fully employed. In the Plymouth district employment continued moderate.

Other Stone.—The chert quarrymen at Bakewell continued busy. At Clee Hill employment at the road material (basalt) quarries was good, but adversely affected by unfavourable weather; there was also a shortage of labour. In the Rowsley district employment continued good at the grindstone quarries and bad at building stone quarries. The depression in the For-farshire sandstone quarries continued.

Sett-making.—Employment was good at Clee Hill, fair in Leicestershire and at Aberdeen, Glasgow and

China Clay.-In the St. Austell district employment was moderate and not so good as a month ago; the orders for clay in connection with paper-making showed a decline. At the Shaugh and Lee Moor works employment continued good.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good and was better than a year ago. The output at a number of works was restricted owing to short supplies of materials-iron ore, coke, limestone, &c. Many of the returns also mentioned a continued difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour, both general and skilled.

Returns received show that 287 furnaces were in blast at the end of October, compared with 284 a month ago, and with 266 a year ago. During the month four furnaces were re-lit (two in Cleveland and one each in Derbyshire and Lanarkshire). One furnace in Lancashire was blown out.

The figures are summarised according to districts in the following Table:-

District.	Number of the Retur	Furnaces, ns, in Blas	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1916, on			
	Oct. 1916.	Sept. 1916.	Oct., 1915.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Cleveland Cumberland and Lancs S. and S. W. Yorks Derby and Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton	73 33 11 27 28	71 34 11 26 28	67 29 11 27 27	+ 2 - 1 + 1	+ 6 + 4 + 1	
Staffs and Worcester S. Wales and Monmouth Other districts	30 12 5	30 12 5	31 11 5		- 1 + 1	
ENGLAND AND WALES	219	217	208	+ 2	+ 11	
SCOTLAND	68	67	58	+ 1	+ 10	
TOTAL	287	284	266	+ 3	+ 21	

The quantity of iron ore imported during October, 1916, was 507,000 tons, being 95,000 tons less than in the previous month, but 107,000 tons more than in October. 1915.

The exports of pig iron totalled 72,000 tons during October, 1916, compared with 73,000 tons in the previous month, and with 79,000 tons a year ago. In October, 1916, over 48,000 tons were sent to France.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good, and was better than a year ago.

According to returns relating to 110,297 workpeople the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 28th October, 1916, was 633,340, showing a decrease of 1,478 (or 0.2 per cent.) on a month ago, but an increase of 28,617 (or 4.7 per cent.) on a year

Compared with a month ago employment showed some improvement in the Cleveland and Staffordshire districts and in Scotland, and a decline in the Sheffield and Rotherham district. In the other districts there was not much change. All departments showed an

improvement, except foundries and "other departments," where there was a decline.

Compared with a year ago there was a decline in Sheffield and Rotherham and Leeds and Bradford districts, but an improvement in every other district. The improvement was most marked in Cleveland, Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Wales and Monmouth, and in Scotland, and affected all the departments except foundries, which showed a decline.

	empl	of Workp oyed by king retu	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts worked.			
	Week ended 28th	ended compared			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Fur-	10,813	Per cent. + 0.9	Per cent. + 8.8	64,232	Per cent. + 0.9	Per cent. + 84	
naces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Pudding Forges	640 1,595 6,759	+ 2:7 + 3:4 + 0:7	+ 15·1 + 2·4 + 4·5	3,793 8,833 35,451	+ 2.7 + 4.2 + 0.3	+ 16.9 + 8.1 + 5.6	
Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments	31,129 5,152 16,708 14,659	+ 0.7 + 2.1 + 1.9 - 0.6	+ 4.7 + 13.8 - 0.4 + 5.2	169,774 29,543 99,751 85,450	+ 1.2 + 1.1 - 5.3 - 1.1	+ 4·4 + 13·4 - 10·1 + 5·3	
Mechanics, Labourers	22,842	+ 1.0	+ 13.9	136,513 633,340	+ 1·2 - 0·2	+ 13.9	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, &c	12,668 10,135 29,022 3,752	+ 1.2 + 1.8 + 1.0 + 0.4	+ 5.7 + 6.8 + 3.8 - 5.7	71,336 59,399 171,428	- 0·2 + 2·3 - 3·1 - 0·2	+ 4·3 + 8·0 - 2·3 - 4·7	
Cumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire	8,641 8,491	+ 0.4 + 0.8 + 0.2	+ 6.9	21,054 48,645 46,790	+ 0.9	- 4·7 + 7·7 + 1·7	
Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	5,005	+ 0·5 + 0·2	+ 6.8 + 8.3	28,287 75,537	+ 1·8 + 0·5	+ 5.8 + 8.3	
Scotland Wales	91,312 18,985	+ 0.8	+ 4·9 + 15·3	522,476 110,864	- 0.7 + 1.8	+ 2.7 + 15.4	
TOTAL	110,297	+ 1.0	+ 6.5	633,340	- 0.3	+ 4.7	

The imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during October, 1916, amounted to 63,000 tons, an increase of 4,000 tons on a month ago, but a decrease of 31,000 tons compared with October, 1915. This decline was mainly under the headings of hoops and strips and steel blooms, billets and slabs.

The exports (excluding pig iron, black plates, tin-plates and galvanised sheets) totalled 149,000 tons during October, 1916, compared with 129,000 tons a month ago, and with 170,000 tons in October, 1915.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

THESE trades continued exceptionally busy during October with a scarcity of labour. A large amount of overtime was worked. Trade Unions with 268,015 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, the same percentage as a month ago, compared with 0.4 a year ago.

The number of workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in these trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 1,067,272, of whom 0.44 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of October, compared with 0.41 at the end of September, and 0.37 at the end of October, 1915.

Division.		Number	Une	rcentag mployr s lodg	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1916, on a		
		Insured.	27th Oct., 1916.	29th Sept., 1916.	29th Oct., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern and S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Southad		119,859 100,654 199,890 133,691 66,308 138,513 71,844 42,100 19,996 153,280 21,137	1.02 0.28 0.52 0.24 0.32 0.32 0.45 0.37 0.31 0.23 1.40	0.86 0·23 0·50 0·21 0·37 0·39 0·36 0·41 0·23 0·20 1·43	1.03 0.26 0.36 0.16 0.18 0.37 0.29 0.39 0.30 0.16 1.54	+ 0·16 + 0·05 + 0·02 + 0·03 - 0·05 - 0·07 + 0·09 - 0·04 + 0·08 + 0·03 - 0·03	- 0.01 + 0.02 + 0.16 + 0.08 + 0.14 - 0.05 + 0.16 - 0.02 + 0.01 + 0.07 - 0.14
UNITED KINGDOM		1,067,272	0.44	0.41	0.37	+ 0.03	+ 0.07

Nov., 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The general state of employment as described above applied, with few exceptions, to all districts and to all

The total value of the imports of machinery during October, 1916, was £552,000, a decrease of £39,000 on a month ago, but an increase of £31,000 compared with a vear ago.

The exports (British and Irish) were valued at £1,821,000, compared with £1,765,000 in the previous month, and with £1,504,000 a year ago.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

WORK continued at high pressure, with overtime in operation to a large extent.

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 75,423 members reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, the same percentage as in each of the six preceding months.

The number of workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in these trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 240,791, of whom 0.30 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of October, compared with 0.33 at the end of September and 0.44 at the end of October, 1915.

Division,		Number Insured.	Une	centage imployr is lodge	nent	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in October, 1916, compared with a	
		Insured.	27th Oct., 1916.	29th Sept., 1916.	29th Oct., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern and S. E. Counties South-Western Woodles		10,473 53,087 37,233 5,977 1,613 445 7,292 22,582 11,475 72,606 18,008	0.61 0.18 0.13 0.20 0.87 0.45 0.36 0.32 0.30 0.10 1.59	0·89 0·20 0·15 0·18 0·93 0·67 0·22 0·53 0·33 0·08 1·55	1·35 0·19 0·24 0·58 0·61 0·91 0·61 0·58 1·47 0·20 0·95	$\begin{array}{c} -0.28 \\ -0.02 \\ -0.02 \\ +0.02 \\ +0.02 \\ +0.04 \\ -0.21 \\ -0.03 \\ +0.02 \\ +0.04 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -0.74 \\ -0.01 \\ -0.11 \\ -0.38 \\ +0.26 \\ -0.46 \\ -0.25 \\ -0.26 \\ -1.17 \\ -0.10 \\ +0.64 \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM		240,791	0.30	0.33	0.44	- 0.03	- 0.14

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment given above are as follows:-

With shipwrights on the Tyne and at Cardiff and Swansea, and with platers' helpers on the Wear, employment was reported as very good, and even better than a month ago.

There was a decline with ship joiners on the North-East Coast, while with ship painters on the Mersey employment was slack. A further decline was reported at Southampton, but a fair amount of overtime was worked in some departments. At Belfast there was a decline in some branches, employment with carpenters and cabinet makers being reported as bad.

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

THE following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of October, 1916, at the works covered by the returns:

	Number of Works open.					Number of Mills in operation.				
Works.	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) on a		At end of Dec. (+)		+) or -) on a				
	Oct., 1916.	Mon		Ye		Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	71 10	Ξ	1 2	=	5 2	286 60	- 29 - 6	- 121 - 22		
TOTAL	81	-	3	-	7	346	- 35	- 143		

TINPLATE.

The number of mills working at the end of October showed a decline of 29 compared with a month ago, and of 121 compared with October, 1915. The decline is due to the restriction in the supply of steel bars; diffi-

and short time were in operation. A number of reports mentioned a shortage of labour.

The exports of tinned plates and tinned sheets during October showed a decrease of 8,297 tons (or 43 per cent.) compared with a month ago, and of 21,039 (or 66 per cent.) compared with a year ago. Compared with a month ago there was an increase of nearly 2,200 tons in the quantity sent to Australia, but to all other destinations there were decreases, the most marked of which were in the exports to Russia and Norway. Compared with a year ago there was a general decrease; shipments to France declined by 6,243 tons; to British East Indies by 3,478 tons; and to China and Japan by 3,082 tons.

	Oct., 1916.			Oct.,	in Oct	or Dec. (-) ., 1916, 1 a
	1916.	1916.	1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Telegraphy of Sans		Tinned Pla	tes and Ti	nned Sheets	3.	
To United States ,, British East Indies ,, France ,, Netherlands ,, Russia ,, Norway ,, Portugal ,, Italy ,, China and Japan ,, Australia ,, Canada ,, Argentina ,, Other Countries	Tons. 8 439 1,916 893 122 149 362 312 258 2,906 -2 777 2,755	Tons. 172 962 2,272 1,281 1,897 1,916 740 884 904 717 29 1,627 5,825	Tons. 27 3,917 8,159 1,892 606 212 2,308 1,578 3,340 3,814 106 864 5,145	Tons 164 - 523 - 356 - 388 - 1,775 - 1,767 - 378 - 646 + 2,189 - 27 - 850 - 3,070 - 8,297	Tons 19 - 3,478 - 6,243 - 999 - 484 - 63 - 1,946 - 1,236 - 3,082 - 908 - 104 - 87 - 2,390 - 21,039	
	Total Ye	Black 1	Plates for	Tinning.		
TOTAL	1,650	2,266	7,781	- 616	- 6,131	

The number of mills working at the end of October was 6 less than a month ago and 22 less than a year ago. The mills remaining in operation were mainly engaged on rolling sheets of the heavy gauges to Government orders. There was difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of material, and in consequence the mills

STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEETS.

worked irregularly. The imports of crude zinc during October, 1916,

amounted to 5,716 tons, compared with 5,775 tons a month ago, and with 3,624 tons a year ago.

The exports of galvanised sheets amounted to 3,400 tons, a decrease of 3,500 tons on a month ago, and of 15,300 tons on a year ago. In the case of shipments to Australia and New Zealand the total decrease was nearly 7,000 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

DURING October most of these trades continued very busy, as in recent months, and a great deal of overtime was worked, especially by brass workers and sheet metal workers. Trade Unions with 39,384 members reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, compared with 0.1 per cent. both a month ago and a year

Brasswork and Bedsteads.—Employment continued very good at Birmingham and the other principal centres; about 80 per cent. of the workpeople were on overtime, compared with 65 per cent. in the previous month. Bedstead makers at Birmingham reported employment as still fair and about the same as a year

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.-With nut and bolt makers at Darlaston, Birmingham and Smethwick and on the Tyne employment was good. At Blackheath and Halesowen, in the nut, bolt, spike and rivet trade, it was very good. Wire nail and shoe rivet makers at Birmingham were also very busy.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c .- The Sheffield cutlery trades continued very active. With edge tool makers employment was fair at Wednesbury, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago; at Birmingham it was fairly good. Hoe makers at Wednesbury were fairly well employed. At Walsall saddle and harness culties were also experienced in obtaining sulphuric acid and nitre cake. At many mills sharing of work cline and employment was slack. At Redditch, needle, fish hook and fishing tackle makers were all well employed and were busier than in the previous month.

Tubes .- Tube workers throughout the Midlands continued fully employed. There was still a scarcity of skilled labour.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—At Cradley employment was fairly good with cable chain makers and good with anchorsmiths and block chain makers. It was fair with anchorsmiths on the Tyne and Wear. Motor chain and case hame and cart gear makers at Walsall reported it as fairly good. With axle and spring makers at Wednesbury and with makers of springs and small steel parts at Redditch and West Bromwich employment continued good. Anvil and vice makers at Dudley reported it as fairly good, better than a month ago, but not quite so good as a year ago.

Sheet Metal Workers.-The brazing and sheet metal working trades continued very busy and much overtime was worked. At Birmingham and Nottingham employment was fair. At Bristol, Manchester, Blackburn and Exeter there was an improvement on a year ago. In the ironplate trade employment was good at Birmingham and in the Lye district, and fairly good at Bilston, Dudley and Wolverhampton. It was, however, not so good as a year ago.

Wire.-With wire drawers employment was very good at Halifax and Newport; good at Warrington, Sheffield and Manchester, and fairly good at Ambergate. With wire workers employment was good in London and fair at Glasgow and Manchester. At Norwich and Glasgow wire weavers were well employed. Makers of wire ropes on the Tyne and Wear were well employed.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.-At Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment was good with lock and latch makers. In the galvanised hollow-ware trade it was fairly good generally in the Midlands, but not so good as a year ago. At Wolverhampton it was good in all branches of the hollow-ware trade and cast-iron hollowware tinners and turners reported an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. Employment in the builders' ironmongery trades at Wolverhampton continued quiet, and was worse than a year ago.

Stoves, Grates, &c .- At Rotherham and Sheffield employment was fair, and there was a scarcity of men for the heavier classes of work. At Leeds and Luton employment was good; at Thornaby it was moderate. In Scotland it was good at Glasgow and fair at Falkirk with range and stove fitters, overtime being reported on Government work.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c.-In London employment was good and much overtime was worked. It was also good at Birmingham, but jewellers still complained of the difficulty in obtaining materials.

Farriers.—The reports received showed that employment continued good.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING October employment continued good in the spinning section, and showed a slight improvement in the weaving department. Production was affected by the marked advances in the price of cotton and by the insufficient supply of labour.

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section continued good, and was better than a year ago; about 12 per cent. of the spindles were stopped during the month owing to scarcity of workers, but the further withdrawal of spinners and piecers has been accompanied by the further employment of women and girls in the spinning rooms during the month. In the weaving section employment was fairly

In the Bolton district employment was fair with weavers, winders and card-room workers and good with beamers and twisters; the unemployment reported among women card-room workers is mainly due to the lack of labour in the spinning rooms, about 15 per cent. of the spinning machinery being stopped for this cause.

In the Preston, Blackburn and Darwen districts employment in the weaving section was on the whole fair and slightly better than a month ago; in the Preston

district there was some short time, and in Blackburn many looms were idle, partly owing to lack of weavers and partly owing to bad trade. In the Burnley district also there was an insufficient supply of weavers, but employment on the whole was good for those at

Returns from firms employing 154,156 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages

spile the enabline	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
	Week ended	Inc. (+	or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
ere grandiga da in 19 Temper de cultura	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	18,800 34,120 76,920 13,253 11,063	Per cent 0.6 - 0.3 - 0.5 - 0.3 + 0.7	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Per cent. + 0·1 + 0·0 + 2·6 - 0·6 + 0·9	Per cent. + 5·5 + 7·1 + 2·7 + 1·1 + 5·9	
TOTAL	154,156	- 0.4	- 4.6	179,071	+ 1.2	+ 4.0	
DISTRICTS.	7,734	1 1.0	0.1	0 007	1 1:0	1 2.0	
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	12,585	+ 1.3	- 8·1 - 3·7	8,637 13,785	+ 1.6 + 1.6	+ 3.2 + 6.7	
Oldham	15,399	+ 0.0	- 4.1	20,441	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	21,845 14,893	- 0·3 - 1·4	- 1·0 - 6·7	22,950 17,466	- 0.4 + 0.5	+ 7.5 + 0.6	
Manchester	11,282	+ 0.3	- 9.0	12,097	+ 0.1	- 0.5	
Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	10,485	+ 0.2	- 3.2	11,593	+ 3.9	+ 12.2	
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	26,067	- 0.5	- 5.1	31,044	+ 4.4	+ 2.7	
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	18,780	- 0.8	- 4.7	25,134	- 0.2	+ 0.9	
Other Lancashire Towns	3,207	- 0.0	- 10.8	3,123	+ 8.2	+ 0.8	
Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	6,179 5,700	+ 0.3	$-\frac{1.4}{-0.4}$	6,450 6,351	+ 5.0	+ 3.9	
TOTAL	154,156	- 0.4	- 4.6	179,071	+ 1.2	+ 4.0	

The quantity of raw cotton imported during October, 1916, was 1,778,000 centals, an increase of 725,000 centals on a month ago, and of 165,000 centals on a year ago. As between October, 1915, and October, 1916, the value increased by £3,150,000.

The exports of cotton yarn during October, 1916, amounted to 13,541,000 lb., a decrease of 713,000 lb. on a month ago, and of 170,000 lb. on a year ago. As regards cotton piece goods the exports during October, 1916, amounted to 386,229,000 yards, compared with 461,698,000 yards in the previous month, and with 367,322,000 yards in October, 1915.

COTTON FORWARDED FROM PORTS TO INLAND

Description of Cotton.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- on a	
	1916.	1916.	1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	5,431 4,316 14,170	Bales. 200,645 3,502 3,357 7,551 7,769	Bales, 233,038 7,555 3,102 14,239 14,599	Bales. + 19,546 + 1,929 + 959 + 6,619 + 4,012	Bales 12,847 - 2,124 + 1,214 - 69 - 2,818
TOTAL	255,889	222,824	272,533	+ 33,065	- 16,644

PRICES OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

The price of raw cotton continued to rise during October, and the average price of "middling American" was 9.0 per cent. higher than in the previous month, and 45.3 per cent. higher than in October, 1915. Similarly "good fair Egyptian" was 19.6 per cent. higher than a month ago, and 65.2 per cent. higher than a year

the production of the second	October,	Increase compared with a				
	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
MIDDLING AMERICAN: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	Pence per 1b. 10:40	Pence per lb. 0.86	Pence per lb. 3.24			
Highest price on any one day Lowest ,, ,,	11·14 9·49	1·24 0·24	3·85 2·63			
GOOD FAIR EGYPTIAN: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	15.76	2.58	6.22			
Highest price on any one day	17·15 13·85	3·10 1·45	8·35 4·65			

Nov., 1916.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES. WOOLLEN TRADE.

In all the principal districts employment continued brisk, and more labour could have been employed if available. Compared with a year ago there was a general increase in average earnings, largely due to ncreases in rates of wages.

Returns from firms employing 19,996 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 9.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 11 per cent. of the operatives were on overtime during the month.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	537 5,045 7,322 5,288 1,804	Per cent. + 1.9 + 1.6 - 0.1 + 0.6 + 0.6	Per cent + 3.2 - 3.5 + 2.5 - 6.1	£ 687 6,623 7,927 6,857 2,214	Per cent. + 2.8 + 2.5 - 0.3 + 1.2 + 1.1	Per cent. + 12·1 + 15·2 + 5·3 + 12·1 + 5·3
TOTAL	19,996	+ 0.6	- 0.5	24,308	+ 1.1	+ 9.9
DISTRICTS. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	2,878 1,973 1,698 2,298	+ 1.9 - 1.3 - 0.4 + 0.1	- 0.5 - 11.0 - 7.4 + 0.4	4,188 2,553 2,256 3,032	+ 0.3	+ 11.8 - 3.1 + 3.3 + 15.4
Scotland Other Districts	8,847 4,386 6,763	+ 0·3 - 0·25 + 1·7	- 4·1 - 0·5 + 4·8	12,029 4,944 7,335	- 0.7 + 1.6 + 3.8	+ 7·5 + 12·1 + 12·7
TOTAL	19,996	+ 0.6	- 0.5	24,308	+ 1:1	+ 9.9

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts employment continued good, and more looms would run if labour were available. In the Dewsbury and Batley district the operatives continued busy, largely on blankets and heavy woollen cloths for military purposes. In the Leeds district employment continued good; in addition to military orders, there was a fair demand for cloth for the ordinary trade, and manufacturers found it difficult to find the necessary labour; in some departments overtime was worked to compensate for the shortage of men. In the Stockport, Rochdale and Milnrow districts employment was reported as very good, but the shortage of labour made it difficult to keep all the machines running.

In Scotland employment continued good and was above the level of a year ago.

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment continued very brisk in this trade, and the supply of labour was generally insufficient.

Returns from firms employing 33,605 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there

* Comparison with a year ago is affected by war bonuses and increases in rates

was a decrease of 3.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 11.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 6 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime during the month.

- Vita on Weight - Ser Se	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
energia din district Guidani <u>a se</u> r di dis	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week		+) or -) on a
	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,246 15,369 8,192 3,865 1,933	Per cent. + 0.8 - 0.7 - 1.2 + 0.2 - 1.4	Per cent 3.7 - 2.9 - 6.4 - 0.6 - 7.8	£ 6,223 13,136 9,766 5,308 2,094	Per cent. + 1.6 + 3.3 - 1.2 + 0.6 - 0.7	Per cent, + 9.0 + 15.6 + 6.7 + 12.7 + 10.2
TOTAL	33,605	- 0.6	- 3.9	36,527	+ 1.2	+ 11.2
DISTRICTS. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	17,410 5,458 2,331 3,327 2,113	- 0.8 - 0.6 - 1.3 - 1.6 + 0.7	- 4.7 - 5.5 - 5.2 - 4.0 + 6.4	19,465 5,685 2,264 4,093 2,111	+ 0.8 + 1.2 + 0.1 + 2.6 + 1.0	+11·1 + 7·4 +11·3 +16·5 +18·5
Other Districts	30,639 2,966	- 0.8 + 1.7	- 4·1 - 1·9	33,618 2,909	+ 1.1 + 2.7	+ 11.5
TOTAL	33,605	- 0.6	- 3.9	36,527	+ 1.2	+ 11.2

In all the principal districts employment continued good, and all available labour was well employed; in every department and every district the average earnings were above the level of a year ago. The Bradford operatives have recently agreed to the proposal that women be allowed to work on the night turn, and have accepted the Government's suggestion that inspectors should be appointed to visit the woolcombing factories for the purpose of seeing that the conditions of the agreement are properly carried out.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL.

The imports of wool (sheep's and lambs') amounted to 34,808,000 lb. during October, 1916, a decrease of 11,747,000 lb. on a month ago, and of 154,000 lb. on a year ago.

The exports of tops and of woollen and worsted yarn during October, 1916, totalled 3,946,000 lb., an increase of 868,000 lb. on a month ago, and of 1,057,000 lb. on a year ago. Exports of woollen tissues amounted to 10,717,000 yards in October, 1916, compared with 10,699,000 yards a month ago, and with 6,985,000 yards in October, 1915. For worsted tissues the corresponding figures were 3,844,000 yards, 4,558,000 yards, and 3,905,000 yards respectively.

PRICES OF WOOL AT BRADFORD.

The price of Lincoln hoggs' wool at Bradford during October was 1d. per lb. higher than in the previous month and 11d. (or 7 per cent.) higher than in October, 1915. The average price of 40's crossbred tops was 3d. per lb. higher than in September, 1916, and 4dd. (or 20 per cent.) higher than in October, 1915. Similarly 60's super Botany tops were 2d. per lb. higher than a month ago and 18½d. (or 49 per cent.) higher than a year ago.

		Oct., 1916.	Sept., 1916.	Oct., 1915.
AVERAGE PRICES: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 **************************************	Pence per lb. 191/2 271/2 561/2	Pence per lb. 19 26% 54%	Pence per lb. 18 23 38
COURSE OF PRICES: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 	19, 19½ 27, 28 55, 58	19 26½, 27 54, 55	18 22½, 23¾ 38

LINEN TRADE.

In Ireland employment continued fair; in Scotland it was good and better than a month ago. In both countries there was an improvement in average earnings as compared with a year ago, especially in

^{*} Comparison with a year ago is affected by war bonuses and increases in rates of wages.

Ireland. Some shortage of labour was reported, chiefly in Scotland and in Irish towns other than Belfast.

Returns from firms employing 38,286 workpeople in the week ended 28th October, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 12.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	1	Workpeop	ole.		Earning	3,
	Week ended 28th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 28th	led Dec. (-) on	
	Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	5,764 11,211 12,635 5,777 2,899	- 2·8 + 0·9 - 0·6	Per cent 0.2 - 0.4 - 2.9 - 1.6 + 0.7	£ 4,155 6,937 10,100 5,948 2,244	Per cent. + 1.6 - 1.6 + 2.3 + 1.1 + 2.1	Per cent. + 19:4 + 17:3 + 9:6 + 8:5 + 10:2
TOTAL	38,286	- 0.6	- 1:3	29,384	+ 1.0	+ 12.6
Belfast Other places in Ireland	16,714	- 0·2 - 1·3	+ 0.1	12,348 8,050	- 1·0 + 0·1	+ 16·1 + 15·2
TOTAL, IRELAND	28,231	- 0.7	+ 0.2	20,398	- 0.6	+ 15.7
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland	4,441 5,120	- 1·0 - 0·2	-10·8 - 0·1	3,761 4,824	+ 5·4 + 4·3	+ 2·2 + 9·2
TOTAL, SCOTLAND	9,561	- 0.6	- 5.4	8,585	+ 4.8	+ 6.0
England	494	- 0.6	- 4.6	401	+ 1.8	+ 6.9
UNITED KINGDOM	38,286	- 0.6	- 13	29,384	+ 1.0	+ 12.6

In the Belfast district there was short time working at a number of mills. With flax roughers employment was fair; with flax dressers it was also fair and better than in the previous month; weavers and winders reported it as moderate. In other parts of Ireland there was an improvement in the weaving department. At Dunfermline the foreign trade was dull, but the home trade was fairly good, especially on the lower quality fabrics. At Brechin employment continued good. At Barnsley the mills were fully employed.

The *imports* of flax (dressed and undressed) during October, 1916, amounted to 6,115 tons, compared with 9,035 tons a month ago, and with 7,318 tons a year ago. Nearly the whole of these imports came from Russia.

The exports of linen yarn during October amounted to 666,000 lb., an increase of 7,000 lb. on a month ago, and of 8,000 lb. on a year ago. The figures for linen piece goods were 9,760,000 yards in October, 1916, 10,599,000 yards in September, 1916, and 9,555,000 yards in October, 1915.

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and on the whole was better than a year ago. A few firms reported a shortage of labour.

			. 7	Vorkpeop	le.	-	Earnings	ζs.	
.:-:			Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	
			28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
DEP	ARTMENT	rs.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Preparing Spinning			3,024	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	3,300	+ 10.6	+ 10.0	
Weaving Other	•••		3,598 4,529 1,854	- 0.1 + 0.6 + 1.3	- 1.7 - 1.4 - 3.8	3,763 5,403 2,671	+ 12·5 + 7·7 + 5·7	+ 9·1 + 10·4 + 6·4	
5 - 1	TOTAL ;		13,005	+ 0.6	- 1.4	15,137	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	

Returns from firms employing 13,005 workpeople in the week ended 28th October, 1916, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 9.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid* compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 9.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.*

In the Dundee district, in which 94 per cent. of the workpeople reported on were employed, the works continued busy and overtime was worked on Government contracts. At Forfar and Arbroath employment continued good; at Kirkcaldy it was fair.

The imports of jute during October, 1916, amounted to 14,448 tons, compared with 4,854 tons a month ago, and with 22,864 tons a war ago.

and with 23,864 tons a year ago.

The quantity of jute yarn exported during October was 2,951,000 lb., a decrease of 1,330,000 lb. on a month ago, but an increase of 190,000 lb. on a year ago. The exports of jute piece goods amounted to 11,304,000 yards, an increase of 1,023,000 yards on a month ago, and of 3,684,000 yards on a year ago.

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was good in the plain net section, fair in the curtain section, and slack in the levers branch. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in numbers in all branches except the levers section, in which an increase was shown, but there was a general rise in average earnings. A shortage of labour was reported.

Returns from firms employing 7,577 workpeople in the week ended 25th October showed a decrease of 1·1 per cent. in the number employed and of 0·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4·9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 7·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
1.2.1	Week ended 28th		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
BRANCHES. Levers Curtain Plain Net Others	1,795 1,769 3,127 886	Per cent, + 0·2 - 1·9 - 1·4 - 0·8	Per cent. + 5.9 -16.5 - 2.9 - 5.3	£ 2,287 2,236 3,432 850	Per cent. + 1.0 2.6 - 1.0	Per cent. + 16.6 - 8.2 + 13.8 + 5.3
TOTAL	7,577	- 1.1	- 4.9	8,805	- 0.9	+ 7:1
DISTRICTS. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying Districts Other English Districts Scotland	2,346 968 2,896 1,367	- 0.2 - 0.9 - 1.4 - 1.9	- 4.8 + 4.2 - 0.7 -17.7	2,511 1,365 3,248 1,681	+ 1·0 - 0·1 - 3·1 + 0·2	+ 6·0 + 14·3 + 15·1 - 8·3
TOTAL	7,577	- 1:1	- 4.9	8,805	- 0.9	+ 7.1

At Nottingham there was little change compared with a month ago, and employment continued good in the plain net section, fair in the curtain branch, and bad in the levers section. Several firms in the plain net section are now employing women and girls on the machines as an experiment.

At Long Eaton employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was above the level of a year ago. At Newmilns employment was good; in Scotland generally there was a marked decline in numbers employed, largely owing to enlistments, but an increase in average earnings.

SILK TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fairly good, and there was a general increase in average earnings as compared with a year ago.

In all the principal districts there was a shortage of labour, especially of men, but women and girls were also wanted by a number of firms.

Returns from firms employing 10,116 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 6.5 per cent. in wages.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
	Week ended 28th	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
BRANCHES. Throwing	1,254 2,560 3,526 1,733 1,043	Per cent 0.6 - 0.3 - 0.6 - 1.8 - 0.9	Per cent. + 3.6 - 3.9 - 5.4 + 3.4 - 3.1	£ 688 2,613 2,981 1,617 1,098	Per cent. + 2·1 + 2·7 + 1·8 - 1·0 + 0·3	Per cent. + 8.7 + 8.3 + 1.5 + 8.5 + 12.3		
TOTAL	10,116	- 0.8	- 2:3	8,997	+ 1.4	+ 6.5		
DISTRICTS, Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	2,727 2,432 2,999 1,958	 - 2·4 - 0·6	- 5.4 - 4.1 + 0.7 - 0.1	2,921 2,102 2,541 1,433	+ 3.7 - 0.8 + 1.0° + 0.7	+ 9.4 - 2.5 + 10.0 + 9.1		
TOTAL	10,116	- 0.8	- 2:3	8,997	+ 1.4	+ 6.5		

At Macclesfield employment was good with throwsters, spinners and power-loom weavers, fair with "outside" hand-loom weavers, and bad with factory hand-loom weavers. At Leek and Congleton employment continued good, except with pickers at Leek, with whom employment was slack.

In the Eastern Counties employment was fair at Halstead, Braintree and Sudbury, and good at Norwich and Yarmouth. In the West Riding employment was fair and slightly better than a month ago. At Coventry artificial silk workers reported employment as fairly good, while with ribbon weavers it was fair.

HOSIERY TRADE.

This trade continued busy during October, and average earnings were higher than a year ago. The supply of labour was unequal to the demand.

Returns from firms employing 22,283 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with both a month ago and a year ago; for earnings the corresponding figures were increases of 1.0 per cent. and 5.1 per cent. respectively. About 6 per cent. of the workers were on overtime during the month.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
District.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week				
	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	12,244 1,805 4,775 2,857 602	Per cent 1·1 + 2·7 - 0·3 + 0·3 - 1·6	Per cent 1.7 - 1.0 + 1.1 + 1.9 + 1.5	£ 13,244 1,756 4,431 2,769 485	Per cent. + 1.2 - 1.3 + 0.8 + 2.0 - 1.8	Per cent. + 4.9 + 1.6 + 2.6 + 12.9 + 8.3		
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	22,283	- 0.5	- 0.5	22,685	+ 1.0	+ 5.1		

At Leicester employment continued good in most departments; a shortage of workers of both sexes was still reported. At Hinckley operatives engaged on shirts, pants and seamless hose were fairly busy, while at Loughborough nearly all departments were well employed.

Employment continued good with power frame workers in Nottingham, and was about the same as a year ago; about 20 per cent. of the operatives were on overtime to the extent of eight to ten hours per week. In the surrounding districts employment was fairly good in the power-frame and good in the hand-

frame section; in the latter section it was considerably better than in October, 1915. In Scotland workpeople continued well employed.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good; it was somewhat better than a month ago, and better than a year ago for those remaining in the trade. The supply of labour was insufficient.

Returns from firms employing 5,742 workpeople and paying £6,082 in wages in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 12.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Kidderminster employment was fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the West Riding employment showed little change compared with a month ago, a number of the operatives being engaged in making blankets and heavy class goods.

In Scotland employment for those still in the trade was good, but the returns showed a decline of 18 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with a year ago; there was an increase of nearly 2s. per head in average earnings.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment on the whole continued good, and was above the level of a year ago. The supply of labour, especially of men and boys, was unequal to the demand.

Returns from firms employing 24,888 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase 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 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 15.4 per cent. in the wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	
	Week ended 28th		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Bleaching	2,666 676 12,511 7,154 1,881	Per cent 2.0 - 3.7 - 0.1 - 0.3 + 0.8	Per cent 5:3 + 9:2 - 1:1 + 4:0 + 5:5	£ 3,599 1,211 24,500 10,365 2,928	Per cent. + 0.1 - 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.8 + 0.7	Per cent. + 6.7 + 31.8 + 15.7 + 17.5 + 11.3
TOTAL	24,888	- 0.6	+ 0.6	42,603	+ 0.4	+ 15.4
Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	12,513 7,886 1,720 677 2,092	- 0.5 + 0.1 - 5.2 + 0.7 + 0.1	- 1.4 + 6.0 - 8.3 - 3.3 + 2.9	24,418 12,021 2,247 618 3,299	+ 0·2 + 0·1 	+ 11.7 + 20.8 + 8.1 + 10.2 + 8.5
TOTAL	24,888	- 0.6	+ 0.6	42,603	+ 0.4	+ 15.4

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued fair. At Basford employment was reported as very good, with overtime; there was a difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour to cope with the expansion of the trade. At Dundee employment with bleachfield workers was fair.

Printing.—Machine calico printers in England reported employment as fairly good. In Scotland it was good with machine printers and engravers, and better than a year ago.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire continued good, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked, largely due to the labour shortage. With cotton dyers in Yorkshire and Lancashire and with silk dyers in the Macclesfield district

^{*} During October, 1916, a large number of the workpeople received an advance in wages, and this affects the comparison with both a month ago and a year ago.

^{*} During October, 1916, a large number of the workpeople received an advance in wages, and this affects the comparison with both a month ago and a year ago.

^{*} Comparison with a year ago is affected by war bonuses.

employment was also good. Overtime was worked by lace and hosiery dyers at Nottingham and Basford.

Trimming, Finishing, &c .- At Leicester and Hinckley employment with hosiery dyers, trimmers, &c., continued good, and overtime was worked at Leicester by male workers employed on Government work. At Loughborough it continued fairly good. At Basford employment with hosiery trimmers was good; some overtime was reported, but also some short time in consequence of the lack of labour on the preparatory stages. At Dundee calender workers were busy.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued very brisk, and on the whole was above the level of a year ago.

In all the principal districts all the available operatives were fully employed. The issue during the month of fresh boot contracts for the British Army made several districts, including Northampton, Kettering, Bristol and Kingswood, exceptionally busy, and labour was in much demand. Firms engaged mainly in the civilian trade were also well employed.

Returns from firms employing 61,552 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2:1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages

	Workpeople.				Earnings		
	Week ended 28th		+) or -) on s	Week ended 28th		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1916,	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES, London Leicester Leicester Country District	2,466 11,656 2,387	Per cent 0.2 - 0.3 - 0.3	Per cent 3:3 - 4:1 - 2:0	£ 3,645 17,356 3,189	Per cent. + 1.4 - 0.8 - 1.5	Per cent. + 4.9 + 2.0 + 2.3	
Northampton Country	9,637 8,696	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	14,683 11,945	+ 4.3	+ 18·9 + 7·3	
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol and District Kingswood Leeds and District Lancas hire (mainly	3,395 2,582 3,705 1,611 2,069 2,284 3,752	- 0.6 - 0.4 - 1.6 - 0.3 - 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.4	- 5.9 - 1.2 - 0.0 + 3.9 - 7.4 - 4.5 + 6.8	5,042 3,257 4,398 1,924 2,666 3,028 4,463	+ 5.7 + 1.4 + 7.2 - 2.0 + 1.9 + 0.0 + 0.1	+ 7.4 + 4.6 + 8.6 + 8.5 + 6.0 + 6.7 + 9.0	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	908 2,797	+ 0.4 + 0.8	- 2·5 + 0·6	1,147 3,285	+ 1.1	+ 22.2 + 4.7	
ENGLAND AND WALES	57,945	- 0.2	- 1.9	80,028	+ 2.0	+ 7.8	
SCÔTLAND IRELAND	3,036 571	+ 0.5	+ 0.7 + 7.3	4,052 539	+ 4.0 + 1.9	+ 2.4 + 15.4	
UNITED KINGDOM ,.	61,552	- 0.2	- 1.7	84,619	+ 2.1	+ 7.6	

The exports (British and Irish) of boots and shoes of leather during October, 1916, totalled 120,400 dozen pairs, compared with 94,200 dozen pairs a month ago, and 86,900 dozen pairs a year ago.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, with overtime in certain districts. It remained quiet, however, with short time in some branches of the saddle and harness trades at Walsall; some short time was also worked in this trade at Birmingham, while in London employment was not so good as a month ago.

Trade Unions with 3,807 members reported 1.9 per cent. as unemployed at the end of October compared with 1.7 per cent. a month ago and 1.4 per cent. a year

The imports of hides (wet and dry) during October, 1916, amounted to 164,000 cwts., compared with 126,000 cwts. a month ago, and with 111,000 cwts. a year ago.

The exports (British and Irish) of leather during October, 1916, amounted to 16,900 cwts., a decrease of 1,000 cwts. on a month ago, but an increase of 4,400 cwts. on a year ago. The value of exports of leather manufactures (excluding boots and shoes) was £154,000 in October, 1916, compared with £164,400 a month ago, and with £115,600 a year ago.

TAILORING TRADE. BESPOKE.

London.-During October employment showed a further seasonal improvement, and was about the same as a year ago; a few military tailors were well employed, but otherwise employment was slack. Returns from firms paying £9,946 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 28th October showed an increase of 19.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.-At Liverpool and Sheffield employment was good and better than a year ago. At Edinburgh employment was quiet; at Belfast it was reported as good; at Cork it was bad.

Employment in this branch was fair and slightly better than a month ago, but not so brisk as a year ago. A number of firms reported a shortage of cutters and machinists.

Returns from firms employing 27,853 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 28th October showed an increase of 1.7 per cent in the number employed and of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 15.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 13 per cent. of the operatives were on short time during the month, and about 9 per cent. worked overtime.

		I	ndoor Wo	orkpeople				
	Numi	ber Empl	oyed.		Earnings.			
District.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a		
	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leeds	7,811 3.014 4,343	Per cent. + 1.0 - 0.8 + 1.1	Per cent 18*7 - 19*0 - 16*7	£ 7,760 3,183 3,874	Per cent. + 1.7 + 2.5 + 1.2	Per cent 11.9 - 17.8 - 10.0		
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,510 3,103	- 0.4 + 0.4	- 22·1 - 15·4	1,196 2,859	+ 0·3 + 7·8	- 20·4 - 1·1		
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,729	+ 0.7	- 5.6	2,364	+ 8.7	- 2.7		
Lounties London	1,710 1,677 1,956	+ 19°3 + 0°1 + 3°4	- 0.7 - 23.0 - 6.6	1,839 1,758 1,663	+ 21.2 + 4.6 + 11.5	+ 6.7 - 13.5 + 11.2		
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	27,853	+ 1.7	- 15.7	26,496	+ 4.9	- 87		

The total amount of wages paid to outworkers by the above firms showed an increase of 16 per cent. compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 37 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Leeds employment showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago; the Jewish operatives have been rather better employed, but a large proportion were on short time.

At Manchester employment was fair and slightly better than a month ago; compared with a year ago there was a decline of 19 per cent. in numbers employed and of 18 per cent. in total earnings.

At Hebden Bridge and Huddersfield employment was good, partly due to Government work; at Liverpool it continued moderate. At Bristol employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was below the level of a year ago; at Stroud it was reported as good.

At Walsall and Tamworth employment continued fairly good; at Norwich it was reported as fair; at Colchester and Plymouth as moderate.

In London employment was fairly good and decidedly

better than a month ago. At Glasgow employment was fair and slightly better than a month ago; compared with a year ago there was a decline of 23 per cent. in the numbers employed and of 14 per cent. in total

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair. Compared with a year ago there was a general decline in numhers employed, ranging from 1 per cent. in London to 13 per cent. in Glasgow, but a general increase in average earnings.

The supply of men cutters and women machinists was unequal to the demand.

Returns from firms employing 15,667 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 7.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 14 per cent. of the workers were on short time during the month and about 8 per cent, worked overtime.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
District.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or . -) on a
	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Manchester Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire S. W. Counties Rest of England and Wales Glasgow Londonderry Belfast Rest of Ireland	3,627 3,000 1,640 2,026 1,009 1,544 1,524 736 561	Per cent, + 0.6 - 1.3 - 2.3 - 1.5 - 1.9 - 2.3 + 1.0 - 1.1 + 3.3	Per cent 1.0 - 12.3 - 4.8 - 7.2 - 10.8 - 13.1 - 4.5 - 6.4 - 2.4	£ 3,431 2,710 1,154 1,418 783 1,413 1,034 588 292	Per cent 1.5 - 1.1 - 1.9 + 6.8 - 0.6 + 7.7 + 5.0 + 3.7 - 2.3	Per cent. + 5.8 - 7.6 - 0.8 - 7.6 + 8.1 + 2.8 + 1.7 + 11.0
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	15,667	- 0.8	- 7:1	12,823	+ 1.2	+ 0.2

In London employment continued fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. In Manchester there was a decline of 12 per cent. in numbers employed and of 8 per cent. in earnings compared with a year ago, and employment on the whole was fair.

In the South-Western Counties there was an improvement compared with a month ago; at Bideford employment was reported as fairly good at the collar and cuff factories; at Barnstaple it was on the whole moderate; at Exeter it was good. At Glasgow employment was reported as fair, and the average earnings were above the level of a year ago.

In Ireland generally employment continued fair, and showed a slight improvement compared with last month.

HAT TRADE.

Silk .- Employment in this branch continued quiet in London and the provinces; largely owing to enlistments there were practically no unemployed.

Felt.-In this branch employment was good at all the principal centres, and on the whole was slightly better than a year ago. At Denton 20 per cent. of the workers were on short time and 5 per cent. worked overtime; the short time, which was chiefly worked by women in the trimming departments, was due to shortage of men in the preparatory branches. In Warwickshire and Stockport employment was good; some overtime was reported and also a little short time in the latter place.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers in London in retail firms was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End,

employing 2,378 dressmakers in the week ended 28th October showed an increase of 5.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With court and private dressmakers there was a seasonal improvement. Firms employing 763 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed an increase of 10.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 14.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With milliners in the West End employment was fair, but not so good as a year ago. Firms employing 656 milliners in the week ended 28th October showed an increase of 4.6 per cent, in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 10.9 per cent. com-

The supply of labour in both dressmaking and mil-

pared with a year ago.

linery was not equal to the demand.

MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 4,391 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 14.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

At Manchester, returns from firms employing 4,633 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

At Glasgow employment in the mantle, underclothing, etc., trades was fair. Returns from firms employing 1,989 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 11.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In the trades covered by this section, women and girls, especially machinists, were in demand at all three

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 6,419 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

PRIVATE building work remained quiet, and outdoor work was much interfered with by bad weather. Many men were still working in non-building occupations, but those remaining in the building trades were still well employed, partly owing to Government requirements. In some cases it was difficult to obtain men for private work. The general percentage of State insured workpeople unemployed in all building occupations was 0.71, compared with 0.71 in September and 1.47 a year ago.

Occupations.	Number Insured at end of	Percentage Unem- ployed	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- on a		
	October, 1916.	at end of October.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Carpenters	105,655	0.64	- 0.17	- 0.68	
Bricklayers	46,996	1.08	+ 0.04	-1.05	
Masons	26,990	1.22	- 0.12	- 0.88	
Plasterers	13,440	2.10	- 0.45	-1.42	
Painters	84.366	1.50	+ 0.46	-1.63	
Plumbers	28,373	0.36	+ 0.07	- 0.55	
Other skilled occupations	32,175	0.46	- 0.09	- 0.64	
Navvies	104,248	0.33	- 0.06	- 0.16	
Labourers	207,974	0.60	- 0.01	- 0:35	
ALL OCCUPATIONS	650,217	0.71	-	- 0.76	

The next Table shows in detail the percentage unemployed in the above occupations in each geographical division. Except in London (where the percentage for all occupations taken together was 1.6) and in Ireland

(where it was 3.2) the percentage unemployed never exceeded 0.7 in any district as regards all occupations except plasterers, masons, and (in one district)

418

Compared with a month ago the percentage unemployed showed a seasonal increase with painters in most districts (especially in London and Ireland), and a slight decrease with carpenters, masons and plasterers, other occupations showing little general change. In six districts the general percentage unemployed remained stationary, the greatest change (+ 0.2 per cent.) being in London. Compared with a year ago the percentage unemployed showed, with few exceptions, a decrease in every occupation in every district.

Districts.	Number Insured.	Per- cent- age Un- em- pl'y'd.	Inc. (Dec. (-M'nth ago.	+) or -) on a Year ago.	Number Insured.	Per- cent- age Un- em- pl'y'd,	Inc. (Dec. (-M'nth ago.	+) or -) on a Year ago.
		Carper	iters.			Brickle	ayers.	
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	19,272 5,055 11,986 8,089 5,008 7,314 14,538 13,734 5,036 9,852 5,771	0·9 0·1 0·3 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·6 0·2 4·8	- 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	-1.7 -0.1 -0.8 -0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.4 -0.9 -0.9	8,342 2,363 5,614 4,025 3,391 5,585 9,077 4,064 1,435 1,653 1,447	3·4 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·2 0·7 0·7 0·1 5·0	+ 0.9 - 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.5 + 0.4	- 3·2 - 0·3 - 0·4 - 0·5 - 0·3 - 0·1 - 1·0 - 0·9 - 1·7 - 0·5 - 2·1
sau pairtes and	7.119	Maso	ons.			Plaste	erers.	
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	1,768 1,899 2,533 3,221 658 550 736 4,843 3,891 4,994 1,897	3·9 0·1 0·8 0·4 0·9 0·7 1·6 0·9 0·3 0·5 6·4	+ 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.8 - 0.1 - 1.2 - 0.5 - 0.8 - 0.2 - 0.8 - 1.4 - 1.0 - 0.9 - 0.5	2,733 576 1,457 1,393 326 638 1,058 1,533 1,108 1,424 1,194	4.6 0.9 1.7 0.4 3.1 0.5 2.1 1.5 0.9 0.3 4.0	- 1.4 + 0.7 - 0.3 + 0.2 + 3.1 - 0.8 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 1.6	- 3·1 + 0·4 - 1·1 - 0·6 + 1·4 - 1·8 - 1·2 - 1·9 - 0·8 - 0·7 - 0·3
		Painters.				Plum	bers.	
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands, West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	23.778 2.875 10,293 5,501 3,287 5,604 12,212 8,389 2,553 6,454 3,420	2·4 0·0 0·4 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·7 0·9 0·6 0·2 5·0	+ 1·0 - 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·2 + 0·1 + 2·5	- 3.6 - 0.3 - 1.0 - 0.6 - 0.3 - 0.4 - 1.2 - 1.0 - 0.5 - 1.3 - 0.7	6,013 1,484 4,049 2,518 1,120 1,732 2,835 2,327 832 4,277 1,186	0.8 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.0 2.3	+ 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.4	- 1.5 - 0.1 - 0.9 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 1.6
	Other	Skille	d Work	ters.		Navv	ries.	
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S.E. Counties South-Western Wales Sootland Ireland	7,133 2,106 4,289 2,419 1,256 2,407 2,388 2,085 1,195 5,390 1,507	0.9 0.1 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.5 0.1 0.1 2.1	-0.2 +0.1 -0.2 -0.3 -0.7	-1.7 -0.2 -0.7 -0.2 -0.1 -0.4 -0.5 -0.5 -0.2 -1.8	9,846 5,975 12,992 12,099 5,235 7,614 9,396 7,381 11,150 16,609 5,951	0.7 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.7 0.1 0.0 1.5	- 0°1 - 0°2 + 0°1 - 0°2 - 0°1 - 0°1 + 0°2 - 0°2 + 0°1	- 0.8 - 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.2
		Labou	rers.		All	Occu	pations.	
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	41,750 9,153 24,762 17,017 9,687 14,756 26,520 24,307 12,365 16,695 10,962	1·3 0·1 0·3 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·3 0·1 2·3	+ 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·2	- 0.8 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.8 - 0.2 - 0.3 - 0.4	120,635 31,486 77,975 56,282 29,968 46,200 78,760 68,663 39,565 67,348 33,335	1.6 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.5 0.6 0.3 0.1 3.2	- 0.1	- 2.0 - 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.6 - 0.8 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.5

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES. MILL SAWING AND MACHINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and showed little change on a month ago. Overtime was reported on the Tyne and at Plymouth and Dundee, but some short time occurred at Oldham. There was an improvement at Hull, where employment was now good, and at of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Edinburgh, where it was fair. Employment declined slightly at Gloucester and Govan, and continued dull at Belfast

The percentage unemployed at the end of October among workpeople engaged in sawmilling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.6, compared with 0.4 a month ago and 0.7 a year ago.

FURNISHING.

Employment was on the whole not quite so good as a month ago, but was better than a year ago

Cabinet makers were fairly well employed generally. Employment was especially good in London, and at Leeds, where overtime was worked. It was good at Manchester, Liverpool and on the Tyne; fair at Birmingham, Norwich and Leicester, and on the Wear; moderate in the Tees and Hartlepools district; and bad, and worse than a month ago, at Belfast. Upholsterers were well employed at Birmingham, Aberdeen and Belfast. Employment was good on the Tyne, and fair in the West End of London. With french polishers employment was good in London and at Nottingham and Edinburgh, fairly good at Plymouth, and fair at Glasgow.

COACH BUILDING.

Employment continued good on the whole, and was rather better than a year ago. There was an improvement on the previous month at Salford, Gloucester and Cork, and a slight decline at Wolverhampton, Aberdeen, Belfast and Dublin. Overtime, partly on Government work, was reported in London and at Saltley and other centres of less importance.

Employment was very quiet at Aberdeen and Belfast, and bad at Sheffield.

COOPERS.

Employment continued very good, and was better than both a month ago and a year ago. There was again a shortage of labour. Employment was fairly good at Birmingham, and fair at Cork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brushmaking.—Employment continued good generally, especially with ivory and bone brush makers in London, and much overtime was reported. With painting brush makers employment was better than a

Other Trades.-Wheelwrights and smiths continued well employed. Packing case makers were well employed generally, and overtime was reported in London and at Liverpool, Nottingham and Glasgow. There was an improvement at Bristol. Skip and basket makers were again very busy at Oldham, and employment continued good in London and at Manchester.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good during October for those remaining in the industry; there was a further decline in the Southern and South Western Counties, but on the whole employment showed little change on the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a marked improvement in the Northern Counties and in Yorkshire. A great scarcity of all kinds of male labour, but especially of clay getters and general labourers, was again reported, and in some cases there was also a difficulty in obtaining female labour. Very little short time was worked.

Employment continued moderate in the Tees and Hartlepool district. It was very good at Stourbridge and continued good with makers of caustic tiles at Tamworth.

Returns from firms employing 5,522 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 11.1 per cent. in the number employed and

	W	7orkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
Districts.	Week ended 28th		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a		
	Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire, and Cheshire	2,536	Per cent.	Per cent. + 3°2	£ 4,332	Per cent. + 2°2	Per cent. + 14.4		
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,425	- 1.4	- 17.8	1,988	+ 2.1	- 8.9		
Wales and S.W. Counties and	868	- 4.5	- 22.4	1,309	- 8.0	- 15.3		
Scotland Other Districts	478 215	- 3.6 - 3.6	- 10·7 - 41·3	808 306	+ 4.4	+ 7.3		
TOTAL	5,522	- 1.4	- 11.1	8,743	+ 0.7	- 0.3		

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment showed on the whole little change on the previous month, and overtime was again generally worked. There was a continued shortage of all kinds of male labour, especially of quarrymen and general labourers. Women were largely employed.

Returns from firms employing 3,382 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 12.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 6.4 per cent. in wages paid.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

PAPER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole. Short time was still reported, however, in a number of cases, due sometimes to lack of orders and sometimes to the scarcity of certain classes of men. Compared with a year ago employment showed a decline.

Returns from firms employing 14,143 workpeople in the last week of October showed a decrease in the number employed of 0.4 per cent. compared with a month ago and 5.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	of Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
MACHINE-MADE PAPER AND MILLED BOARDS: Northern Counties	3,984 1,328 4,726 3,430	Per cent. - 1.7 + 2.1 + 1.4 - 2.2	Per cent, - 5.6 - 2.3 - 3.0 - 10.0	
TOTAL MACHINE-MADE PAPER, &c. Hand-made Paper	13,468 675	- 0.4 - 0.3	- 5.5 + 2.7	
TOTAL	14,143	- 0.4	- 5.2	

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,012 members had 0.8 per cent. unemployed, compared with 1.1 per cent. a month ago and 0.2 per cent. a year ago.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment continued fairly good on the whole, the supply of labour (especially of machine minders) remaining inadequate in many cases owing to enlistments, &c., notwithstanding the contraction of business. Compared with a month ago an improvement was shown, partly owing to seasonal causes and partly to the calling up of more men for the Forces. In London a considerable amount of overtime was again worked; the percentage unemployed was reduced to 0.1, and it is stated that some of the men who had left the trade during the war for other occupations are now re-

Returns from Trade Unions with a membership of 42,386 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of October was 0.8, compared with 1.4 a month ago and 2.4 a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Percent	age Uner	nployed	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at end of October, 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Sept., 1916.	Oct. 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
Northern Counties and	19,250 4,238	0.1	0.8 0.2	1.6 1.8	- 0·7 - 0·1	- 1.6 - 1.4	
Lancashire and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	5,661 1,938	0·8 0·5	1.5 0.6	3·0 1·8	- 0.4 - 0.1	- 2·2 - 1·3	
Vest Midlands and SW. Counties and Wales	2,282 3,069	0·4 0·7	0.9	2:1 2:2	- 0.5 - 0.5	- 1·7 - 1·5	
cotland	3,823 2,125	0.9 7.6	1.4 10.3	2·2 10·9	- 0.5 - 2.7	- 1.3 - 3.3	
UNITED KINGDOM	42,386	0.8	1.4	2.4	- 0.6	- 1.6	

According to returns received from firms employing 11,123 workpeople in the week ended 28th October, the number of persons employed showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with a month ago and 10.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of 5.3 per cent. on a month ago and a decrease of 2.0 per cent. on a year ago.

	V	orkpeop	le.		Wages.			
Districts,	Week ended 28th	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week				
	Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	3,282 993	Per cent. + 0.5 + 0.2	Per cent 7.4 - 16.9	£ 6,993 1,382	Per cent. + 8.7 + 4.1	Per cent. + 3.8 - 9.6		
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,814 1,804	+ 0.9	- 9·7 - 8·7	2,781 2,546	+ 2.0	- 2:3 - 4:5		
Scotland Other Districts	1,427 1,773	+ 0.9 - 3.1	- 16·3 - 11·7	2,030 2,302	+ 4.6 + 5.7	- 4.9 - 7.8		
UNITED KINGDOM	11,123	- 0.1	- 10.8	18,034	+ 5.3	- 2.0		

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued good, with a shortage of labour, and in London a considerable amount of overtime was worked. Compared with a year ago an improvement was reported.

Returns from firms employing 7,346 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease in the number of persons employed of 0.6 per cent. compared with a month ago and 9.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed. however, an increase of 4.8 per cent. on a month ago and 1.5 per cent. on a year ago.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Wages.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week		+) or -) on a		
	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	1,999 565	Per cent. + 0.8 - 2.4	Per cent 5.0 - 14.7	£ 2,816 536	Per cent. + 8.4 - 1.1	Per cent. + 8.3 - 2.5		
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,552 908	+ 1.6 + 0.6	- 8·0 - 6·5	1,368 822	+ 5.7 + 4.6	- 5.5 + 1.6		
Scotland Other Districts	1,665 657	- 3·1 - 3·4	- 15.5 - 11.0	1.642 539	+ 3.5	+ 2.1		
UNITED KINGDOM	7,346	- 0.6	- 9.7	7,723	+ 4.8	+ 1.5		

Trade Unions with a membership of 4,790 had 0.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, compared with 0.4 per cent. in September and 0.8 per cent. in October, 1915.

	of Unions at end of Oct., 1916.	Percen	tage Uner	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	Oct.,	Oct., 1916.	Sept., 1916.	Oct., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	2,630 2,160	0·2 0·6	0·1 0·7	0·3 1·2	+ 0.1	- 0·1 - 0·6
UNITED KINGDOM	4,790	0.3	0.4	0.8	- 0.1	- 0.5

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued good generally during October; in the china section there was an improvement on a month ago and a marked improvement on a year ago; in the earthenware section there was little change on a month ago. Little short time was reported, except with makers of tiles and sanitary wares. There was a continued scarcity of all kinds of male labour.

Returns from firms employing 16,540 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1:5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 7.3 per cent. in the amount of wages

	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
	Week			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,076 10,793 2,671	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.1 - 1.4	Per cent. + 13.4 - 4.6 - 15.5	£ 4,946 11,906 2,651	Per cent. + 6·3 + 0·7 - 3·5	Per cent. + 34.0 + 2.3 - 7.0	
TOTAL	16,540	- 0.2	- 38	19,503	+ 1.5	+ 7.3	
Potteries Other Districts	12,536 4,004	- 0·1 - 0·4	- 5·2 + 1·2	13,387 6,116	- 0.4 + 5.8	+ 2·2 + 20·3	
TOTAL	16,540	- 0.2	- 3.8	19,503	+ 1.5	+ 7.3	

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, with a scarcity of labour.

Returns from firms employing 10,000 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed an increase in the number of workpeople employed of 1.1 per cent. compared with a month ago, while the amount of wages paid showed an increase of 5.7 per cent. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 13.1 per cent.

	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings,			
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	7,603 1,777 620	Per cent. + 1.5 + 0.2 - 1.9	Per cent 0.5 + 6.0 - 11.2	£ 14,086 2,761 892	Per cent. + 5.7 + 5.5 + 7.5	Per cent. + 13:0 + 18:5 + 0:2	
TOTAL	10,000	+ 1.1	- 0.5	17,739	+ 5.7	+ 13.1	
North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Cotland Other parts of the United Kingdom	987 4,967 1,265 768 745 1,268	Per cent 2.8 + 1.5 + 2.9 - 0.3 - 0.4 + 2.6	Per cent 12·1 - 1·9 + 14·3 - 0·8 - 7·9 + 11·1	£ 1.873 8,855 1,964 1,193 1,381 2,473	Per cent. + 2·6 + 6·4 + 7·0 + 5·7 + 3·5 + 6·4	Per cent. + 9.5 + 9.6 + 27.1 + 9.6 + 27.2	

The glass bottle trade remained very active. Some time was lost, however, owing to the shortage of certain classes of labour. With flint glass makers and cutters in the Midlands employment continued good, overtime being reported by flint glass cutters at Birmingham. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was good and better than a month ago. At St. Helens it continued good with sheet and plate glass workers and with sheet glass flatteners.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was very good, with a further increase in the number of workpeople employed. The demand for labour was, however, still in excess of the supply, and a considerable amount of overtime was

Returns from firms employing 55,305 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 8.2 per cent. in the wages paid.

	W	orkpeopl	le.	Earnings.		
Trade.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Oct., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Sugar Refining, &c Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar	5,782 23,450	Per cent. + 2.8 + 3.3	Per cent. + 7.5 - 14.2	£ 9,891 27,100	Per cent. + 2.6 + 6.5	Per cent. + 13.1 - 1.9
Confectionery Biscuits and Cakes, &c Jams, Marmalade, &c Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles, Sauces, &c	10,040 8,377 6,715 941	+ 3.4 + 5.3 + 3.6 - 2.1	+ 4·0 + 6·3 - 3·1 + 12·8	10,317 9,150 7,780 866	+ 5.8 + 7.2 + 6.8 - 1.5	+ 14·2 + 29·8 + 10·6 + 22·1
TOTAL	55,305	+ 3.2	- 4.6	65,104	+ 5.8	+ 8-2

The decrease in the number of persons employed compared with a year ago affected chiefly the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades, which were still influenced by the shortage and high prices of materials, though showing an improvement compared with a month ago. In the other trades (except preserved meats) more persons were employed in October, 1916, than in October,

AGRICULTURE.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE lateness of the harvest, and wet weather towards the end of the month, made autumn cultivation and wheat sowing very backward generally during October. In addition, less threshing than usual has taken place, partly owing to shortage of labour for manning the threshing machines. Women have been largely employed in certain districts for potato-lifting. In the northern counties casual labour for potato and rootlifting has been scarce, and in Lancashire a good deal remains to be done. In Yorkshire much less corn than usual had been threshed by the end of the month; it is stated that in several cases machines were standing idle for want of labour. Horsemen were reported to be particularly scarce. Labour was very short in the Midland counties, the supply in most districts being barely sufficient for necessary work. A deficiency of cattlemen was reported from south-east Oxfordshire, and of milkers from north Buckinghamshire. Temporary labour was said to be difficult to obtain in the southern counties. Wet and stormy weather in Wales made outdoor work difficult, especially in the central districts. Labour generally was scarce, and often of

SCOTLAND.

The weather in Scotland was fairly seasonable in the early part of the month, and comparatively good progress was made then with the grain harvest. But after this the conditions were very unfavourable, and harvest work and potato-lifting were much delayed. The general scarcity of labour was acutely felt in practically all parts of Scotland. In Bute and Kintyre, however, it is stated that the work was being got through fairly well, the supply of labour being about equal to the demand; in north Ayr women workers were available in satisfactory numbers, while in north and east Perth and Dumfries school children have been of great service in helping with the potato harvest.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EXCEPT at certain ports on the East Coast and at Liverpool employment continued fair on the whole, but was not so good as a year ago.

LONDON AND TILBURY.

London.-Employment was fair, showing an improvement on the previous month, but was not so good as a

The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended 28th October was 16,895, an increase of 3:0 per cent. on a month ago, but a decrease of 10.8 per cent. on a vear ago.

		aily Number and at Princi			
		In Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended Oct. 7th ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	6,677 6,915 6,766 6,729	2,677 3,273 2,872 3,096	9,354 10,218 9,638 9,825	7,036 7,143 6,992 7,375	16,390 17,361 16,630 17,210
Average for 4 weeks nded 28th Oct., 1916	} 6,779	2,980	9,759	7,136	16,895
verage for Sept., 1916	6,672	2,979	9,651	6,746	16,397
,, Oct., 1915	7,631	3,357	10,988	7,961	18,949

The numbers employed at the docks and principal wharves on each day* in October, 1916, were as

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
2	15,357	12	18.011	23	17,315
3	16,761	13	17,374	24	17,633
4	15,834	14	16,627	25	16,995
4 5 6 7	17,072	16	16,802	26	17,497
6	17,173	17	16.335	27	16,870
7	16,141	18	16,416	28	16,894
9 10	16,614	19	16,783	30	16.228
	17,508	20	17,171	31	17,691
11	18,030	21	16,271		

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during October was 2,216, compared with 2,391 a month ago, and 2,423 during October, 1915.

OTHER ENGLISH AND WELSH PORTS.

East Coast .- On the Tyne employment was fair generally. There was a further decline at Blyth. Employment was moderate at Hartlepool and fair at Middlesbrough, but was not so good as a month ago or a year ago. At Hull, Grimsby and Goole employment generally was moderate and worse than a year ago. It continued slack at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn and fair at Ipswich.

Southern and Western Ports.-Employment was good on the whole at Plymouth, very good at Dartmouth and Hayle, and moderate at Falmouth. It was good at Bristol. At Cardiff, Newport and Barry dock labourers were well employed generally, and coal trimmers continued exceptionally busy; at Swansea there was a decline with coal trimmers. At Liverpool employment was moderate on the whole and worse than a

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PORTS.

Employment continued good at Leith and fair at Dundee, where, however, there was a decline towards the end of the month. It was fair and better than a month ago at Glasgow, and continued good at Ayr and Troon. Employment was fair at Belfast, Cork and Limerick and bad at Londonderry and Waterford; there was an improvement at Belfast and Cork and a decline at Londonderry.

* Sundays are omitted.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EXCEPT at certain ports on the East Coast employment showed little change on the whole from the previous month.

East Coast .- In the Tees and Hartlepool district and at Yarmouth, Southwold and Harwich the fishing industry was practically suspended. At Hull employment was good. At Grimsby it was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers. At Lowestoft employment was moderate, but better than a month ago, and at Brightlingsea it was

South Coast.—Employment was good off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, but was interrupted by inclement weather.

Scotland.—At Dundee and Arbroath employment was fair, and at the former place showed a slight improvement on a month ago. At Montrose it was interrupted by stormy weather. At Aberdeen it was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, but only fair with fish curers. At Peterhead employment was suspended for the season. At Fraserburgh it was fair with fishermen, but bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Macduff it was good with fishermen and fish curers it was fair with fish dock labourers

	Quar	ntity.	Value.		
-	Oct., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Oct., 1915.	Oct., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Oct., 1915.	
Fish (other than shell): England and Wales Scotland	Cwts. 312,427 109,705 38,447 460,579	Cwts. - 461,044 - 25,794 - 13,867 - 500,705	£ 693,731 188,766 35.322 922,819 37,702	£ - 152,211 + 38.053 + 6.834 - 107.324 + 2,286	
TOTAL VALUE	-		960,521	- 105,038	

SEAMEN.

THE supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships during October was not on the whole equal to the demand. From South Shields, Middlesbrough, Hull, Grimsby, Cardiff, Swansea, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and (with firemen) at Liverpool and Southampton it was reported that the supply was equal to or slightly in excess of the demand; but at most of the other ports a shortage of seamen and firemen was reported, especially at North Shields.

		. N	umb	er o	f Sear	nen* ship	pped in	
Principal Ports.		I De	nc. (+)	or on a	Ten months ended		
**************************************	Oct., 1916.		onth ge.		ear go.	Oct., 1915.	Oet., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1916.
ENGLAND AND WALES: East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	1,558 99 403 892 46	+ -+ -+	349 99 99 162 9	+ -+ -+	147 52 181 258 4	17,286 2,629 2,413 12,105 482	16,222 1,974 3,544 10,511 397	- 1,064 - 655 + 1,131 - 1,594 - 85
Bristol Channel— Bristol †	1,067 1,215 3,813 210	++	184 495 371 23	-++-	235 700 299 183	13,364 9,395 44,888 3,162	9,972 8,968 42,814 2,226	- 3,392 - 427 - 2,074 - 936
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	13,121 8,070 908	+1	,484 17 710	++-	652 154 884	128.028 80,717 14,200	114,336 73,250 9,966	-13,692 - 7,467 - 4,234
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	369 15	-	34 7	-	45 24	3,319 627	4,270 327	+ 951
Glasgow IRELAND: Dublin Belrast	2,739 145 92	+-	95 55	+	85 147	719 ,385	790 1,547	+ 71 - 2,838
TOTAL	31,762	+1	1,044	+	332	367,542	328,816	-38,720

^{*} 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.

^{*} Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in October was 40, as compared with 36 in the previous month and 47 in October, 1915. In these new disputes 13,274 workpeople were directly and 1,651 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 18,697 workpeople involved in trade disputes in October, 1916, as compared with 11,959 in September, 1916, and 20,502 in October, 1915.

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

Granna of		No. of	No. of W	Workpeople Involved.		
Groups of Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.		
Building		3 2 5 8 1 5 6 4 4 2	528 3,300 3,352 455 20 1,289 3,640 92 455 143	269 359 91 930 2	528 3,300 3,621 814 20 1,380 4,570 94 455 143	
TOTAL, OCTOBER, 1916		40	13,274	1,651	14.925	
TOTAL, SEPTEMBER, 1916	•••	36	5,803	1,145	6,948	
TOTAL, OCTOBER, 1915	•••	47	10,474	2,902	13,376	

Causes.—Of the 40 new disputes, 31 arose on demands for advances in wages; 4 on other wages questions; 3 on details of working arrangements; and 2 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons.

Results .-- During the month settlements were effected in the case of 27 new disputes directly involving 11,890 workpeople, and 4 old disputes directly involving 272 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 8 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 11 in favour of the employers, and 12 were compromised. In the case of 9 other disputes, directly involving 1,198 persons. work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in October by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 73,200. In addition, 33,400 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in October of all disputes, new and old, was 106,600 days, as compared with 180,300 in the previous month, and with 156,700 in October, 1915.

(b) DISPUTES IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1915 AND 1916.+

	Jan	a. to Octob	er, 1915.	Jar	Jan. to October, 1916.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregat Duration in Work ing Days of all Disputes in progress		
Building	48	13,814	104,100	66	7,055	168,400		
	66	289,348	1,633,500	50	38,975	228,700		
Other Mining an Quarrying	d 4	215	6,200	7	1,078	17,900		
Engineering	88	21,916	198,500	51	24,752	145,600		
Shinbuilding	41	6,674	48,400	23	12,692	33,300		
Other Matel	40	11,154	55,500	20	2,651	7,600		
Toytila	59	31,633	321,200	53	56,084	1,141,200		
Clothing	33	4,735	20,700	31	10,929	57,500		
Transport	69	24,038	148,500	47	32,596	134,100		
Other Trades	138	24,015	256,800	107	18,809	289,300		
TOTAL	. 586	427,572	2,793,400	455	205,624	2,223,600		

(c) PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN OCTOBER, 1916.

Occupations and Locality.1		ber of le involved.	Date when Dispute	Duration in	Cause or Object.	Result.†
	Directly.	Indirectly.;	began.	Working Days.		1000000.4
Building:— Carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, &c. —Belfast	200		30th Oct.	9	For war bonus of 5s. per week	War bonus of 3s. per week granted.
Engineers, &c.—Crewe	3,000	269	20th Oct.	1	For reinstatement of a work- men's representative dis- charged in connection with introduction of temale	Workmen's representative reinstated upon promising not to interfere in future with the management of the works.
TEXTILE: — Batchers, rulers, spinners and preparers (Linen manufacture).—Aberdeen	600		27th Oct.	5	labour. For advance in wages,	An advance granted in certain cases.
BOOT AND SHOE:— Boys and other workpeople (clicking, making and finishing departments).— Norwich	890	880	10th Oct.	3	For a war bonus	Demand conceded.
OTHER CLOTHING:— Machinists, finishers, fitters, pressers, sewers, viewers and cleaners.—London	800	50	4th Oct.	13	Dispute as to workers being charged for sewings, and	Certain concessions made.
Glove makers.—Torrington	300		2nd Oct.	6	other alleged grievances. For advance in piece prices	Eonus of 2s. per week granted to factory hands, and of 1s. per week to outworkers earning over 8s. per
Clothing operatives.—Norwich	1,500		9th Oct.	6	For a war bonus	week. War bonus granted.
Woodworking: — Cabinet makers, &c.—Bradford	158		25th Sept.	24	Dispute as to date from which an advance in wages should be paid on private work, workpeople claiming "back pay" under a recent arbitra- tion award alleged to apply to both munition work and private work.	"Back pay" granted.
OTHER TRADES:— Gas works employees.—Dublin	2 50		16th Oct.	5	For advance in wages	Work resumed pending arbitration

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—18 disputes, involving about 2,000 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been 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 parties to the disputes). The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.] •

THE changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as taking effect in October | have contributed to these totals is shown below: affected 290,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of about £36,000 per week.

The industries which accounted for the largest number of workpeople affected were the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades (over 91,000) and coal mining and the textile trades (55,000 each).

Changes in January-October.—The total number of workpeople affected by the changes in wages which have been reported to the Department as taking place during the ten months ended 31st October, 1916, is 3,054,000, of whom practically all have received a net increase. The net effect of all these changes has been an increase of about £467,000 per week.

The extent to which the different groups of trades

Group of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building Coal Mining Iron and Other Mining Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Printing, Paper, &c. Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c. Other Trades Local Authority Services	179,000 856,000 21,500 12,500 32,500 94,000 488,000 94,000 796,000 95,500 146,000 64,000 61,000 63,000 51,000	£ 26,400 181,300 7,900 2,200 8,400 28,200 66,900 17,600 63,700 9,500 27,400 8,000 4,800 9,700 5,000
TOTAL	3,054.000	467,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN OCTOBER, 1916.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.†
Building	Sunderland	21 Oct. {	Bricklayers Masons Carpenters and joiners and woodcutting machinists Plasterers Plasterers' labourers Other builders' labourers	Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (making rate 10½d. plus 1d. war wage). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (making rate 10d. plus 1d. war wage for banker hands, and 10½d. plus 1d. for fixers). Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour (making rate 10d. plus 1¼d. war wage). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (making rate 10½d. plus ¾d. war wage). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (making rate 7¼d. plus 1d. war wage). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (making rate 7¼d. plus 1d. war wage).
Building	Tees and Hartlepool District	7 Oct.	Bricklayers and plasterers Masons Carpenters and joiners and machinists Plasterers' labourers General builders' labourers Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and slaters	plus 1d. war wage). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (10¼d. to 11d.). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (banker hands, 10d. to 10½d.; fixers, 10½d. to 11d.). Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour (10¼d. to 11d.). Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (7¼d. to 8d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (10½d. to 10¾d.).
	Sheffield	30 Oct. { 2 Oct. 2 Oct.	Plumbers Hewers, other underground workers and surface workers (except those given below)	Increase of ¼d. per hour in lieu of war bonus of ¼d. per hour, granted in 1915, making rate, 8¼d. plus war bonus of ¼d. Increase, as war wages, of ¼d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.). Increase, under sliding scale, of 19 per cent., making wages 131 per cent. above the standard of 1879
Coal Mining	Northumberland { Bristol District	30 Oct., and 6 Nov.	Mechanics	Increase of 11d. per day (10s. 4d. to 11s. 3d.). Increase of 11d. per day (9s. 2d. to 10s. 1d.). Increase of 11d. per day (9s. 11d. to 10s. 10d. for winding enginemen, and 9s. 4d. to 10s. 3d. for others). Increase of 19 per cent., making wages 131 per cent. above the standard of 1879. Increase of 2½ per cent. on basis rates, making wages of
Iron Mining	Cleveland	23 Oct. {	Ironstone miners	hewers 92½ per cent., and of other underground workers 95 per cent., above the standard of 1888 on the Gloucestershire side, and 97½ per cent. and 100 per cent. respectively on the Somerset side. Increase of 10½ per cent., making wages 82 per cent. above
Quarrying	West and South Durham J Cleveland and Durham North Staffs	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 8 per cent., making wages 6934 per cent. above the standard of 1879. Increase, under sliding scale, of 514 per cent. making wages
Pig Iron Manu- facture	South Staffs West Scotland	ing-up day in Oct. 9 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	72½ per cent. above the standard of 1899. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 72½ per cent. above the standard of 1908. Increase of 15 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 85 per cent. above the standard of 1899.
	England and Walest Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	9 Oct. 2 Oct. {	Steel sheet millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., making wages $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard of 1891. Increase, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton (13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.). Increase, under sliding scale of 5 per cent.
Iron & Steel	Midlands (including parts of South Yorks, and South Lanes.) West Scotland	9 Oct. {	Iron millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton, making wages 16s. 3d. per ton, plus bonus of 6d. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 72½ per cent. above the standard of 1908. Increase, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton, making wages 15s. 9d. per ton, plus bonus of 1d. per heat.
	Bradford and District	11 Oct. -	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, brass-moulders and finishers, patternmakers, ironmoulders, coremakers, electrical workers, smiths' strikers, &c.	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., making wages 80 per cent. above the standard of 1897. Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
Section 1	Liverpool	6 Oct.	Labourers, enginemen, cranemen, &c Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, pattern- makers, ironmoulders, brassmoulders and finishers, sheet metal workers, &c.	Increase of 2s. per week. Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
Engineering and Iron- founding	Leicester, Rugby, and Loughborough District	17 Oct.	patternmakers, ironmoulders, coremakers, brassmoulders and finishers, coppersmiths, boilermakers, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, scientific instrument makers, fettlers, smiths' strikers, labourers. &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.§
* Evelueive	of agricultural labourers, see	25 Oct.	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, patternmakers, ironmoulders, coremakers, angle-iron smiths, electrical workers, joiners, smiths' strikers, enginemen, cranemen, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 2s. per week to time-workers only.

^{*} Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and government employees.
† War bonuses and "war increases" have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited.

[†] Certain firms following fluctuations of wages under the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board. § Increases of 1s. and 2s. per week granted in August to labourers, fettlers, &c., at Leicester and Loughborough are merged into this increase.

| The change took effect in the first full pay after the date named.

per week. Additional war bonus of 4s. per week (making total bonus,

10s.) for permanent men, and of similar amounts to those named for dockers above for casual men.

Increase of 3s, per week, making rate for single horse carters, 33s., including 2s. bonus.

Increase of 1s. per week (39s. to 40s.).

War bonus of 2s. 6d. per week on minimum rate granted in August increased to 3s. per week.

War bonuses granted in 1915 (a) of 1s. or 2s, per week to men receiving 50s, or less increased by 2s, per week, and (b) of 1s. 6d, per week to men on regular morning work increased

Increase of 4s. per week on time rates and of 10 per cent. on

piece rates. Increase of 10 per cent. on time and piece rates, except to

War bonus of 3s. per week on time rates and of 7% per cent.

Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in minimum rates of wages. Increase, under sliding scale, of 7 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 35 per cent. above the standard of 1910.

time-workers earning over 6d. per hour.

Increase of 1s. per week (44s. to 45s.).

War bonus of 3s. per week.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

THE total number of cases of poisoning, of anthrax and of toxic jaundice reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during October, 1916, was 65, of which 16 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, 8 to anthrax, and 40 to toxic jaundice. Fifteen deaths due to toxic jaundice were also reported. In addition, 12 cases of lead poisoning (including 7 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

During the ten months ended October, 1916, the total number of cases of poisoning, of anthrax and of toxic jaundice reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 537, compared with 368 during the corresponding period of 1915. The number of deaths in 1916 was 77, as compared with 24 in 1915. In addition, 64 cases of lead poisoning (including 20 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the ten months of 1916, compared with 106 cases (including 30 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1915.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

		Cases.		Deaths.		
Industry.	OI	Month	en s ended	Month	Months	en s ended
1	Oct., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Oct., 1915.	Oct., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Oct., 1915.
			Lead Po	isoning.		
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN— Smelting of Metals	3	26	44		4	
Brass Works		1	-	-		1
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering	1	6	15		_	
Printing	1	11	24	_	-	3
File Cutting Tinning of Metals		8	1 3		2	
White Lead Works	1	18	32		1	
Red and Yellow Lead Works		10	6	-	-	-
Pottery Glass Cutting and Polishing		20	20	_	5	4
Vitreous Enamelling	-	5	5	=	1	1
Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works	1	40 20	49 11	-	-	
Coach and Car Painting	3	- 24	34			4
Shipbuilding	1	19	17	-	2	4 2 2 1
Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	5	12 47	11 42		2	2
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	16	274	316	-	16	18
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	12	64	106	7	20	30
		Other	Forms	of Poiso	ning.	
MERCURIAL POISONING-			1	1		
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes		1	3 -	-	-	-
Other Industries	1	14	3	三	-	_
TÔTAL	1	15	6	_	_	_
PHOSPHORUS POISONING	_	1	3		_	1
RSENIC POISONING-						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic			2			-
Other Industries	-					
TOTAL	_	-	2		_	_
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	1	16	11	-		1
			Antl	hrax.		A Section
Wool	8	64	23	1	7	1
Handling of Horsehair	-	6	1	-	3	-
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	100	15	14	1000	3	3
Other Industries	-	2	3	_		1
TOTAL ANTHRAX	8	87	41		13	5
TOYIC YAMINAGE	40	160		15	48	
TOAIC JAUNDICK				===	10.	
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	65	537	368	15	77	24
	777	601	454	00	- 05	-

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. CASES REPORTED IN OCTOBER, 1916.

[Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.] THE number of workpeople, exclusive of seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in October, 1916, was 305, an increase of 31 on a month ago and of 36 on a year ago. The mean number in October during the five years 1911-15 was 355, the maximum being 706 and the minimum 244.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during October, 1916, numbered 48, compared with 31 in September, 1916, and 36 in October, 1915.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 117, showing no change from a month ago, but an increase of 16 on a year ago. There were 2 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 4 a month ago and 6 a year ago...

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in October was 137, an increase of 18 on September, 1916, and of 13 on October, 1915.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen during October, 1916, was 145, an increase of 54 on a month ago and of 2 on a year ago.

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

1950 AV 1950 AV 1950 AV 1950 A	Numb	er of Work killed durin	speople ig		or Don Oct.
Trade.	Oct., 1916.	Sept., 1916.	Oct., 1915.	Month ago.	Yea ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE—					
Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers	$\frac{4}{2}$	1	1 3	+ 3 + 1	+ ;
Firemen	4	_			+ 4
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men	1 8	7	6	+ 4 + 1 + 1 - 3 + 4	+ "
Porters	3	6	3	- 3	
Mechanics	53	1 4	4	+ 4	+ 5
Labourers	1	-	1	+ 1	
Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants	15 2	11	16	+ 4 + 2	+ 5
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	48	31	36	+ 17	+ 15
MINES— Underground	108	105	96	+ 3	+ 15
Surface	9	103	5	- 3	+ 1
TOTAL, MINES	117	117	101		+ 10
Quarries over 20 feet deep	2	4	6	- 2	- 4
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS-					
Textile— Cotton	6	4	2	1 9	1
Wool and Worsted	2	_	2 2	+ 2 + 2 - 2	
Other Textiles Non-Textile	2	4	. 3	- 2	-
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	- 4 20	6 22	4 11	- 2 - 2	+"
of Metals Marine and Locomotive	6	3	6	+ 3	
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	17	10	11	1 7	+ 1
Gas	6	2	2	+ 7 + 4 + 2	+ 4 + 4
Wood Clay, Stone, &c	5	2 3 2 4	3 4	+ 2 - 1	+
Chemicals	8	4_	12	+ 4	- :
Laundries	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	+ 1	+ :
Drink	4	2 4	3 2		+
Paper, Printing, &c Other Non-Textile Industries	3 22	6 28	3 27	- 3 - 6	-"
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	109	100	95	+ 9	+ 19
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER					
FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays	11	10	16	+ 1	1_
Warehouses	4	2	2	+ 2	+
Buildings to which Act applies	13	7	11	+ 6	+ 5
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.	28	19	29	+ 9	- :
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1	3	2	- 2	- 1
TOTAL, EXCLUDING	305	274	269	+ 31	+ 3
SEAMEN.					
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing	12	10	33	+ 2	- 21
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	129	66	56	+ 63	+ 73
Sailing	2 2	1 14	7 47	+ 1 - 12	- 4
MODILE OF LIVEN	145	91	143	+ 54	+ 5
TOTAL, INCLUDING	450	365	412	+ 85	+ 38

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. Nov., 1916.								
Trade.	Locality. Date from which change took effect.		Occupations.	Particulars of Change.*				
(Wolverhampton and Staf- ford District	24 Oct.†	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, patternmakers, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week on time rates (including the time ratings of premium bonus workers) and of				
Engineering & Ironfounding (continued)	West Scotland	5 Oct.+	Foundry labourers	2½ per cent, on piece rates. Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour, or of 3s. per week, to time-workers only.				
(contentacte)	Be'fast	11 Oct.†	Fitters, turners, smiths and strikers, and machinemen (General Engineering)	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.				
Light Castings Manufacture	Falkirk and Glasgow District	9 Oct.†	Blacksmiths, patternmakers, fitters, grinders, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3/4d. per hour, or of 3s. per week, to timeworkers only. Increase of 10 per cent.				
Chain-making	Cradley Heath	7 Oct.	End-welded and block chain makers					
Lock, Latch, & Key-making	Wolverhampton, Willen- hall and Walsall District	2 Oct.	Lock, latch and key makers, bobbers and pressers	Increase of 10 per cent.				
Copper	South Wales	1st full pay in Oct.	Copper workers	War bonuses previously granted increased from 5s. per week to 8s. for men, and from 2s. per week to 3s. for youths and boys.				
1	Oldham and District	1st pay day in	Velvet weavers, winders, &c., and over- lookers	War bonus of 5 per cent. granted in 1915 increased to 10 per cent.				
Cotton	Wigan	Oct.	Card and blowing-room operatives, spinners, piecers, winders, reelers and beamers	Increase of 5 per cent.; and new price list introduced for mule spinners at certain mills, resulting in further increases,				
i	Bradford and District	1 Oct.	Wool sorters and warehousemen	Increase of 10 per cent. to sorters and of 3s. 6d, per week to warehousemen.				
Woollen and Worsted	Huddersfield and the Holme and Colne Valleys	Pay day nearest 13 Oct.	Woollen and worsted operatives, excluding dyers, finishers, and pressers (in manufacturing establishments), power loom tuners, and warpers, healders and twisters	War bonuses previously granted increased by 1s, per week for all workpeople earning 10s. or less per week (making total bonus of 3s.), by 1s. 6d. for males earning over 10s. and under 20s. (total bonus, 4s. 6d.), by 2s. for males earning 20s. or over (total bonus 7s.), by 1s. 6d. for females earning over 10s. (total bonus, 4s. 6d.).				
Linen and Jute	Brechin	19 Oct.	Preparers, spinners, winders, weavers, &c	Increase of 2s. per week to males 18 years of age and over, of 1s. per week to female time-workers and to boys under 1s, and of 7½ per cent. to piece-workers.				
Dyeing, &c	Dundee	7 Oct.	Public dyers, calenderers, &c	Increase of 2s. per week.				
Clothing	Norwich	Week ending 14 or 21 Oct.	Boot and shoe operatives	War bonuses previously granted increased from 3s. 6d. per week to 6s. for men at minimum wage, from 1s. or 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. or 3s. for youths on graduated scale, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. for women of 20 years of age and over, and from 2s. to 2s. 6d. for girls at 1s; also bonuses granted of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week to boys and girls from 14 to 1s.				
Cioning	Lancashire and Cheshire	1st pay day in	Felt hat makers Men	Minimum wage to be 36s. per week, and increases, as war wages, of from 5 to 15 per cent., according to earnings.				
		Oct.‡	Women	Increases, as war wages, of from 10 to 20 per cent., according				
1	N. E. Coast	16 Oct.	Coal trimmers	to earnings. War bonus of 20 per cent. granted in 1915 increased to 32½ per cent.				
20			Dock labourers: General cargo workers	Additional war bonus of 1d. per hour (making total bonus 3d.) on time rates, and of ¼d. per ton on piece rates.				
	Avonmouth and Bristol	2 Oct.	Grain workers	Additional war bonus of 1s. per day (making total bonus 2s. 3d. or 2s. 9d.) on time rates, and of ½d. per 100 bushels (weighers 2d. up to 1,600 bushels) or ¼d. per ton on piece rates.				

Grain workers ... Avonmouth and Bristol ... 2 Oct. Additional war bonus of 1s. per day (making total bonus, 2s.) to casual men, and of 4s. per week (making total bonus, 10s.) to permanent men.

Additional war bonus of 1d. per hour (making total, 3d.). Deal porters ... Coal porters Dock labourers Additional war bonus of 1d, per hour (making total, 3d.). Increase of 1d. per hour or 4s, per week to time-workers, and of 1s, per 100 tons per man to piece-workers on coal cargoes. Increases (a) for ordinary cargoes of ½d. per hour on standard rate, with a further increase of ½d. per hour if full time worked; and (b) for spec al cargoes (nitrate of soda, coal, scrap iron, &c.) and other exceptional cases, of 1d. or 2d. per hour on time lates and of ½d. per ton on piece rates. 9 Oct. Dundee Leith and Granton Dock labourers War bonus of 3s. per week granted in 1915 increased to 5s. Carters ... Sheffield 9 Oct.

coal merchants
Compositors, machinemen (book, jobbing and weekly news)
Linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly news)
Compositors, linotype and monotype operators, printing machine managers, electrotypers and stereotypers, platen machine minders, readers, printers' warehousemen, cutters, pressmen, &c.
Feeders on flat bed printing machines, and assistants on rotary presses in general printing offices 1st pay day in Oct. 1st pay day in Oct. 20 Oct. Printing and Allied Trades printing offices Warehousemen employed by wholesale 1st pay London newsageuts

2 Oct.

Oct.

Avonmouth and Bristol ...

Dundee

Birmingham

Tees side

Swansea

Birmingham, 'Smethwick and West Bromwich

Edinburgh and Leith ...

Carting, &c.

Furnishing

Letterpress bookbinders and finishers: 23 Oct. Men 9 Oct. Women and girls 1st pay day in Oct. 1 Oct. Stationery account-book binders, finishers, rulers, &c.

30 Oct.

2 Oct.

30 Oct.

Bookbinders and machine rulers Scotland Yorkshire, Lancashire, Sunderland, Seaham Harbour, Bristol, Scot-land and Dublin Gatherers, blowers, makers, &c., of glass Machine bottle makers ... 9 Oct.

Basket makers

Bakers, confectioners, &c.

Bakers, confectioners, &c.

Carters, warehousemen and loaders ...

Carters employed by general contractors and coal merchants

Increase of 7½ per cent, on basis rates, making wages 25 per cent, above the standard.

Increase, under sliding scala, of 30 per cent, making wages 41½ per cent, above the standard of 1912.

War bonuses of 2s. or 2s. 6d. per week granted in 1915 increased by 2s. per week for Salt workers Mechanics and labourers increased by 3s. per week for men, and by 2s. per week for War bonus of 5 per cent. granted in 1915 increased to 10 per Upholsterers in wholesale trade

> New price list adopted, estimated to result in increases varying from 10 to 40 per cent.
>
> War bonus of 6s per week previously granted increased to 8s, per week; and an increase of 1d per hour to jobbers. War bonus of 4s. per week previously granted increased to War bonus of 6s. per week previously granted increased to

Increase of 6s. per week (38s. to 44s.). Increase of 8s. per week (36s. to 44s.).

• War bonuses and "war increases have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited.

† The change took effect in the first full pay after the date named.

‡ It was arranged that half this increase should come into force in October and the full increase on the first pay day in November.

Bakers and confectioners, delivery men aud oth r men working in and about bakehouses

PRICES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND BREAD.

I.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Supplies.

Imports in October, 1916.—The quantity of wheat and wheat meal and flour imported into the United Kingdom during October, 1916, together with the increase or decrease compared with October, 1915, 1914, and 1913, is shown in the following Table:—

	Quantity imported	Inc. (+)	or Dec. (-) with	compared
	during October, 1916.	October, 1915.	October, 1914.	October, 1913.
	WHEA	T.		
", United States British East Indies Australia Canada Argentine Republic Other Countries	Cwts. 4.324,200 1,553,400 316,900 1,661,000 100,400 21,000 7,976,900	+1,458,300 + 316,900 - 690,000 + 100,400 + 20,900	Cwts 61,500 +1,061,138 + 616,700 + 82,300 -2,675,161 + 87,100 + 14,300 - 875,123	Cwts 923,400 +1,731,415 + 130,200 - 541,100 - 428,400 + 40,400 - 1,200 + 7,915
	WHEAT MEAL	AND FLOUR.		
,, Canada	450,512 258,400 66,400 775,312	- 79,488 - 13,900 + 39,300 - 54,088	- 113.063 - 6,970 + 56,200 - 63,833	- 248,758 - 155,619 - 55,915 - 460,292

Imports in September—October, 1916.—The quantity of wheat and of wheat meal and flour imported into the United Kingdom during the first two months of the current cereal year, together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period of the three preceding cereal years, is shown in the following Table:—

	Quantity Imported during the	Inc. (+) or I two mont	Dec. (-) comp ths ended Oct	ared with the ober 31st.
	two months ended Oct. 31st, 1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
	WHE	AT.		
From Russia	Cwts. 8,990,000 2,044,300 477,100 3,371,600 100,400 21,100 15,004,500	Cwts 377,900 + 4,333,500 - 509,600 + 477,100 - 571,200 + 76,100 + 20,800 - 3,448,800	+ 391,119 - 359,300 - 338,600 - 6,104,261 + 50,300	- 287,800 - 32,900
w	HEAT MEAL	AND FLOUR.		
From United States , Canada , Other Countries	Cwts, 897,335 - 607,686 67,200	Cwts. - 91,165 + 155,386 + 10,200	+ 196,418	
Тотаі	1,572,221	+ 74,421	+ 122,434	- 869,105

Deliveries of British Wheat.—In the following Table the deliveries of wheat by farmers at the various markets of England and Wales from which returns are received by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are shown for the first two months of the current cereal year, together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period of the thee previous cereal years:—

1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 191 compared with corresponding period in			
Period.	Quantity delivered.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Four weeks ended 30th September	Quarters. 251,334	Quarters. + 3,767	Quarters 156,234	Quarters. - 38,618
Four weeks ended 28th Octo- ber	337,927	+ 3,661	+ 21,976	+ 86,748
TOTAL	589,261	+ 7,428	- 134,258	+ 48,130

Prices.

Nov., 1916.

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

with a distance of the second	October,	Increa	se on	
	1916.	September, 1916.	Octob 1918	
WHEAT:-	s. d.	s. d.	8.	d.
Imported: Average declared value per 480 lb Imported: Spot price at Liverpool per 480 lb. :—	67 7	2 6	17	0
No. 1 Northern Manitoba: Average price No. 2 Hard Winter (new): Aver-	74 4	4 2	19	5
age price	70 11	3 7	18	6
price British: Gazette average price	71 0	1 5	15	9
per 480 lb. (England & Wales) English white wheat per 504	60 7	1 3	14	3
lb. (London) WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR:— Imported : Average declared value	70 4	5 10	18	9
per cwt Flour: Town Households No. 1, London (ex mill, less usual dis-	17 2	0 7	1	6
count), average price per 2801b.	56 11	1 11	13	5

There was a considerable advance in the price of wheat during October. The spot price of No. 1 Northern Manitoba at Liverpool on 2nd October was about 70s. per 480 lb., and on 31st rather more than 78s. Similarly No. 2 Hard Winter (new wheat) rose from 66s. 8d. on 2nd to over 76s. on 30th. The average daily price for October, 1916, of No. 1 Northern Manitoba wheat, (74s. 4d. per 480 lb.), was 107 per cent. above the average price for July, 1914; the average price of No. 2 Hard Winter wheat (70s. 11d.), was 104 per cent. higher than the July, 1914, figure. Indian wheat, Choice White Karachi, quoted on 17 days during October, rose from 69s. 3d. on 2nd to 73s. on 25th. The Gazette price of British wheat rose from 59s. 2d. at the beginning of October to 66s. 7d. per quarter at the end of the month; the returns received in the week ended 11th November give an average of 69s. 8d. English white wheat at the London Corn Exchange was quoted at from 61s. to 67s. per 504 lb. on 2nd October, and from 74s. to 82s. on 6th November. The price of No. 1 Town Households flour in London rose 5s. per 280 lb. during the month. On 13th November there was a reduction of 1s. per sack, making the present price 58s. 6d. This is 118 per cent. above the average price prevailing during July,

II.—BREAD.

The following information with regard to the prices of bread is derived from two main sources: (1) Master Bakers' Associations, and (2) Co-operative Societies. Returns are also received from the local correspondents of the Department in industrial districts.

In preparing the statistics, the predominant prices, i.e. the prices at which the bulk of the bread was sold, are utilised, but it will be understood that bread was also sold at both higher and lower prices. The prices quoted are per 4 lb., and in cases in which the weight of the loaf has been varied instead of the price per loaf being altered, the necessary allowance has been made.

(1) Master Bakers' Associations, &c.

Returns received from 120 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations and thirty returns received from other sources are summarised in the following Tables.

The prices most frequently returned for 1st November were 9d., 9½d. and 10d. per 4 lb. The average increase in price, as compared with a month ago, was ½d. per 4 lb., this being the figure for each of the districts, except the Midlands and Eastern Counties, where the advance was a little over ¼d. The average increase between 1st November, 1915, and 1st November, 1916,

amounted to 13d. or 2d. per 4 lb. in each district of England and Wales, and to 12d. per 4 lb. in Scotland.

THE RESERVE NO.	Mean Pred	lominant Price	per 4 lb.	
District.	1st November,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with		
	1916.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
London	d. 934	d. + 1/2	d. +2	
Northern Counties & Yorkshire Lancashire & Cheshire	5 9%	+ 1/2	+1¾	
Midlands Eastern Counties	91/4	+ ¾ + ¾ + ½	+1¾ +1¾ +2	
South Western Counties & Wales	03/	+ 1/2 + 1/2	+1¾ +1½	
GREAT BRITAIN	91/2	+ 1/2	+1¾	

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on	Dec. (-	+) or) as com- i with	Last Change.	
	1st November, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Amount per 4 lb.
London	9½ & 10	d. + 1/2	d. + 1¾	Oct., '16	d. + ½
Birmingham Bristol Cardiff Derby Hull Ipswich Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester	9½ & 10 10 9 9½ 9 9½ to 10 9 9½ to 10	+ ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ¾ - ; :: - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;	+ 2 + 2 + 1½ + 1½ + 1½ + 1½ + 1½ + 1½ + 1½	Oct., '16 Oct., '16 Oct., '16 Oct., '16 Oct., '16 Sept.,'16 Sept.,'16 Aug.,'16 Oct., '16 Oct., '16	+ ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½
Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Wolverhampton	9 to 9½ 9 8½ to 9½ 10 9	+ 1/2 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/2	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1 \\ + 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + 2 \\ + 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + 2 \end{array} $	Oct., '16 Sept.,'16 Sept.,'16 Oct., '16 Oct., '16 Oct., '16	+1 + 1
Aberdeen Dundee Glasgow	9½ & 10	+ 1/2 + 1/2	+ 1 + 1¾ + 1½ + 1½	May,'16 Sept.,'16 Oct., '16 Oct., '16	+ 1 + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½
Belfast Dublin	10	+ 3/2 + 3/2	+ 11/2 + 2	Oct., '16 Oct., '16	+ ½ + ½

In about three-quarters of these large towns there was an increase during October, the usual advance being of ½d. per 4 lb. On the prices of 1st November, 1915, the increases recorded were mainly of 1½d. or 2d. per 4 lb.

(2) Co-operative Societies.

The following Table summarises the Returns received from 350 Co-operative Societies:—

and the second subsection	Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on				
District.	1st November.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with			
tanks	1916.	A month ago.	A year ago.		
ENGLAND AND WALES. London Northern Counties and Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire W. do. do S. do. do S. do. do South Eastern Counties South Western Counties and Wales	d. 9¼*, 9¾† 9¾; 9¾; 9¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 9½; 8¾; 9½; 9½; 9½; 9½; 9½; 9½; 9½; 9½; 9½; 9½	d. + 1/4 + 3/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4	d. +134 +134 +134 +134 +134 +134 +134 +136 +136 +136		
ENGLAND AND WALES	91/4	+ ¾	+11/4		
SCOTLAND	91/4	+ 1/4	+1		
GREAT BRITAIN	91/4	+ 1/4	+1%		

The average movement during October of the prices charged by the Co-operative Societies is an increase of about ½d. per 4 lb. in each district, except in London and the Eastern and South Eastern Counties of England, where it is about ½d. Compared with a year ago the usual increase in price is 1d. to 1½d. per 4 lb.

t Delivered.

* Counter.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN OCTOBER.*

INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

The total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Employment Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended 27th October, 1916, was 7,753, as compared with 9,579 during the five weeks ended 29th September, 1916, and with 27,195 during the five weeks ended 29th October, 1915. Of the total of 7,753 claims, 5,296 (or 68 per cent.) were claims for the direct payment of benefit, and 2,457 (or 32 per cent.) were claims for payment of benefit through associations of workpeople in the insured trades having arrangements with the Board of Trade under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act. The number of claims made during each of the four weeks was 1930, 1996, 1822 and 2005, the average being 1,938, as compared with 1,916 in the five preceding weeks and with 5,439 in October, 1915.

The total amount of unemployment benefit paid direct for the four weeks ended 27th October, 1916, was £996 and through associations during the four weeks ended 21st October, 1916, £604.

Districts.			age Week Claims M			Weekly Benefit Pa	
		Oct., 1916.	Sept., 1916.	Oct., 1915.	Oct., 1916.†	Sept., 1916.†	Oct., 1915.†
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Ireland		836 129 146 35 46 106 154 39 69 20 358	724 121 204 53 56 116 171 27 68 20 356	2,196 477 466 149 158 249 583 123 336 206 496	£ 123 35 41 6 11 17 27 7 13 5 115	£ 1222 30 45 10 12 21 28 6 19 8 119	£ 487 138 129 27 30 54 101 41 89 39 209
UNITED KINGDOM		1,938	1,916	5,439	400	420	1,344

BOARD OF TRADE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

FIVE WEEKS ENDED 13TH OCTOBER, 1916.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers; of the Board of Trade Employment Exchanges (378 in number) on 13th October was 115,399, as compared with 110,388 on the 8th September, 1916, and 105,083 on 15th October, 1915. These comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations.

Excluding cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, there were on the Register at some time or other during the period 440,659 workpeople (men 132,542, women 246,028§, boys 28,909, and girls 33,180), as compared with 376,382 in the previous four weeks, and 384,465 in the five weeks ended 15th October. 1915.

The number of vacancies filled was 152,065, a daily average of 5,068, as compared with 5,193 in the previous four weeks, and with 4,233 in the five weeks ended 15th October, 1915.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register at beginning of period Registrations during period Individuals registered Re-registrations On Register at end of period	30,794 107,880 101,750 6,130 28,570	65,605 185,713 180,399 5,314 72,483	6,077 23,455 22,835 620 6,299	7,912 25,766 25,292 474 8,047	110.388 £42.814 330,276 12,538 115,399
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other districts	86,750 58,437 14,695	83,842 71,491 18,878	14,397 11,099 1,745	15,038 11,038 1,878	200,027 152,065 37,196

* The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 402.

page 402.

† The figures for Association Payments relate to periods terminating one week earlier than the periods to which the Direct Payments relate.

‡ Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casua nature (i.e. dock labourers and cloth porters); these are dealt with in the last paragraph but one.

but one.

§ Of the women on the Register over 9 per cent. were known to be in employment, and a further 13 per cent, were reported never o have been in employment.

In the following Table are shown, for men and women, the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified, and of vacancies filled to registrations (including those on the Registers at the beginning of the period), in the principal groups of trades:-

Trades.	cies filled t	of Vacan- o Vacancies fied.	Proportion of Vacan- cies filled to Registrations.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Insured Trades— Building, Construction of Works and Sawmilling	Per cent.	Per cent. 93·1	Per cent. 45.6	Per cent.	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	76.5	98.2	59.8	112.4	
Uninsured Trades—					
Textiles	53.5	76.5	50.7	38.1	
Dress	36.4	77.7	21.0	25.7	
Transport	69.1	85.0	34.1	19.2	
Agriculture	31.6	57.7	28.0	24.4	
Paper, Prints, &c	31.8	74.9	25.7	37.9	
Chemicals, Explosives, &c.	98.3	98.5	39.8	21.2	
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	43.6	83.0	39.0	47.0	
Commercial and Clerical	55.7	83.2	14.0	16.9	
Domestic	49.9	66.3	25.8	30.8	
General Labourers	87.6	7	29.9	-	
TOTAL	63 9	81.7	32.0	22.8	

The average daily number of registrations and vacancies filled for the periods stated are shown below:

			Insured Tra	des.	Unin	sured Tr	ades.
District Departm		5 wee ende 13 Oc 1916	ed anded et., 8 Sept.,	5 weeks ended 15 Oct., 1915.	5 weeks ended 13 Oct., 1916.	4 weeks ended 8 Sept., 1916.	5 weeks ended 15 Oct. 1915.
]	REGISTR	ATIONS.		
London	1	46	4 470	669	2,606	2,652	2,175
South-Eastern		18	5 179	222	702	665	612
South-Western		15		235	538	561	389
West Midlands		302		240	712	721	554
East Midlands		11		135	424	488	280
Yorkshire		18		243	680	819	616
North-Western		994		404	1,328	1.313	1.141
NT 41	•••	00		151			
C 13 3	•••	000		231	493	477	358
	•••				976	943	695
Wales	•••	159		205	315	364	216
Ireland	•••	117	7 129	167	319	327	288
Men		1.889	2.050	2.693	1,707	1.815	1,807
777	•••	000		130	5.828		
Davis	•••	NA.				5,602	4,153
Boys		72		69	709	732	586
Girls		10	12	10	849	1,181	778
TOTAL		2,333	3 2,474	2,902	9,093	9,330	7,324
			VA	CANCIES	FILLE	D.	
			1 200 1				
London	•••	288		234	1,034	1,072	1,021
South-Eastern	•••	146		125	225	204	191
South-Western	•••	79		125	184	206	165
West Midlands		279		175	310	271	181
East Midlands		122		80	153	180	98
Yorkshire		167	239	194	210	229	192
North-Western		274	306	178	426	389	345
Northern	•••	66	102	108	81	80	96
Scotland		335	352	186	402	325	249
Wales		106		141	112	154	65
Ireland		23		23	46	48	61
Men		1,206	1,342	1,354	741	779	896
117		500		157	1,787	1.718	1,126
Davis	•••	61		49	309	322	317
Girls	•••	00		9	346	339	325
GUTUS	***	22	20	9	940	009	020
TOTAL		1,885	2,035	1,569	3,183	3,158	2,661

INSURED TRADES.*

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 67,192 (men 54,156, women 10,631, boys 2,120, and girls 285). The total number of workpeople on the Register was 85,543 (men 66,629, women 15,776, boys 2,712, and girls 426). These figures exclude 2,806 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed during the period, and represent separate individuals.

Of the registrations among men, 50.4 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 39.1 per cent. in engineering, and 7.6 per cent. in shipbuilding.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Register at 13th October was 17,090, as compared with 18,347 on 8th September, 1916, and 22,327 on 15th October, 1915.

* The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured against unemployment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 72,967, a daily average of 2,432, as compared with 2,404 in the previous four weeks and 2,208 in the five weeks ended 15th October, 1915. The number of vacancies filled was 56,575, a daily average of 1,885 as compared with 2,035 in the previous four weeks and 1,569 in the five weeks ended 15th October, 1915.

Nov., 1916.

Building and construction of works account for 49.3 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for men, and 42.2 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by men, the corresponding figures for engineering and shipbuilding being 41.0 and 7.1 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 45.2 and 7.8 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations during the period was 263,084 (men 47,594, women 169,768, boys 20,715, and girls 25,007). The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 355,116 (men 65,913, women 230,252, boys 26,197, and girls 32,754). These figures exclude 9,732 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

Among men 25.4 per cent. of the total registrations were in the transport, &c., trades, and 30.9 per cent. as general labourers, while of the women registered 20.4 per cent. were in domestic offices or services, and 37.3 per cent. in explosives, &c. Commercial and clerical occupations accounted for 8.0 per cent. of the registrations among men, and 6.3 per cent. among women.

The number of workpeople on the Register at 13th October was 98,309 (men 17,320, women 67,285, boys 5,764, and girls 7,940), as compared with 92,041 on 8th September, 1916, and 82,756 on 15th October, 1915.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 127,060, a daily average of 4,235, as compared with 4,049 in the previous four weeks and 3,598 in the five weeks ended 15th October, 1915. The number of vacancies filled was 95,490, a daily average of 3,183, as compared with 3,157 in the preceding four weeks and 2,664 in the five weeks ended 15th October, 1915.

Of the vacancies notified for men, 24.0 per cent. were in the transport, &c., trades, and 19.7 per cent. as general labourers. The corresponding figures for vacancies filled were 26.0 per cent. and 27.0 per cent. Among women 32.5 per cent. of the vacancies notified were in domestic offices or services, 4.5 per cent. in the textile trades, and 29.2 per cent. in explosives, &c. The corresponding figures for vacancies filled were 26.4 per cent., 4.2 per cent., and 35.3 per cent.

Of the vacancies filled, 6,581 (men 2,198, women 4,116, boys 131, and girls 136) were known to be for less than a week's employment, while of the 19,655 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 4,810 (boys 2,044, and girls 2,766), or 24.4 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained casual employment through the Exchanges was 1,482, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 4,201 (4,071 for dock labourers and 130 for cloth porters at Manchester), a daily average of 140, compared with 141 in the preceding four weeks and 148 in the five weeks ended 15th October, 1915. During the period there were also 1,427 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing house system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

In the engineering and shipbuilding trades the large shortage of skilled workers continued. The demand for colliers, quarrymen, carpenters, navvies and general labourers remained unsatisfied.

The shortage of women was noticeable in the textile trades, and, in London, in commercial occupations. Vacancies in domestic service continued difficult to fill.

Large local shortages occurred in the glove trade at Yeovil, and in the jewellery trade at Birmingham.

BOARD OF TRADE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES—FIVE WEEKS ENDED 13th OCTOBER, 1916. Registrations and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended 13th October, 1916.

A.-INSURED TRADES.

								ADU	LTS.			JUVEN	ILES.	
OCCUPA	TION	GRO	UPS.+				RE	GISTRATION	NS.	VACAN- CIES.	RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAN- CIES.
							On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.*	On Register at End of Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.*	On Register at End of Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, &c. Bricklayers Masons Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers, Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers							1,758 728 437 757 225 390 1,321	5,054 2,479 711 3,936 905 1,192 7,864	1,076 703 359 882 194 357 1,330	3,021 1,006 94 1,889 507 221 3,016	$ \begin{array}{c c} 15 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{4}{17} \end{array} $	25 2 - 11 9 7 50	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ \hline 2 \\ 3 \\ \hline 17 \end{array} $	28 1
Works of Construction							1,305	6,399	1,159	6,520	1	21	4	16
Sawmilling	•••						109	539	111	297	7	21	3	35
Shipbuilding:— Platers, Riveters Shipwrights Labourers							195 35 291	1,576 613 2,139	221 35 326	1,222 468 1,149	12 3 59	28 5 153	9 2 75	20 2 94
Mechanical Engineering: Moulders (Iron and Steel) Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen Other skilled occupations Labourers							249 126 1,344 595 152 602 1,507	822 592 6,554 2,389 660 2,431 8,685	192 145 1,233 509 114 543 1,459	372 258 4,755 1,381 399 1,140 8,063	5 1 198 127 15 32 80	26 13 730 548 58 118 299	4 2 197 79 20 37 52	32 9 561 469 32 106 287
Making of Vehicles Cabinet Making, &c			:::	:::			255 93	901 228	226 73	366 60	10 4	36	13 —	41 4
TOTAL MALES							12,475	56,669	11,250	36 204	594	2,164	535	1,825
TOTAL FEMALES						•••	5,139	10,874	5,198	17,889	139	291	107	657
GRAND TOTAL				•••	•••	•••	17,614	67,543	16,448	54,093	733	2,455	642	2,482

• Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.
† Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.
† These figures are mainly in respect of the Engineering Trade.

B.-UNINSURED TRADES.

						ADI	JLTS.						JU	VENILE	is.
OCCUPATION GROUPS.	On Register at Beginning of Period.		Regis	trations Period.*		On En	Register d of Per	r at iod.	Vacancies Filled during Period.		during	Vacancies Filled during Period.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades	122 158	16 493	138 651	533 1,298	27 2,521	560 3,819	100 240	11 670	111 910	454 1,084	19 2,476	473 3,560	14 294	6 710	20 1,004
Cotton Wool and Worsted Silk, Flax, Linen, &c	112 31 91	599 175 482	711 206 573	485 256 326	2,224 723 1,751	2,709 979 2,077	120 33 75	541 184 478	661 217 553	295 197 171	957 329 985	1,252 526 1,156	104 41 111	104 56 366	208 97 477
Dress:— Boot and Shoe Workers Tailors Dressmakers and Milliners Seamstresses Others	71 142 — — — 10	87 397 396 821 152	158 539 396 821 162	342 257 — 70	396 1,297 1,110 2,733 983	738 1,554 1,110 2,733 1,053	66 79 — — —	94 335 368 648 267	160 414 368 648 283	146 13 — 28	182 407 346 782 139	328 420 346 782 467	91 28 — — 23	85 123 121 208 92	176 151 121 208 115
On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c	{ 64 3,842	} 1,666	5,572	{ 189 12,824	} 4,125	17,138	{ 76 3,636	} 1,680	5,392	{ 439 { 5,332	} 1,112	6,883	{ 122 2,273	} 1,153	3,548
Agriculture: Fruit, &c., Pickers Others Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. Linemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, &c. Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass	4 397 102 154 1,918 65	637 941 208 104 24,051 125	641 1,338 310 258 25,969 190	982 221 527 5,956 135	375 1,678 842 498 65,162 401	375 2,660 1,063 1,025 71,118 536	345 79 148 2,031 54	312 945 233 158 27,319 123	312 1,290 312 306 29,350 177	387 83 250 3,135 130	350 538 398 656 18,903 138	350 925 481 906 22,038 268	26 71 144 379 1,124 55	14 58 442 119 1,070 40	40 129 586 498 2,194 95
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:— Bread and Biscuit, &c., Makers Waiters Others (Jam, Cocoa, Tobacco, &c.,	63 55 75	133 562 340	196 617 415	157 194 223	494 2,026 1,375	651 2,220 1,598	58 71 77	105 673 395	163 744 472	41 61 197	568 706 1,044	609 767 1,241	44 19 123	161 67 456	205 86 579
manufacture) Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches,	38 50	162 32	200 82	175 108	741 260	916 368	69 41	176 75	245 116	66 36	269 358	335 394	77 117	227 240	304 387
Instruments and Games las, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	18	27	45	83	75	158	15	31	46	268	41	309	10	_	10
Commercial and Clerical	2,872	4,209	7,081	4,117	11,097	15,214	2,624	4,829	7,453	975	2,593	3,568	903	1,069	1,972
Laundry and Washing Service Private Indoor Servants Other Indoor Servants Charwomen, Day Girls, Day	772	$ \begin{cases} 386 \\ 917 \\ 2,345 \\ 6,512 \end{cases} $	11,097	2,000	$\begin{cases} 1,648 \\ 2,978 \\ 7,744 \\ 22,909 \end{cases}$	37,643	789	$\begin{cases} 487 \\ 1.114 \\ 2,460 \\ 7,134 \end{cases}$	12,114	1;	3,246 8,756	14,870	346	$ \begin{cases} 110 \\ 209 \\ 275 \\ 1,045 \end{cases} $	1,999
Servants Others General Labourers General Labourers Government and Professional Ill Others	4,278 227 2,134 454	2,133 4,272 6,921	4,278 2,360 6,406 7,375	15,812 396 1,754 1,791	364 5,433 7,996 228,53	15,812 5,829 9,750 24,644	4,063 226 1,766 423	2,225 5,158 7,927	1,063 2,451 6,924 8,350	6,016 77 933 703	148 -558 1,625 2,669	6,016 635 2,558 3,372	175 158 2,372	14 479 431 831	654 589 3,203
TOTAL	18,319	60,466	78,785		174,839	226,050	17,320	67,285	84,605	22,233	53,602	75,835	9,274	10,381	19,655
Casual Employments	319	_	319	118		118	303	_	303	4,201	_	4,201		-	_

^{*} Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in October, 1916, in the 35 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 148 per 10,000, showing no change from a month ago, but a decrease of 16 per 10,000 on a year

Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 668 (or 0.2 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 577 (or 0.4 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 1,245 (or 0.9 per cent.). The most marked changes were decreases in the Stockton and Tees district (6 per 10,000), in the Coatbridge and Airdrie and Cork, Waterford and Limerick districts (5 per 10,000). Seventeen other districts showed decreases, 5 showed no change, and 10 showed increases in the rate per 10,000.

Compared with October, 1915, the total number of paupers decreased by 26,649 (or 8.9 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 8,336 (or 5.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 18,313 (or 11.5 per cent.).

Every district showed a decrease, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (38 per 10,000 of population) and in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (31 per 10,000). Four other districts showed a decrease of 20 and under 30 per 10,000; in the other 29 the decrease ranged from 4 to 19 per 10,000.

	P		one day er, 1916.	in .	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in		
Selected Urban Areas.*	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	per 10 Popula com wit	te 0,000 of ation as pared th a	
24:	1.5			Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES,† Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	9,662 12,042 3,533 11,137 19,344	1,620 5,308 1,166 4,219 10,897	11,282 17,350 4,699 15,356 30,241	139 172 330 230 160	+ 1 + 1 + 1 + 3 	- 10 - 15 - 23 - 12 - 17	
TOTAL, Metropolis	55,718	23,210	78,928	175	+ 1	- 14	
West Ham	4,076	9,350	13,426	176	+ 2	- 14	
Other Districts: Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District. Sheffield District. Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Wolverhampton District Bristol District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	2,013 1,029 3,604 1,729 8,154 9,285 1,777 1,051 2,226 7,579 1,668 1,848 1,280 3,189 6,162 2,590 2,120	3,353 2,477 2,890 4,248 5,797 1,321 2,133 2,453 2,732 4,811 4,106 3,417 2,228 5,262 3,420 3,222 4,764	5,366 6,494 5,977 13,162 19,082 3,098 3,184 4,679 3,551 5,311 6,479 5,954 5,215 3,508 8,451 9,582 5,812 6,884	110 139 80 136 128 167 83 83 97 114 107 205 147 112 148 154		- 18 - 38 - 13 - 14 - 18 - 15 - 13 - 12 - 11 - 24 - 11 - 19 - 13 - 18 - 19 - 17 - 23	
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	54,859	70,436	125,295	125	- 1	- 17	
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	2,897 661 1,256 589 416 234	16,466 2,229 4,549 1,927 2,465 1,328	19,363 2,890 5,805 2,516 2,881 1,562	203 151 144 125 172 151	- 1 + 1 + 1 - 1 - 5	- 14 - 21 - 6 - 7 - 18 - 31	
Scottish Districts }	6,053	28,964	35,017	173	- 1	- 15	
IRELAND.‡ Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and } Limerick District } Galway District	5,364 2,393 3,067 279	4,814 782 3,681 142	10,178 3,175 6,748 421	247 74 272 122		- 8 - 5 - 18 - 4	
Districts }	11,103	9,419	20,522	183	- 1	- 9	
Total for above 35 } Areas in Oct., 1916	131,809	141,379	273,188	148		- 16	

^{*} These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales and Ireland more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, West Ham, Belfast and Galway districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland,

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. I .- IMPORTS IN OCTOBER.

[Note.—Goods (other than articles of food) which, at the time of importation, were the property of H.M. Government or of the Governments of the Allies, are not included in the imports.]

(a) VALUES.

The total value of the net imports (i.e. less re-exports) in The total value of the net imports (i.e. less re-exports) in October, 1916, was £73,472,000, an increase of £12,818,000 (or 21 per cent.) compared with October, 1915; of £29,272,000 (or 66 per cent.) compared with October, 1914; and of £11,298,000 (or 18 per cent.) compared with October, 1913. The increases were mainly in the food, drink and tobacco and in the raw materials groups.

Groups.	Value of Imports (less re-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in October, 1916, compared with			
	exports) in Oct., 1916.	Oct., 1915.	Oct. 1914.	Oct., 1913.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Raw Materials and Articles mainly	£1,000 35,456 25,414	£1,000 + 6,044 + 7,189	£1,000 + 9,331 +15,154	£1,000 + 9,689 + 3,912	
unmanufactured Articles wholly or mainly manufactured Miscellaneous	12,294 308	- 537 + 122	+ 4,615 + 172	- 2,343 + 40	
TOTAL	73,472	+ 12,818	+29,272	+11,298	

(b) QUANTITIES.

Principal Articles.	Quantity imported (less quantity re-ex-					
	ported) during Oct., 1916.	Oct., 1915.	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.		
Food Drink and Tobasso	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.		
Food, Drink and Tobacco— Grain and Flour cwts. Dead Meat cwts.	15,982 2,076	+ 1,713 + 383				
Butter and Margarine cwts.	436	- 145				
Cheese cwts.	290	+ 56 - 541		+ 68 - 1,568		
Eggs Great Hundreds (120's) Cocoa, Raw cwts.	* 473	- 011	- 102	- 1,000		
Sugar cwts.	2,215	- 785				
Tea lb.	35,470	- 4,492				
Tobacco lb. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—	25,592	+ 7,830	+ 7,779	+ 3,987		
Iron Ore tons	507	+ 107	+ 48	- 91		
Other Metallic Ores tons	105			+ 6		
Iron and Steel Manufactures tons	61 30			- 140 - 17		
Copper, Lead, Tin and Zinc tons Machinery tons	4			- 3		
Textiles—						
Raw Cotton centals of 100 lb.	1,717	+ 290				
Sheep's or Lambs' Wool lb.	30,954	+ 8,197 - 16		_ 20		
Flax, Hemp and Jute tons Silk Broaustuffs, wholly of silk yds.	3,094	- 2,568				
mired metarials vds	2,124	- 875				
Miscellaneous—		201	907	024		
Wood, hewn, sawn or split loads Flax or Linseed grs.	576 170	- 261 + 52				
Petroleum galls.	43,072	+ 3,222				
Hides, wet and dry cwts.	132	+ 41		+ 57		
Wood Pulp tons		- 41	- * 72			
Rubber centals of 100 lbs. Leather cwts.	53 133	- 22 + 40	+ 52	+ 2 + 43		
Paper cwts.	426	- 685				
		17				

The quantity of wheat imported in October, 1916, was nearly 3,000,000 cwts. more than in October, 1915. Imports of barley were much less than in either October, 1914, or October, 1913, due mainly to the absence of the Russian supply; in October, 1915, over 1,000,000 cwts. came from British India, compared with only 250,000 cwts. in October, 1916. In October, 1913, over 6,000,000 cwts. of maize came from the Argentine Republic, but in October, 1916, the quantity was less than 31 million cwts. The imports of frozen beef during October, 1916, were much greater than in the previous October, owing to an increase of over 200,000 cwts. in the quantity received from Australia. Frozen mutton imports, on the other hand, declined, an increase of 47,000 cwts. from the Argentine being more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 142,000 cwts. in the imports from Australasia. Large receipts of bacon from the United States and Canada accounted for the total imports in October, 1916, being greater than in the three preceding Octobers. Butter imports declined by 212,000 cwts. compared with October, 1915; Russia, which in October, 1915, sent over 250,000 cwts., in October, 1916, sent none. The imports of eggs from the principal sources of supply showed a great falling off; in October, 1913, Russia sent over 1,300,000 great hundreds, as against nil in October, 1916; similarly the imports from Denmark have dropped from 615,000 great hundreds in October, 1914, to 153,000 great hundreds in October, 1916. Imports of refined sugar from the United States totalled only 25,000 cwts. October, 1916, compared with 678,000 cwts. a year ago, and with 980,000 cwts. in October, 1914; in October, 1913, no 1,000,000 cwts. came from Europe, as against nil in October, 1916. Of the total imports of unrefined sugar in October, 1916, over 1,500,000 cwts., or nearly 80 per cent., came from Java; in October, 1913, there were no imports of sugar from this island. Imports of raw cotton show considerable fluctua-

tion; the quantities from the United States were 2,039,000 centals in October, 1913; 490,000 centals in October, 1914; 1,196,000 centals in October, 1915, and 1,375,000 centals in October, 1916. Compared with October, 1914, there was an increase of over 22,500,000 lb. in the imports of raw wool; this was due to large increases from Australia, New Zeathis was due to large increases from Austrana, New Zealand, and British South Africa. Imports of petroleum motor spirit increased by nearly 12,000,000 gallons compared with October, 1914, but for fuel oil the figures were 29,000,000 gallons in October, 1914, and only 633,000 gallons in October,

Nov., 1916.

II.—IMPORTS IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1916.

During the ten months ended October, 1916, the total value of the imports (less re-exports) was £700,458,000, an increase of £71,742,000, £210,642,000, and of £162,908,000 compared with the total value for the corresponding months of 1915, 1914, and 1913 respectively.

III.—EXPORTS IN OCTOBER.

(a) VALUES.

The value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during October, 1916, amounted to £44,715,000, an increase of £12,746,000 (or 40 per cent.) compared with October, 1915, and of £16,113,000 (or 56 per cent.) compared with October, 1914; but a decrease of £1,907,000 (or 4 per cent.) compared with October, 1913. The fluctuations were most marked in the manufactured articles group.

Groups.	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in September, 1916, compared with			
	1916.	Oct., 1915.	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	£1,000 2,537 5,960	£1,000 + 668 + 1,289	£1,000 + 320 + 2,249	£1,000 - 738 - 486	
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured Miscellaneous	34,473 1,745	+10,178 + 611	$^{+12,114}_{+1,430}$	- 1,438 + 755	
TOTAL	44,715	+12,746	+16,113	- 1,907	

(b) QUANTITIES.

Particulars as to the quantities of some of the principal articles exported are given in the following Table:

Principal Articles.	Oct.,	0	or Dec. ctober, 19 mpared w	16,
	1916.	Oct., 1915.	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.
Coal and Metals and Metal Manufactures:	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.
Coal—Steam tons ,, Other sorts tons	2,620 878	+ 243 - 276		- 2,333
Total of Coal—tons	3,498	- 33	- 417	- 3,242
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof:—				
Pig Iron tons Railroad Materials tons Plates and Sheets (except	72 11	= 17	+ 25 - 40	
galvanised and tinned) tons	30	- 10		
Tinned Plates and Tinned	4	- 15		
Sheets tons Tubes and Pipes and Fittings,	11	- 21	- 16	- 30
wrought and cast tons Steel Bars, Angles, Rods and	13	- 1	- 10	- 18
Shapes or Sections tons Other Iron and Steel Manu-	38	- 14	+ 24	+ 16
factures tons	58	+ 9	+ 3	- 26
Total Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	237	- 70	- 25	- 190
Copper and Manufactures thereof tons Lead, Tin, Zinc and Manufac-	1	_ 2	_ 2	- 4
tures thereof tons	5	+ 1		- 2
Cutlery and Hardware tons Machinery tons Textiles:—		$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 5 \\ + & 2 \end{array}$	- 2 - 8	-
Wool, Sheep's or Lambs' lb.	904	- 4,927		
Cotton Yarn lb.	13,541	- 170	+ 5,523	- 6,418
Woollen Tissues vds	10,717	$+\ 18,907 \\ +\ 3,732$	+ 15,517 + 7,228	-244,708 + 3,374
Jute Piece Goods yds.	3,814		- 1.123	- 167
Linen Piece Goods yds.		+ 205	+ 773 - 5,136	
Tobacco and Snuff lb.	2,568	+ 48	- 181	- 574
Boots and Shoes dozen pairs Chemical Manures tons	149	+ 42 - 5	- 2	- 13
Painters' Colours cwts.	190	+ 41	+ 37	- 19
raper cwts.	228	- 25	– 26	- 64
Pro		STATE OF STATE		

The quantity of coal exported to France increased from ust over 1,000,000 tons in October of both 1913 and 1914 to 1,628,000 tons in October, 1916. To most other foreign destinations there was a decrease. The exports of rails decreased from 37,000 tons in October, 1914, to 7,000 tons in October, 1916—the exports to British India and Australia, which amounted to 26,000 tons in October, 1914, totalled only

50 tons in October, 1916. The restriction on the exports of galvanized sheets is plainly shown in the figures; reduction in the quantities sent to British India, Australia, Canada, British South Africa and the Argentine Republic account for 46,000 tons of the decrease as between October, 1916, and October, 1913. As regards British sheep's and lambs' wool the exports to the United States in October, 1915, were abnormally large—the amount was nearly 5,000,000 lbs.; in October, 1916, none was exported to this destination. In October, 1914, over 1,000,000 lbs. went to France, compared with only 2,600 lbs. in October, 1916. Exports of cotton yarn in October, 1916, as compared with October, 1913, showed large increases to Russia, Norway, Denmark and France; in October, 1913, Germany took over 5,250,000 lbs. Jute piece goods to the United States totalled nearly 6,500,000 yards in October, 1916, compared with 3,686,000 yards in the previous October; to Canada the exports increased from 752,000 yards to 1,760,000 yards. In the exports of line piece goods there was a decrease in the quantity sent to the United States of 6,500,000 yards as between October, 1913, and October, 1916. To France, Denmark, and Australia there were considerable increases.

IV .- EXPORTS (BRITISH AND IRISH) IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1916.

During the ten months ended October, 1916, the value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom amounted to £424,044,000, an increase of £108,984,000 and of £44,694,000 on the value for the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively, but a decrease of £13,334,000 compared with the first ten months of 1913.

V.—EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

During October, 1916, the total value of the re-exports was £7,663,000, compared with £7,163,000; £7,180,000; and £9,556,000 in October, 1915, 1914, and 1913 respectively.

During the ten months ended October, 1916, the total value was £84,538,000, being £1,756,000 and £562,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914, but £7,388,000 less than in January-October, 1913.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN OCTOBER.

THE total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open at the end of October, 1916, was 13, compared with 17 at the end of October, 1915, and with 22 at the end of October, 1913. The total number of persons who received employment relief during October was 294, as compared with 49 a year ago and with 579 in October, 1913. The aggregate duration of employment relief was 6,959 days in October, 1916, compared with 1,134 days in October, 1915, and with 10,081 in October, 1913, and the average duration for those employed was 25.9 days, compared with 23.1 days a year ago and with 18.3 days in October, 1913. The total amount of wages paid in October, 1916, was £496, compared with £113 in October, 1915, and with £1,376 in October, 1913, and the average earnings were 33s. 9d., compared with 46s. 1d. a year ago and 47s. 6d. in October, 1913. Those not employed on piece-work received an average of 1s. 41d. a day, compared with 2s. a year ago and 2s. 7d. a day in October, 1913.

Districts.	given I	pplicants Imploy- Relief.	Duratio	egate n of Em- nt Relief.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	Oct., 1916.	Oct., 1915.	Oct., 1916.	Oct., 1915.	Oct., 1916.	Oct., 1915.
London:					£	£
Outer		4		69		8
Total, London		4		69		8
Northern Counties						SHARING SALES
Lancs. and Cheshire						
Yorkshire						
Midlands					20000	
Eastern Counties						
Southern Counties						
Wales and Monmouth	•••					
ENGLAND AND WALES		4		69		8
Scotland	32	45	671	1,065	73	105
reland	262*		6,288		423	
UNITED KINGDOM	294*	49	6,959	1,134	496	113

^{*} Including 25 women employed on piece-work, to whom £21 was paid in wages.

except in the Aberdeen district.

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

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

^{*} Re-exports exceeded imports.

432

OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

LEATHER WORKERS, BIRMINGHAM AND WALSALL .- A difference having arisen in the Birmingham and Walsall leather trades as to whether or not, provided the agreed piecework and daywork rates are paid, either system may be worked, and the Joint Committee representing the Birmingham and Walsall Leather Traders' Associations, the Midland Leather Trades Federation, and the Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers having failed to agree, the question in dispute was referred by the parties to Sir George Askwith for decision, in accordance with Clause 10 of the Agreement of 7th October, 1914. Sir George issued his finding on 5th October that there is no hard and fast rule in the trade that articles should be made solely on piece-work or on day-work, or that workpeople should not be transferred from the one method of work to the other, and in the Agreement of October, 1914, alternative methods of payment were provided for.

LEATHER WORKERS, BIRMINGHAM AND WALSALL.-The Joint Committee existing between the employers and operatives in the Birmingham and Walsall Leather Trades being unable to agree on certain matters affecting female preparers, referred to Sir George Askwith for decision the question of the probationary period for learners and the minimum rates of wages to be paid to such workpeople. Sir George issued his award on 11th October, fixing the probationary period at three months and deciding the rates to be paid during that period. At the completion of the probationary period, women of 18 years of age and over are either (a) to be put on piece-work at list rates, plus the 20 per cent. bonus percentage, or (b) to be paid a minimum rate of 4½d. per hour. In the case of girls under 18 years of age, a rate of 14s. per week is to be paid at the end of the probationary period, with subsequent advances as they progress, until they are put on piece-work or paid the minimum rate of 4½d. per hour, whenever they become competent and irrespective of age.

LABOURERS, &C., NATIONAL PROJECTILE FACTORY, CARDONALD, GLASGOW.—The management of the factory and representa-tives of the workpeople having referred to Sir George Ask-with differences existing between them, Sir George issued his award on 14th October, deciding that a war wage advance of 3d. per hour should be given to the labourers and other classes similarly rated, subject to a revision specified in the award of the existing bonus on shells manufactured.

WOOLLEN TRADE OPERATIVES.—By agreement between the parties, Sir George Askwith had referred to him applications for increased war grants made by the General Union of Textile Workers to (1) the Fine Cloth Manufacturers' Association, the Huddersfield and District Woollen Manufacturers' and Spinners' Association, and the Huddersfield and District Yarn Spinners' Association, and to (2) the Heavy Woollen District Manufacturers' Association and the Mungo and Shoddy Manufacturers' Association.

Sir George issued his awards on 27th and 28th October respectively, giving like increases in the two cases. The war bonus now becomes 3s. to all persons earning 10s. per week and under, 4s. 6d. to all males earning over 10s. up to 20s. per week, 7s. to all males earning over 20s. per week (in the case of the last two-named associations this becomes 6s. 6d. for males earning over 30s. per week) and 4s. 6d. to women earning over 10s. per week.

LIGHTERMEN, &C., LONDON.—The Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners and the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen referred to Sir George Askwith a difference that had arisen between them with respect to proposals and counter-proposals as to payment for overtime and night rates of lightermen, apprentices and watchmen. Sir George issued his award on 28th October, deciding that 1s. increase shall be given on the rate for long nights to lightermen, 10d. increase on the rate for night work to watchmen, and increases ranging from 4d. to 9d. for apprentices; overtime rates are not changed except that watchmen shall receive 9d. instead of 6d. for overtime from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Other conditions and rules are to continue till at least six months after the termination of the war.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS, SCOTLAND.—Differences having arisen between the Scottish Timber Merchants and Sawmillers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists with regard to an advance of wages and other matters, Sir George Askwith presided at a conference of the parties on the 31st October, when an agreement was arrived at and signed, by which wages are advanced 3s. per week and 1s. 6d. to apprentices. The question of holiday payment was

Dock Labourers, Penarth.—A difference having arisen between the Taff Vale Railway Company and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union as to the rates to be paid to certain dock labourers in the discharging of a cargo of dusty spathic ore, and a claim for the payment of the bonus given to railway servants made on behalf of casual dock labourers, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sir his award on 7th October, granting a further war bonus of

G. R. Askwith, who issued his award on 2nd November, deciding that the rates payable should be the same as are paid at Cardiff, or the equivalent, and also that the claim for the said bonus is not established.

EMPLOYEES OF JAS. Root & Sons, Bletchley.—A strike occurred at the Bletchley works of the company in respect of a demand made by sections of the employees for a war bonus of 15 per cent. After preliminary negotiations a meeting of representatives of the parties was held on 17th October under the chairmanship of an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, when an agreement was arrived at, giving an advance to the workpeople concerned, to come into operation from the date of their return to work.

EMPLOYEES, SHARPNESS NEW DOCKS, &c .- A difference having arisen between the Sharpness New Docks and Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Company and Messrs. H. Monsell, J. Chadborn Co., Ltd., on the one hand, and the General Workers' Union on the other, with reference to the rate of payment to the Union's members employed on 7th and 8th August, Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 26th September, deciding that the men employed on 7th August be paid time and a quarter, and that the men who had worked at ordinary rates on Whit Monday last, and had also worked on 8th August, be paid time and a quarter for that day.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES OF GEO. EVANS & SONS, LTD., NEWTON HEATH.—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference between Messrs. Geo. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Newton Heath, and the Joint Committee of Carpenters and Joiners respecting the wages of their women members employed by the firm at the bench and on machines, and issued his award on 3rd October, deciding that the rate of wages shall be £1 per week of 501 hours and overtime on the scale allowed to men, the award to be retrospective as from

A charge of victimisation was also made against the firm in respect of the discharge of certain women in May last, and was referred by consent of the parties to the arbitrator, who decided that no such victimisation took place.

QUARRYWORKERS, LEICESTERSHIRE.—A joint application was made by the parties for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine a dispute between the Leicestershire Quarry Owners and the Amalgamated National Union of Quarryworkers and Settmakers arising out of the installation of workmen's time recorders, and Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed to act in that capacity. The arbitrator issued his award on 5th October, deciding that the introduction of time-recording clocks is reasonable and proper, providing such clocks are installed at convenient positions on the various works.

EMPLOYEES OF OWEN & DYSON, LTD., ROTHERHAM.—Differences having arisen between the firm and the National Union of General Workers in connection with an application for an advance of wages, Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine the matter, issued his award on 5th October, deciding that, as regards time wages, the present rates of wages shall only be increased in those cases where the aggregate advances since the commencement of the war amount to less than 4s. per week, so that in these cases the aggregate advances shall be brought up to 4s. per week. No further advance is to be made to piece-workers.

LABOURERS AND CRANEMEN, UNITED ALKALI Co., LTD., FLINT.-Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a claim with reference to wages and terms of employment made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union on behalf of the labourers and cranemen employed by the firm at Flint. The arbitrator issued his award on 5th October, granting 6d. per day increase in wages to all the men concerned, the advance to take effect as from 3rd

EMPLOYEES OF SKINNER & JOHNSON, RANSKILL.—Differences having arisen between the firm and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour respecting a claim by the latter for a general increase of wages to their members in the firm's employ, Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 5th October, granting an increase of 3s. per week for men engaged both at time wages and on piecework, and 1s. 6d. per week for women so engaged. In the absence of agreement the award can only apply to men engaged on Government contracts or in connection with

NAIL AND RIVET MANUFACTURERS.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Armistead & Grimshaw, Ltd., Leeds, and other firms of nail and rivet manufacturers in the country, and the Shoe Rivet and Wire Nail Makers' Society respecting an application made by the latter for an increase of wages to th members, Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 5th October, giving a 10 per cent. increase on wages, whether time or piece, not affected by the new price list, and a 5 per cent. increase on wages already increased by the new price list.

LABOURERS AT ONE OF H.M. FILLING FACTORIES.-Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to decide an application made by the Workers' Union for an increase of wages and certain alterations of working conditions, and issued

2s. 6d. per week, fixing the normal working hours at 56 per week, and deciding the overtime rates to be paid.

ENGINEERS, CURTIS & HARVEY, LTD., CLIFFE-AT-HOO .- A difference having arisen between the firm and the Amalga-mated Society of Engineers in respect of a claim made by the latter on behalf of their members (being fitters, &c., on the permanent staff of the firm and chiefly engaged on repair ork) for an extra war bonus of 3s. per week, Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 12th October, giving extra bonuses ranging from 3s. to 1s. 6d. per week to the men concerned, according to place of residence.

WOMEN TRAM CONDUCTORS, LEEDS .- Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the Corporation of the City of Leeds and the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers in respect of a claim made on behalf of the women tram conductors to be paid at precisely the same rates as the men and to receive the same war bonus. The arbitrator issued his award on 12th October, deciding that the rate of wages and overtime are to remain as at present, but that after three months' continuous service the women are to receive one-half of any war bonus then being paid to the men, and after twelve nonths' continuous service the full war bonus then being paid to the men. This award is to be retrospective, but to apply only to those women who are at the date thereof in the Corporation's employ.

BRICKLAYERS IN CHEMICAL WORKS, WIDNES.—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., having been appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the bricklayers employed in certain chemical works in the Widnes district, issued his award on 19th October, giving a war bonus 5s. 6d. per week to the men concerned.

EMPLOYEES OF CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI Co., LTD., WALLSEND-N-TYNE.—The National Amalgamated Union of Labour made pplication to the firm for a further war bonus to be paid their members. Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., having een appointed arbitrator, issued his award on 24th October, leciding that the war bonus to the process men and men imployed in the process sheds who were included in the ward of May, 1916, be increased by 1s. 3d. a week as from the last pay day in September; that a further bonus of 3s. per week be given to the general labourers as from the agreed date of 4th August last; these increases are to be without rejudice to the existing profit bonus.

PIG-IRON WORKERS, ILKESTON AND TROWELL.-Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed to act as arbitrator to determine a difference existing between the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers and Mr. E. P. Davis, pigiron manufacturer at Ilkeston and Trowell, as to whether their members in his employ were being paid the same in-creased rates fixed by a Conciliation Board in the pig-iron industry in the Nottingham district. The arbitrator issued his decision on 26th October, awarding 7½ per cent. on the same basis as recently granted by the Board to apply to all classes of labour on the firm's works, including yard labourers.

EMPLOYEES OF THOMAS BOLTON & SONS, LTD., OAKAMOOR AND FROGHALL.—Differences having arisen between the firm and the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers especting an application for an advance of wages made on behalf of the firm's employees, Mr. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 4th October determining the advanced rates to be paid, such advances to be regarded as war wages.

WHARF CRANEMEN, TEES-SIDE.—The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union made application to the Tees Wharf Owners' Association for an advance of wages to ertain of their members employed as cranemen by members of the Association. The parties met in conference to consider the application, but were unable to arrive at a settlement, and a joint application was made for the appointment of an arbitrator. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed to act in that capacity, and issued his award on the 9th October, giving the men concerned a war wage advance of 1s. per day.

TOOLMAKERS, &C., COATS' MACHINE TOOL CO., LTD., LONDON, S.W.-Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen in connection with an application of certain employees of the firm for an advance of wages, and also for double time for payment for work done on 7th August, 1916. The arbitrator issued his award on 11th October, deciding that the men had not established

EMPLOYEES OF E. & H. HORA, LTD., LONDON, S.E.-A differce which arose between the London Joint Committee of Coachmakers, Wheelwrights, and Motor Body Builders' Trade Unions and Messrs. E. & H. Hora, Ltd., was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C. The questions raised for determination were whether the firm were observing in (1) their agreement work, (2) their day rates, and (3) their ertime rates, the terms of the fair wages clause in relation to Government work. The arbitrator issued his award on the 11th October (1) finding that as regards agreement work the Unions have not established their claims, (2) fixing the minimum rates to be paid by the firm to fully-skilled competent tradesmen, the rates so fixed to be regarded as war rates, (3) deciding that the overtime rate of time and a quarter for fully-skilled tradesmen should stand, and should be extended to be extended to competent labourers, and (4) awarding that no rate now paid to any of the workers concerned shall be reduced by reason of any provisions of his award.

BLEACHERS AND DYERS, JOHN AINSCOW & Co., LTD., LOSTOCK, AND W. T. TAYLOR & Co., LTD., HORWICH.—A difference arose between the Bolton and District Cotton Manufacturers' Association (acting on behalf of the firms) and the Operative Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers' Association in respect of a claim made by the members of the Union employed in the firms' textile department that their wages should be advanced, in accordance with an award giving advances to dyers and bleachers, irrespective of the department in which they are employed. The firm contend that the rates paid to operatives in the textile department should be governed by the rates paid in the textile trade. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine the difference, issued his award on the 12th October, deciding that the Operative Bleachers' Association have not established their

COPPERSMITHS, SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., WOLVERHAMP-TON.—Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference between the firm and the National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metalworkers, arising out of a claim by the latter for an advance of wages made on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, issued his award on the 17th October, deciding that the Union had not established their claim.

ENGINEERS, THE MANCHESTER DRY DOCKS Co., LTD .- A difference having arisen between the company and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on a question of the payment of overtime to certain members of the Society in the firm's employ on the basis of a 47 hours' working week, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., who issued his award on 20th October, finding that the normal week is still 53 hours, although by agreement during the winter months the men are to work 47 hours for a 53-hours-week pay, and that the claim of the Society for the usual and recognised overtime rates to be paid on the rate of a 47 hours' week has not been established.

BOILERMAKERS, &C., MANCHESTER DRY DOCKS Co., LTD .-Differences having arisen between the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society and the above company, Mr. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine (1) whether their members be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for work done on oil-carrying vessels, (2) whether the men shall receive for a 47 hours' week in winter a 53-hours-week pay, and (3) whether there should be a revised breakfast time for men working all night. The arbitrator issued his award on 26th October, disallowing the first claim (with a certain exception) and also the second claim, but deciding that the Society had established the third claim.

BRICKLAYERS' LABOURERS IN IRON AND STEEL WORKS, TEES-SIDE.—Differences arose between the Iron and Steel Makers, Tees-side, and the National Association of Builders' Labourers relative to payments to members of the Union in their W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine (1) the rate of pay to men who worked during the Stockton Race Week, (2) whether the men are entitled to 1s. per week advance since 4th July, 1916, and (3) an application for 2d. per hour advance. The arbitrator issued his award on 26th October deciding that the men should be allowed time and a quarter for one day during the Stockton Race Week and also should be paid the extra 1s. per week, but that the claim for an advance of 2d. per hour had not been established. The arbitrator also decided that the existing bonus of 2s. per week should be increased to 3s. per week.

EMPLOYEES OF ROBERT BOBY, LTD., BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Workers' Union in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. At the hearing on the 5th October an agreement was reached between the parties providing for certain advances of wages, and the arbitrator issued his award on the 9th October declaring the terms of that agreement to be his award.

EMPLOYEES OF TYNE AND JARROW HOPPER COMPANIES .- A difference having arisen between the firms and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in connection with an application for an advance of wages and for the allowance of travelling expenses made by the Union on behalf of their members in the firms' employ. Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 9th October, giving an increase of 4s. per week to the first and second hands working hoppers, other conditions of employment to remain unchanged.

Builders' Labourers, Halifax.-Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference between the Halifax Master Builders' Association and the Workers' Union in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of the labourers in the building trade of the district, issued his award on 9th October, fixing the rate of wages at 71d. per hour, the war bonus of 1d. per hour granted on 4th August, 1916, to continue to be paid, subject to the conditions made when it was granted.

EMPLOYEES OF WALKERS, PARKER & Co., LTD., BAGILLT .- An application for an advance of wages was made to the firm by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed at the firm's Dee Bank Lead Works, Bagillt. No agreement being come to by the parties, the matter was referred to arbitration. Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on

9th October, deciding that the rates of all the men who are paid by the shift or by time shall be increased by 6d. per shift or per day, but making no other change.

Carpenters and Joiners, Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London.—In May and June of this year Messrs. Hampton & Sons, Ltd., were engaged in making trestle beds for the Government, and, being dissatisfied with the output, dismissed thirty-six skilled men who were employed on that work. On 3rd July the firm engaged a number of women to do a considerable part of the work previously done by these men. The firm having meanwhile become a controlled establishment, and no notice having been given of the introduction of women to do this work, which constituted a change of practice, and no consultation having taken place with the men or their representatives, the Joint Committee of the Unions concerned reported the matter under the Munitions of War Acts. Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 9th October, deciding that the introduction of the women in the manner adopted by the firm was irregular and not in accordance with the Munitions of War Acts, and that the firm should pay one week's wages to each of the thirty-six men discharged in settlement of the whole matter.

NAVVIES, LABOURERS AND MASONS, GUEST, KEEN & NETTLE-FOLD, LTD., DOWLAIS.—The navvies, labourers and masons employed by the firm at their Dowlais works made an application for an advance of wages. Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to determine the difference that had arisen in connection with this application, heard the parties on 13th October, and subsequently issued his award, giving the navvies and labourers an advance of ½d. per hour and a war bonus of ld. per hour on all time worked in lieu of the existing bonus, and increasing the war bonus to masons to 1d. per hour on all time worked

EMPLOYEES OF THE EXCELSION WIRE ROPE Co., LTD., CARDIFF.—Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference between the company and the Workers' Union arising out of an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members, heard the parties on 13th October, and subsequently issued his award, giving increases of wages of 3s. per week to adult men, 2s. per week to women and youths, and 1s. per week to boys, and amending the conditions on which the existing war bonus shall continue to be paid.

ENGINEERS, Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., Clydach, Glam.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in respect of an application for an advance of wages to the engineers who work outside the fitters' shop of the company, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty, who issued his award on 17th October, deciding that the rates shall remain unaltered, but dirt money at the rate of 1d. per hour shall be paid for all time worked in a shed where process machinery is actually in use, carrying on the manufacture, and for all time-working during the annual stop.

DRIVERS AND STOKERS, SOUTH WALES ELECTRICAL POWER DISTRIBUTION Co., UPPER BOAT, GLAM.—A difference having arisen in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the company by the drivers and stokers in their employ, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 17th October, deciding that all drivers and stokers shall receive an advance of wages of 6d. per shift, and revising the existing war bonus payable to the two classes of employees.

EMPLOYEES OF GEORGE ELLIOTT & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference between the Workers' Union and the above-named firm in respect of an application for an advance of wages. The arbitrator issued his award on the 17th October, giving an advance of 3s. per week to adult men, 2s. per week to youths, and 1s. per week to boys, in addition to the existing war bonus, which shall be paid as hitherto.

EMPLOYEES OF THE GLOUCESTER RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON Co., LTD.—A difference having arisen between the firm and their workmen in connection with an application for a war bonus, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 17th October, deciding that skilled tradesmen on time work shall be paid a war bonus of 8d. per day; all other workmen of 18 years of age and over a bonus of 6d. per day, and boys under 18 years a bonus of 1s. 6d. per week.

FIREMEN, LLANELLY STEEL WORKS COMPANY.—The firm and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union having mutually agreed upon certain alterations in Mr. Doughty's award of 29th September, the matter was referred to Mr. Doughty, who issued a further award on 24th October embodying the proposed alterations.

CARPENTERS, JOINERS, AND WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS, GLOUCESTERSHIRE AIRCRAFT COMPANY, CHELTENHAM.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between Messrs. The Gloucestershire Aircraft Company and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners regarding an application for an advance of wages made on behalf of the carpenters, joiners and woodcutting machinists in the firm's employ. The arbitrator issued his award on 28th October, deciding that no sufficient case was shown for an advance of wages.

COAL DISCHARGERS, MESSRS. SULLY & Co., BRIDGWATER.—A difference having arisen between the above company and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union regarding a claim made by the coal dischargers to be paid a

rate of 5d. per ton and certain other increases, and it being found impossible to come to an agreement at a meeting of the Bridgwater Conciliation Board, a joint application was made to the Board of Trade to appoint an independent chairman to meet the parties in Bridgwater. Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed, and at the conference the parties came to an agreement. Mr. Doughty issued his award on the 28th October, embodying the terms of settlement.

UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED LABOURERS, THE SHREWSBURY AND CHALLINER TYRE Co., LTD., MANCHESTER.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Workers' Union regarding an application for an advance of wages and revision of overtime rates, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 20th October, generally conceding the Union's claims. A war wage advance of 3s. per week is given, and overtime rates are to be time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half thereafter, with time and a half for Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday.

LABOURERS, &C., NORTH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL FURNISHING Co., LTD., DARLINGTON.—Sir William Robinson, having been appointed to act as arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the above firm and the National Union of General Workers relative to an application for an advance of wages of 5s. per week to various classes of workpeople in the firm's employ, issued his award on 20th October, conceding a war wage advance of 3s. per week.

EMPLOYEES OF ANDERSTON FOUNDRY COMPANY, MIDDLES-BROUGH.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the National Union of General Workers in connection with an application for an advance of wages, Sir William Robinson was appointed to act as arbitrator, and issued his award on 23rd October, giving a war wage advance of 5 per cent. for the full week to men whose earnings are 40s. per week or under, and one of 2½ per cent. to men whose earnings are more than 40s. per week. The arbitrator further decided that the chain lifters and stackers, as to whom a question arose, are piece-workers.

PRESSED GLASS MAKERS, GATESHEAD.—A claim for an advance of wages made to the Northern Association of Pressed Glass Manufacturers by the Pressed Glass Makers' Society was referred to the arbitration of Sir William Robinson, who issued his award on 23rd October, increasing the existing war bonus by 1s. per week.

ENGINEERING LABOURERS, &c., LORD BROS., LTD., SAMUEL CRAFTREE, LTD., AND SANDHOLME IRON Co., LTD., TODMORDEN.—
A difference having arisen between the above firms and the Workers' Union with regard to an application by the Union for certain advances of wages, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 24th October, deciding that a rate of 25s. 6d. per week be granted to shop labourers, 26s. per week to foundry labourers; the payment to old and infirm men to be left to the consideration of the employers; and that labourers when promoted to machines shall receive an immediate advance of 2s. per week.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSES. JOHN MADDOCK & Co., LTD., OAKENGATES.—Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen relative to an application for increased wages to be paid to members of the Midland Counties Trades Federation employed by the firm. The arbitrator issued his award on 28th October, fixing certain advanced war rates.

Sir Wiliam Robinson was also appointed arbitrator to determine the Federation's claim that their members in the employ of the firm who worked on Monday and Tuesday Bank holidays in August should be paid extra for both days, and issued his award on 28th October, finding that the claim had not been established.

EMPLOYEES OF THE AVON MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY, LTD., BRISTOL.—Application for an advance of wages having been made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of certain of their members employed by the above firm, Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed to determine the matter, and issued his award on 29th September, fixing certain advances, but making no alterations in the wages of two cupolamen and a grinder, nor in the rates for piece-work.

Female Solderers, A. Lloyd & Sons, Deptford.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the female solderers in their employ in connection with the price to be paid for soldering certain linings, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., who issued his award on 2nd October, fixing the price to be paid for this work.

Woodworkers, Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference between the firm and the woodworkers employed in their aeronautical department that had arisen in connection with an application for an advance of wages of 2d. per hour in lieu of the existing war bonus, issued his award on 10th October, deciding that the firm shall continue to pay the war bonus (under certain good-timekeeping conditions set out in the award), and that the rate of wages of the workpeople concerned shall be advanced 1d. per hour.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS IN SPELTER AND OTHER WORKS, SWANSEA DISTRICT.—Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed to act as arbitrator to determine an application made on behalf of the carpenters and joiners employed in certain spelter, chemical and other works in the Swansea district for an increase of wages from 9½d. to 10½d. per hour. The arbitrator issued his award on 19th October, deciding that

the rate should be increased to 10½d. per hour, the advance given to be regarded as a war wage advance and to be in lieu of any war bonus at present being paid.

Nov., 1916.

EMPLOYEES OF BARRY GRAVING DOCK CO. AND THE MOUNT STUART DRY DOCK CO.—Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference existing between the Electrical Trades' Union and the above firms, represented by the Cardiff Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Association, in respect of an application for a war bonus made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by these companies. The arbitrator issued his award on 31st October, deciding that the application be not granted.

EMPLOYEES OF MERTHYR TYDVIL GAS Co.—Application having been made by the Workers' Union for an advance of wages to their members employed by the above company, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., who issued his award on 31st October, determining the advances to be paid, such advances to be regarded as war wages.

EMPLOYEES OF THE PORTSEA ISLAND GAS LIGHT Co.—A difference arose between the firm and the employees in their carbonising department in respect of an application for an advance of wages, and the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on 4th October, deciding that as from 1st October, 1916, time and a half be paid to the employees in the carbonising departments at Hillsea and Flothouse engaged on the Sunday night shift, and that a war wage advance of 6d. per shift of eight hours also be paid.

TRAMWAY, MUNICIPAL AND GENERAL WORKERS, WOLVERHAMPTON.—Differences having arisen between the Corporation of Wolverhampton on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers on the other, in respect of applications made by the Unions for the conversion of an existing war bonus of 2s. per week into a permanent advance of wages, and also for a further war wage advance of 3s. per week, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the differences. The arbitrator issued his awards on 4th October, deciding that no alteration shall be made in the existing bonus, and granting, in addition, a war wage advance of 3s. per week to the workpeople concerned.

EMPLOYEES OF EASTERBROOK, ALLCARD & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., steel tool manufacturers, of Sheffield, and the National Steel Workers' Association, Engineering and Labour League relative to an application for an advance of wages of 15 per cent., the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on 13th October, granting an advance of 6 per cent., in addition to the 10 per cent. given in March, 1915.

CARTERS' LURRYMEN, &C., BLACKBURN.—An application having been made by the Amalgamated Carter's Lurrymen and Motor Men's Union and by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers to the Blackburn and District Horse Owners' Association for an increase of wages, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on 27th October, fixing a war wage advance in the case of both one-horse men and teams men employed in the Blackburn and Darwen district.

GAS WORKERS, CORPORATION OF OLDHAM.—A difference having arisen between the Corporation of Oldham and the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers in respect of a claim by the latter for an advance of 1d. per hour to shift workers and day labourers employed by the Corporation in their gas works, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on 28th October, deciding that in lieu of the existing bonuses a war wage advance be granted as follows: 5s. per week to workers whose weekly wages are 30s. and under; 4s. per week to those whose weekly wages exceed 30s. and do not exceed 45s.; and 3s. per week to those whose weekly wages exceed 45s. The claim for permanent increase in wages is not sustained.

EMPLOYEES OF WILLOWS, FRANCIS, BUTLER & THOMPSON, LTD., LONDON, E.C.—The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks made application to the firm for a bonus, which was refused. The difference which thus arose was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., who issued his award on 20th October, giving a bonus of 1d. on each shilling or part of a shilling to workmen whose earnings are 30s. or under without overtime, and 2s. 6d. per week to those whose weekly earnings without overtime are over 30s., provided the whole normal weekly hours are worked.

Carters, W. H. Edwards, South Lambeth.—The United Order of General Labourers of London made application for a war bonus on behalf of their members employed by Mr. W. H. Edwards, which application the employer refused to concede. The men concerned are paid by the ton, and owing to increases of wages and alterations in their working conditions are able to earn from 45 to 80 per cent. more than before the war. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., who issued his award on the 20th October, deciding that the men are not entitled to any war or other bonus.

Hosiery Workers, Leicester.—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference that had arisen between the Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Leicester, and the Leicester and Leicestershire Amalgamated Hosiery Union in consequence of a refusal of the employers to double

the existing war bonus of 1d. in the 1s. within certain limits on the wages earned in normal hours, issued his award on the 20th October, giving an additional bonus of ½d. in the 1s. on work done on Government contracts or orders received after the 1st October, 1916.

Gas and Electricity Employees, Blackpool.—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen in respect of an application made by the Municipal Employees' Association and the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers on behalf of their members employed in the gas and electricity undertakings of the Blackpool Corporation, the questions referred to the arbitrator being whether or not the wages of the employees should be increased and whether or not the bonus for the period of the war which is being paid should be altered. Mr. Page issued his award on 26th October, deciding that no alteration shall be made in the wages paid and revising the war bonus payable.

JOURNEYMAN BUTCHERS, MANCHESTER.—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen in consequence of the Manchester Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Association's refusal to comply with certain demands of the Journeyman Butchers' Federation of Great Britain. The arbitrator in his award of 26th October decided that the employers concerned are to continue at liberty to employ drovers who are not members of the Federation; that no alteration shall be made in the hours of slaughtering, which may continue to be carried on between midnight on Sundays and 6 a.m. on Mondays, and that the workers are not entitled to any bonus in addition to their agreed wages.

EMPLOYEES AT THE VICTORIA WHARVES AND MILLBAY DOCKS, PLYMOUTH.—A difference having arisen between certain employers at the Victoria Wharves and Millbay Docks, Plymouth, and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union respecting the rates to be paid for work done on Whit Monday and 7th August, Mr. W. Addington Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. At the hearing on the 7th October terms were agreed between the parties, and the arbitrator issued his award on the 13th October in accordance therewith.

EMPLOYEES OF J. & F. Pool, Ltd., Hayle.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union relative to an application for an advance in the wages of men of all grades and for the raising of the minimum weekly wage of boys, Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 16th October, conceding a war wage advance of ½d. per hour to the various grades of men and increasing the minimum wage payable to boys.

EMPLOYEES OF THE BRITISH CAULDRON CO., LTD., CRICKLEWOOD.—Difference having arisen between the company and the London District Committee of the Aircraft Industry in regard to the rate of pay for 7th August, Mr. W. Addington Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 30th October, deciding that the payment should be at the rate of double time.

CANAL BOATMEN, BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.—In June, 1916, an agreement was made between the Birmingham and District Coal Merchants' Association and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union that a payment should be made for waiting loading for a whole night of 4s. 6d. per man in addition to trip rates and war bonus, but a difference arose as to payment of any sum for waiting loading by day. Mr. F. Vesey Knox, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 17th October, granting a payment of 2s. 6d. per man, subject to certain conditions.

GAS AND WATER WORKS EMPLOYEES, WALLASEY.—Mr. George J. Carter was appointed to act as arbitrator to determine an application for advances of wages made by the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers on behalf of workpeople employed in the Wallasey Corporation Gas and Water Department, and issued his award on 25th October, conceding a war wage advance of 3s. per week to the men concerned.

GAS WORKERS, BIRKENHEAD.—A difference having arisen in respect of an application for various increases of wages, &c., made by the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers on behalf of workpeople employed in the Birkenhead Corporation Gas Works, Mr. George J. Carter was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 25th October, conceding a war wage advance of 3s. per week to all the men concerned and determining the other matters in dispute.

Shipyard Labourers, &c., North of Ireland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Londonderry.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour with respect to the rates of wages of certain classes of the employees at the firm's Foyle Shipyard at Londonderry, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. F. N. Keen. The arbitrator issued his award on 12th October, giving a war bonus of 6d. per day to various classes of men for every full week-day worked, and certain other advances of wages. Two points relating to the rates of wages of the cranemen and rates during the probationary period in the case of certain men were settled by agreement between the parties at the hearing.

EMPLOYEES OF E. J. Pearson & Sons, London,—Mr. F. N. Keen was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference in respect of an application made by the London Saddle and Harness Makers' Protection Society in regard to prices payable to their members employed by the firm on certain piece-

work. The arbitrator issued his award on 25th October, fixing advanced piece-work rates to be paid until the prices are settled by agreement or arbitration between the Society and an Association of employers in the London area employing the majority of men engaged on the same class of work.

QUARRYMEN, LEICESTERSHIRE.—A dispute having arisen between the Enderby and Stoney Stanton Granite Co., Ltd., and the Amalgamated National Union of Quarry Workers and Settmakers in regard to the proper interpretation of certain working rules, Alderman T. Smith was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 13th October, determining the matter.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, COUNTY DISTRICT OF NORTH-AMPTON.—Differences having arisen between employers and workpeople on the Joint Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the County District of Northampton regarding the piece-work rates to be paid for lasting the Italian army mountain boot, Mr. Alderman T. Smith was appointed umpire, and issued his award on 17th October, determining the piece-work rates and conditions.

EMPLOYEES OF SAMUEL BOOTH & Co., LTD., BIRMINGHAM .- A difference having arisen between the firm and the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics regarding a proposed reduction in the piece-rate for "edging' large nose bushes for shells, Mr. Walter Dodd was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. At the hearing on the 24th October the parties agreed as to the price to be paid for this work, and the arbitrator issued his award subsequently, deciding that the agreed price should be paid from the beginning of the first full pay following the 24th October.

EMPLOYEES OF THE LANGLOAN IRON AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD., COATBRIDGE.—A difference having arisen between this firm and the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain respecting the rates of pay of certain of their members employed by the company, the matter was referred for settlement to a court of arbitration, consisting of Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C. (chairman), Mr. George Ainsworth, Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P. The court issued their award on 20th October, deciding that the claimants shall be put upon the Conciliation Board scale, and fixing the basis rate for each class of workmen concerned.

GAS WORKERS, DUNDEE.—Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C. was appointed arbiter to determine a difference that had arisen between the Corporation of the City of Dundee and the workmen (with the exception of tradesmen) employed at the Corporation gas works in regard to an application for an advance of wages of 1d. per hour. The arbiter issued his award on 17th October, conceding a war wage advance of 2s. a week.

ROLLERS AND ROUGHERS, IRON AND STEEL WORKS, SCOTLAND .-A difference having arisen between the merchant and guide mill rollers in the manufactured iron and steel trade of Scotland and some of their assistants (roughers) on a question of altering the basis rate of wages, the difference was reported under the Munitions of War Acts, and referred by the Board of Trade to the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board for settlement. At a meeting of the board on 16th October it was found that the roughers' claim should not be sustained.

EMPLOYEES (SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED), CRUIKSHANK & Co., Ltd., Denny.—Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., the arbiter appointed to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the National Union of Gas and General Workers in connection with an application for an increased bonus made on behalf of the semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed at the firm's Denny iron works, issued his award on 10th October, giving an extra bonus of 1s. 6d. per week to the

Moulders, Forth and Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos. LTD., FALKIRK.—A difference having arisen between the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation, acting on behalf of the above companies, and the Central Ironmoulders' Association in regard to the prices to be paid to moulders engaged in the manufacture of rifle silencers and 9.25 bombs, Mr. W. W. Lackie was appointed arbiter, and issued his award on 16th October, fixing the time and piece rates to be paid for the work in question under present working

IRONGRINDERS, DUNDEE.—The General Iron Fitters' Association made an application for an advance of 1d. per hour on behalf of the irongrinders employed by members of the Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders. Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing was appointed arbiter and issued his award on 5th October, deciding that the members of the Engineers' and Ironfounders' Association shall give to the men concerned such advance on their present rates of wages as shall bring the total advances given to them since August, 1914, to 7s. per

EMPLOYEES OF ALEXANDER W. MARTIN & Co., Ltd., ABERDEEN. -The National Union of Gas and General Workers made a claim for an advance on their present rates of wages to the above firm on behalf of the canvas hosepipe workers and women employed by the company. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing, who issued his award on 5th October, fixing the rates payable to the canvas hosepipe workers and giving the women workers an advance of 20 per cent. on their present wages. Payment of the advances is to be retrospective as from 30th September last.

SKILLED WORKERS AND BRICKLAYERS AT MESSRS. DIXON, LTD., GLASGOW.—Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing, having been appointed arbiter to decide differences that had arisen between the firm

and (1) the engineers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, hammermen, and joiners in their employ, and (2) their bricklayers, issued his awards on 17th October, deciding in the case of (1) that, with the assent of the representatives of the skilled workmen, their claim that their wages shall be raised to the level of the rates paid to similar men in the Clyde district shall be meantime postponed, and that the firm shall give such war bonus as shall bring the total advance given by way of wages or war bonus since August, 1914, up to 8s. 3d. per week of 57 hours and in the case of (2) that an increase of 1d. per hour should

CANDLEMAKERS, &C., BROXBURN AND ADDIEWELL.—A difference arose relative to an application made to Messrs. The Brox-burn Oil Co., Ltd., and to Messrs. Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Co., Ltd., by the Scottish Oilworkers' Association that the candlemakers and candlepackers in the employment of the two companies and the boxmakers in the employment of the latter company should be given the same advances by way of wages as have been given to oilworkers generally in the employment of the two companies. Sheriff A. J. Loutiti Laing, the arbiter appointed, issued his award on 17th October, deciding that the Association had not established their claim, but awarding an increased war bonus to the men concerned.

CAULKERS, BARCLAY, CURLE & Co., LTD., SCOTSTOUN.-A difference having arisen between the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association and the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society in connection with a claim by the Society for the payment of 5 per cent. extra over the Clyde merchant list rates to their members employed as caulkers on Government vessels (patrol boats and mine-sweepers) by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. James Macdonald, who issued his award on the 28th September, deciding that the Society had established their claim and granting the same.

Brass Moulders, John Spence & Sons, Airdrie.—Mr. James Macdonald was appointed arbiter to decide a difference existing between the Scottish Brass Founders and Finishers' Association and the Scottish Brass Moulders' Union, in connection with an application for an advance of wages of 1d. per hour made on behalf of workpeople employed by Messrs. John Spence & Sons, Airdrie. The arbiter issued his award on the 30th September, finding that the Union had established

DYERS, &c., GLASGOW .- A difference having arisen between a number of Glasgow firms and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers, and Kindred Trades relative to an application for an advance of wages, the difference was referred to Mr. James Macdonald, who issued his award on 14th October, granting a war wage advance of 2s. per week to all the men concerned of 18 years of age and over, and 1s. per week to boys under 18 years of age, women and girls, with the usual equivalent advances to piece-workers.

BLACKSMITHS AND HAMMERMEN, LANARKSHIRE.—A difference having arisen between the Scottish Iron Masters' Association and the Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers' Society in regard to the Society's application for an advance of wages and for uniform minimum rates, Mr. James Macdonald, the arbiter appointed to determine the matter, issued his award on 24th October, deciding that the claims for uniform minimum rates had not been established, but that the advances (including "war wages" and "war bonuses") already granted be increased (where less) to 2d. per hour in the case of blacksmiths and 13d. per hour in the case of hammermen.

Brassworkers, Ayr.—Differences having arisen out of an application by the Scottish Brassmoulders' Union for an advance of wages of ls. per week to certain of their members employed by Messrs. Archibáld Welsh & Co., the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. James Macdonald, who issued his award on 28th October, deciding that the Union's claim had not been established.

In the case of an application by the West of Scotland Brass Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Instrument Makers' Association for an advance of wages to their members employed by Messrs. Archibald Welsh & Co. and Messrs. James Reid & Co., Mr. Macdonald was also appointed arbiter, and issued his award on 28th October, deciding that the Association had failed to establish its claim.

CRANEMEN, SIR WILLIAM ARROL & Co., Ltd., BRIDGETON. A difference having arisen between the above firm and the National Union of Gas and General Workers regarding an application for a further advance of wages made on behalf of their members employed by the Company as cranemen, Mr. James Macdonald was appointed arbiter, and issued his award on 31st October, deciding that the Union had not established

SPECIAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNALS.—The Board of Trade has referred to the Special Arbitration Tribunal, constituted under Sections 6 and 8 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, claims made by the National Federation of Women Workers on behalf of their members employed by (1) Messrs. The British Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester, (2) Messrs. The Rivet, Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., at the firm's Gateshead works, (3) Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and (4) Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood,

The Board has also referred to the Special Arbitration Tribunal, constituted under Sections 7 and 8 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, a claim for an advance of

wages made by the setters-up employed at the Tinsley Shell Works, Sheffield, of Messrs. Thomas Firth & Sons, Ltd.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

The Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government to inquire into the best steps to be taken to ensure the fullest productive power of employees in engineering and shipbuilding establishments, and whose reference was subsequently extended to deal with the avoidance of stoppages on work for Government purposes (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1915, p. 83, and August, 1915, p. 280) have issued decisions on further cases referred to them. The following are summaries of the Committee's findings issued during October:-

MESSRS. BRUNNER, MOND & Co., LTD. (ISSUED 2ND OCTOBER). Application was made to Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd. by the National Union of General Workers, the Northwich Salt Workers and General Labourers' Association, the Winsford Salt Makers' Association, the Weaver Watermen's Association and the Amalgamated Union of Engine and Crane Men, Boiler Firemen and Wire Rope Workers for an advance of wages on behalf of their members in the firm's employ. In the case of the Weaver Watermen's Association the application is made only on behalf of their members when not employed as watermen. The Committee's finding is that the present war bonus of the shiftmen shall be increased from 6d. o 1s. per shift, and that of the daymen from 3s. to 6s. per week, and that an increase of not less than 3s. per week shall be given to men working on piece-work.

ENGINEERS, MESSRS. RICHARDSONS, WESTGARTH & Co., Ltd., HARTLEPOOL (ISSUED 3RD OCTOBER).—A difference arose between the North East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers relative to trial trip allowances on auxiliary warships. The Committee's finding is that (a) in the case of patrol or other boats being fitted with torpedo boat machinery the allowances shall be those applicable to torpedo boats under the national agreement; (b) in the case of sloops, minesweepers or other boats not fitted with torpedo boat machinery the allowances shall be those applicable to battleships under the national agreement.

STEEL SMELTERS, &c., LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY WORKS, CREWE (ISSUED 4TH OCTOBER).—The British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron, Tinplate and Kindred Trades Association made application for an advance of wages of 20 per cent. to the London and North Western Railway Co. on behalf of their members employed at the company's steel plant, Crewe. The finding of the Committee is that the claim made by the Society for a general advance of wages of 20 per cent. has not been established. The Committee understood that the company are willing that the advance of 1s. per week on time rates and 2½ per cent. on piece rates given in the works generally shall be applied to the men in the steel department, and that if, as a result of consideration now being given to the matter, there are further general increases in the wages of the company's shopmen such increases will be applied also to the men who are the subject of the present claim.

LABOURERS, &C., ENGINEERING TRADE, CHESTER (ISSUED 4TH OCTOBER).-A war wage advance of 3s. per week was awarded by the Committee to time-workers in respect of an application made to the Chester Engineering Employers' Association by the Workers' Union.

MESSRS. SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co., LTD., ALEXANDRIA (ISSUED 5TH OCTOBER).—Application was made to Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. Ltd., Alexandria, by the Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers Society that the amount of bonus allowed to hammermen and strikers should be increased, and that the time rates of tool smiths should be advanced ½d. per hour. The men in question have received the war wage advances given in the district generally, including an advance of 3d. per hour given by a finding of the Committee in August last. The Committee's finding in the present application is that the claims have not

FOUNDRY LABOURERS, WEST OF SCOTLAND IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES (ISSUED 5TH OCTOBER) .- A war wage advance of ³dd. per hour was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application made to the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour and the National Union of General Workers.

BRITISH EXPLOSIVES SYNDICATE, LTD., PITSEA (ISSUED 6TH OCTOBER) .- Application for an advance of wages and certain alterations in overtime payment was made to the British Explosives Syndicate, Ltd., by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in respect of the men employed at the Pitsea works. Claim was also made that certain grades who had hitherto been paid at shift rates should now be paid at hourly rates. The Committee's finding is that the claims now made have not

(1) Engineers, (2) Ironfounders and Patternmakers, Briton FERRY, &c. (ISSUED 6TH OCTOBER).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week was awarded by the Committee to time-workers in respect of applications made to the Welsh Engineers and Founders' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Associated Society of Moulders, the Friendly Society of Ironfounders and the United Kingdom Patternmakers' Association.

PLUMBERS AND FITTERS, NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES WORKS, PEMBREY (ISSUED 6TH OCTOBER).—Differences arose between fitters engaged on constructional work at Nobel's Explosives Works,

plumbers engaged on the same works and Messrs. John Mc-Culloch & Co. in consequence of a reduction in the number of hours worked, as a result of which overtime was decreased and the men's earnings reduced. The men claimed an advance of wages as compensation. Claim was also made that men engaged on acid work should be supplied with certain clothing, and complaint was also made of the difficulty of travelling between the works and the places where the majority of the men live, and of the time so occupied. The findings of the Committee are (1) that the claim for an advance of wages is not established; (2) that reasonable assistance in the provision of clothes should be given by the management to men working in connection with acids; and (3) that the men should be provided with free railways tickets between the works and their homes or lodgings.

SHOPMEN, MIDLAND RAILWAY CO. (NORTHERN COUNTIES COM-MITTEE), IRELAND (ISSUED 6TH OCTOBER).—Application for an advance of wages was made to the Midland Railway Co. (Northern Counties Committee), Ireland, by the Workers' Union on behalf of semi-skilled workmen, labourers and youths employed in the company's locomotive, carriage and wagon departments. The Committee awarded to the workpeople concerned the war bonus now being paid to other grades of the company's employees.

IRONFOUNDERS, LIVERPOOL (ISSUED 6TH OCTOBER).—Application for an advance of wages of 2d. per hour in the case of journeymen and 2s. per week in the case of apprentices was made to the Liverpool and District Ironfounders' Association by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claim was also made that in cases where the normal working week exceeds 47 hours payment should be made at overtime rates for hours worked in excess of 47. The Committee awarded to time-workers a war wages advance of 3s. per week. The Committee further find that the claim for the payment at overtime rates for hours worked in excess of 47 has not been established. They are of opinion, on the question of apprentices, that the matter is one which should be left to the consideration of the employer, having regard to the exceptional circumstances now existing, and the Committee make no award on this part of the claim.

IRONFOUNDERS, (1) MESSRS. FRANCIS MORTON & Co., LTD., GARSTON; (2) MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD (ISSUED 6TH OCTOBER).—The Committee had referred to them applications for advances of wages made to Messrs. Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., and to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders. Claims were also made that hours worked in excess of 47 per week should be paid for at overtime rates. Their finding is that time-workers shall receive a war wages advance of 3s. per week, but that the claim for the payment at overtime rates for hours worked in excess of 47 has not been established.

ENGINEERS AND ALLIED TRADES, LIVERPOOL (ISSUED 6TH OCTOBER).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the Joint Committee of Engineering Societies, Liverpool District, to the Liverpool Engineering Employers' Association.

MACHINE BOILER DRILLERS, MESSRS. KERR, STUART & Co., LTD., STOKE-ON-TRENT (ISSUED 9TH OCTOBER).-A difference arose between Messrs. Kerr, Stuart & Co., Ltd., and the United Machine Workers' Association relative to a claim of the latter that the machine drillers in the firm's boiler shop should be paid a minimum rate of 29s. per week under the terms of the Fair Wages Clause. The Committee decided that the claim advanced by the Association had not been

LIGHT CASTINGS TRADE, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 9TH OCTOBER) .-In respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation by the Joint Trade Unions in the light castings industry on behalf of their members in Scotland, the Unions concerned being the Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society, the United Patternmakers' Association, and the General Ironfitters' Association, the Committee decided that the time rates of the men concerned shall be advanced \(\frac{3}{4}d. \) per hour, or 3s. per week, the advance to be regarded as war wages.

ENGINEERING TRADES (UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS), WIGAN (ISSUED 9TH OCTOBER).—In settlement of claims made to the Wigan and District Engineers' and Foundry Masters' Association by the Workers' Union on behalf of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, the Committee awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only, and decided that overtime worked on weekdays be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half for subsequent hours, and that time worked on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday be paid at time and a half.

Messrs. John Riley & Sons, Ltd., Hapton (Issued 9th OCTOBER). Application was made to Messrs. John Riley & Sons, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, by the National Union of General Workers for an advance of wages. The Com-I that the increase given in September reasonably meets the position, but recommended that the differentiation made between men below 30s. and those above 30s. should not be continued, and that the increased bonus should uniformly be 3s. per week.

H.M. MAGAZINE (ISSUED 9TH OCTOBER).—The National Union of General Workers made application to the Ministry of Munitions for a war bonus on behalf of the men employed at one of H.M. Magazines. The finding of the Committee Pembrey, and Messrs. Foster Brothers, Ltd., and between is that the claim for payment of a war bonus has not been

established. The Committee are of opinion that any reduction of hours due to insufficient daylight should not result in reduction of the men's earnings, and that men who work the full number of hours required of them should be paid as for a full week of 56 hours.

438

FOUNDRY LABOURERS, LIGHT CASTINGS TRADE, FALKIRK DISTRICT (ISSUED 9TH OCTOBER).—The Committee had referred to them an application for an advance of wages made to the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation by the National Union of Gas and General Workers on behalf of foundry labourers in the Falkirk district. Their finding is that the time-rates of the men concerned shall be advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour or 3s. per week, such advance to be regarded as war wages.

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOURERS, SHEFFIELD (ISSUED 9TH OCTOBER).—The National Union of General Workers, the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour made application for an advance of wages to the Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association. The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only. (Certain classes of semi-skilled and unskilled labourers received recently an advance of wages under an award given by His Honour Judge O'Connor, such cases are not to receive both that advance and the advance awarded by the present finding.)

Engineering Trade, Bradford (Issued 11th October).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Bradford District Engineering Employers' Association by the Bradford and District Engineering and Allied Trades' Committee.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Cowes (Issued 11th October).—Application for an advance of wages and increased overtime payment was made to Messrs. J. Samuel White & Company, Cowes, by the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, the Shipwrights' and Shipconstructors' Association, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Association, Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers, the National Amalgamated Society of Ship Painters and Decorators, the Federation of Sailmakers, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, the Electrical Trades Union, the Patternmakers' Association, the National Society of Coppersmiths, the United Society of Plumbers, the Amalgamated Society of Toolmakers, and the National Union of General Workers. Application for an advance of wages was also made to Messrs. Ratsey & Lapthorne, Ltd., by the Federation of Sailmakers. The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only. The Committee award no change in overtime rates of payment.

Engineering Trade, Wakefield (Issued 11th October).—
Application for an advance of wages was made to the Wakefield District Engineering Employers' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, United Machine Workers' Association, and the Amalgamated Toolmakers' Society. The matter was referred to the Committee, who awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week to be paid to time-workers only.

Engineers, Messes. Richardsons, Westgarth & Co., Ltd., Hartlepool. (Issued 11th October).—A difference having arisen between the North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers relative to an application for an advance of wages made on behalf of the bladers on turbine engines and land turbines in the employ of Messes. Richardsons, Westgarth & Co., Ltd., Hartlepool, it was referred to the Committee, who decided that the wages of the men concerned be advanced to 41s. per week, plus the war wage increase of 3s. on time rates given under the finding of the Committee of 4th August, 1916.

IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS, MANCHESTER (ISSUED 16TH OCTOBER).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to timeworkers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Manchester Ironfounders Employers' Association by the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society.

COPPERSMITHS, WHITEHEAD TORPEDO WORKS, LTD., WEY-MOUTH (ISSUED 17TH OCTOBER).—Application for an advance of wages was made to the Whitehead Torpedo Works, Ltd., Weymouth, by the National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metalworkers. The finding of the Committee is that the time rates of wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 3s. per week, and there shall be an advance of 5 per cent. on piece-work prices.

Brassworkers, Edinburgh (Issued 19th October).—Application was made to the East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders by the United Journeymen Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Coppersmiths' Association, the Scottish Brassmoulders' Union and the National Brassworkers' Society that the rates of wages payable in the Edinburgh district should be levelled up to the rates paid in the Clyde district. The Committee decided that the claim advanced by the men's representatives had not been established

Engineers, Widnes and Runcorn District (Issued 19th October).—Application for an advance of wages having been made to Messrs. the United Alkali Co., Ltd., Messrs. William Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Messrs. The Castner-Kellner Alkali Co., Ltd., Messrs. The Widnes Foundry Co., Ltd., and other

controlled establishments in the Widnes and Runcorn district by the Widnes and Runcorn branches of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and of the Steam Engine Makers' Society, the finding of the Committee is that the standard rates of the men concerned shall be advanced to 43s. per week, and that any war bonuses or war advances at present being paid beyond the standard of 40s. per week are to be merged in the advance awarded to the extent of 3s. per week.

PIG-IRON TRADE, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 19TH OCTOBER).—A difference arose between the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain and the Scottish Ironmasters' Associations in regard to the Society's proposals for a revised sliding scale for the regulation of blastfurnacemen's wages and for an extra payment for week-end work. The finding of the Committee is that the present scale should be continued for the duration of the war, a new scale to be agreed upon on the conclusion of peace, and that a war wage advance of 15 per cent. on basis rates is to be paid in settlement of the claim for an advance of wages.

BLACKSMITHS AND HAMMERMEN, KILMARNOCK (ISSUED 19TH OCTOBER).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to timeworkers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers' Society to the Kilmarnock District Engineering Employers' Association.

NORTH EASTERN SALT Co., MIDDLESBROUGH (ISSUED 20TH OCTOBER).—In respect of an application for an increased war bonus made to the North Eastern Salt Co., Middlesbrough, by the Federation of Trade Unions of Salt Workers, Alkali Workers, Mechanics and General Labourers, the finding of the Committee is that no increase in the war bonus be made.

Brassfounders, &c., Edinburgh (Issued 20th October).—
The Committee had referred to them an application for an advance of wages made to the Gas Meter Making Employers' Federation (Scottish and Irish, Section D) by the East of Scotland Branch of the United Journeymen Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, &c., Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Edinburgh Branch of the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics. The Committee make no award as regards piece-work pending the result of a conference between the two parties, but award a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only.

BLACKSMITHS, DUNDEE (ISSUED 20TH OCTOBER).—A difference arose between the Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders and the Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland relative to an application for an advance of wages made on behalf of their blacksmith members. The Committee awarded a war wage advance of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$, per hour to time-workers only.

PATTERNMAKERS, HUDDERSFIELD (ISSUED 24TH OCTOBER).—The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 2s. per week on the time rates of members of the United Patternmakers' Association employed by members of the Huddersfield Engineering Employers' Association.

Messes. James Robertson & Sons, Ltd., Fleetwood (Issued 24th October).—An application was made by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Steam Engine Makers' Society that Messes. James Robertson & Sons, Ltd., Fleetwood, should adopt working conditions similar to those existing in the Liverpool district. The finding of the Committee is that the application is not one that should be granted at the present time, this decision to be without prejudice to the consideration of the matter after the war.

IRONFOUNDERS, HUDDERSFIELD (ISSUED 24TH OCTOBER).—The Committee had referred to them a difference between the Huddersfield Engineering Employers' Association and the Friendly Society of Ironfounders relative to a further advance of wages. The finding of the Committee is that the time rates of wages of the men concerned shall be advanced by 2s. per week, such advance to be regarded as war wages.

COPPER WORKERS, SOUTH WALES (ISSUED 24TH OCTOBER).—Application for an advance of wages was made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union and by the National Union of General Workers to the following firms having copper works in South Wales, viz.: Messrs. Vivian & Sons, Ltd., Swansea; Messrs. Williams, Foster & Co., and Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Ltd., Swansea; Messrs. The Cape Copper Co., Ltd., Briton Ferry; Messrs. Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; and Messrs. Nevill, Druce & Co., Llanelly. The Committee's finding is that an addition of 3s. in the case of men and of 1s. in the case of youths and boys shall be made to the existing war bonus.

to the existing war bonus.

LABOURERS, ENGINEERING TRADE, WOLVERHAMPTON (ISSUED 24TH OCTOBER).—This finding is in respect of applications for advances of wages made to the Wolverhampton and District Engineering Employers' Association by the Gas, Municipal and General Workers' Union and the Workers' Union, and for an advance of wages made to the Wolverhampton Engineers Employers' Union by the Workers' Union. The Committee decided that the time rates of wages of the men concerned, including the time ratings of premium bonus workers, shall be advanced 3s. per week, and there shall be an advance of 2½ per cent. on piece prices.

ENGINEERING TRADE WOLVERHAMPRON (ISSUED 24TH OCTOBER).

Engineering Trade, Wolverhampton (Issued 24th Octobes).—The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week on the time rates of wages of the men concerned, including the time ratings of premium bonus workers, and an advance of 2½ per cent. on piece prices in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Wolverhampton and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Amalga-

mated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers, United Machine Workers' Association, United Patternmakers' Association, and Amalgamated Society of Toolmakers. The Wolverhampton Engineers Employers' Union were present at the hearing and were parties to the proceedings.

MESSRS. RICHARDSONS, WESTGARTH & Co., Ltd., MiddlesBROUGH (HOLIDAY PAYMENT) (ISSUED 24TH OCTOBER).—This finding relates to a difference between the above company and the
Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Steam Engine
Makers' Society relative to claims made by the members of the
societies for extra payment for working during Stockton
race week. The Committee decided that the claim to payment
at the rate of time and a half for the two days has not been
established.

MESSRS. BLAIR & CO., LTD., STOCKTON (HOLIDAY PAYMENT) (ISSUED 24TH OCTOBER).—The Committee had referred to them an application for extra payment during Whitsuntide holidays made by the members of the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders' Society to Messrs. Blair & Co., Ltd., Stocktonon-Tees. Their finding is that the claim to payment at time and a quarter for Whit-Tuesday has not been established.

Engineers, Kilmarnock (Issued 24th October).—An application for an advance of wages having been made to the Kilmarnock District Engineering Employers' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the finding of the Committee is that men at present rated at 38s. and under 40s. per week shall be advanced to 40s. per week; piece prices shall be advanced by 5 per cent., and there shall be, in addition to these special advances, a further general war wage advance of 3s. per week on time rates.

Engineers, Peterborough (Issued 24th October).—Application for an advance of wages was made to the Engineering firms at Peterborough by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only, and in settlement of the claim that any advance should be made retrospective, the Committee decided that a payment of 25s. shall be made to men who were in the employment of the firms at 1st August and are still in such employment. A similar finding was awarded in an application for an advance of wages made to the Engineering firms at Peterborough by the Steam Engine Makers, Tool Makers' Society, United Machine Workers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Joiners, Messes. Sage & Co., Ltd., Peterborough (Issued 24th October).—A war wage increase to 9d. per hour to timeworkers was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to Messes. Sage & Co., Ltd., Peterborough.

BLACKSMITHS, LINCOLN (ISSUED 25TH OCTOBER).—An application for an advance of wages was made to the Lincoln Engineering Employers' Association by the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. The finding of the Committee is that an advance of 2s. per week be given to time-workers only; regarding the claim for the payment of overtime and night-shift allowance to piece-workers the Committee award no change in the present practice.

ENGINEERS AND ALLIED TRADES, LINCOLN (ISSUED 25TH OCTOBER).—A war wage advance of 2s. per week to timeworkers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the Lincoln Joint Committee of Engineering Trade Associations to the Lincoln Engineering Employers' Association.

IRONFOUNDERS, LINCOLN (ISSUED 25TH OCTOBER).—The Committee had referred to them an application for an advance of wages made to the Lincoln Engineering Employers' Association by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, and in respect thereof awarded a war wage advance of 2s. per week to be paid to time-workers only.

Bollermakers, Lincoln (Issued 25th October).—Application for a war bonus of 4s. per week having been made to the Lincoln Engineering Employers' Association by the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders, the Committee decided that a war wage advance of 2s. per week should be given to time-workers only.

SMITHS' HAMMERMEN, EDINBURGH (ISSUED 25TH OCTOBER).—Applications for advances of wages were made to the East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders and to the East of Scotland Shipbuilding Employers' Association by the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society. The finding of the Committee is that the time rates of wages of the men concerned shall be advanced ³d. per hour, the advance to be regarded as war wages.

MESSRS. KERR, STUART & CO., LTD., STOKE-ON-TRENT (ISSUED 26TH OCTOBER).—An application for an advance of wages was made to the above company by the Workers' Union on behalf of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The Committee decided that the time rates of wages of the men at present rated at 30s. per week or less (other than men to whom it has been the practice of the firm to give advances arranged by them from time to time with the United Machine Workers' Association) shall be advanced 3s. per week. The advance is to be regarded as war wages and is to be paid to time-workers only.

Dock Labourers, Silloth (North British Railway Co.)
(Issued 26th October).—This finding relates to an application for an advance of wages made to the North British Railway Company by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of dock labourers in the employ of the Company at Silloth. The Committee awarded that the rates of wages of the men concerned shall be advanced to

8d. per hour for day work and 10d. per hour for night work, the other conditions of employment to remain as at present. This award is without prejudice to the Company's position in regard to terms of employment when the Government control of the railways is terminated.

Messrs. Thomas White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley (Issued 26th October).—A difference having arisen between the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers relative to a claim of the members of the Society employed by the above firm for the payment of double time for meal hours when working on Sunday, the Committee decided that the application is not one that should be granted.

NUT AND BOLT TRADE, DARLASTON (ISSUED 27TH OCTOBER).—An application for an advance of wages having been made to the Darlaston Bolt and Nut Manufacturers' Association (members of the Midland Employers' Federation) by the National Union of General Workers, the finding of the Committee is that the offer of the employers to give an advance of 3s. per week on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece rates shall be accepted in settlement of the claim.

BOILERMAKERS, NORTH BRITISH LOCOMOTIVE Co., LTD. (ISSUED 28TH OCTOBER).—An application was made to the above Company (members of the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association) by the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders that the rates paid to boilermakers should be levelled up to the rates paid in marine boiler shops in the Clyde area. The Committee decided that their finding of 7th March last shall stand, and accordingly make no alteration.

Tubers, North British Locomotive Co., Ltd. (Issued 28th October).—The Committee had referred to them an application for an advance of wages to tubers made to the above Company (members of the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association) by the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. The finding of the Committee is that the claim made by the Society has not been established.

Ship Repairers, London.—Questions having been raised in connection with the firm of Messrs. R. & H. Green and Silley Weir, Ltd., as to whether the usual allowances should be paid on the war wage advance awarded under the Committee's findings of 22nd September in respect of various classes of workpeople in the ship-repairing trade of London, the Committee, having heard representatives of the parties on 3rd November, intimated that the 8s. per week advance should be applied in the same manner and upon the same conditions as the war wage advance of 4s. previously paid. A question also arose as to whether the platers' helpers should receive the advance awarded to time-workers under the committee's finding. In view of the fact that the helpers are paid a special rate in consideration of having to work with piece-workers at piece-work speed and also that the piece prices to the platers are not increased, the Committee decided that the men are not entitled to the advance.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 and 1916.

No. 703

THE MUNITIONS (EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF GIRLS ON MEN'S WORK) ORDER, No. 3, DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 1916, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 99).

Whereas Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, provides as follows:—

6.—(1) Where female workers are employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of Section 7 of the principal Act as amended by this Act are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, the Minister of Munitions shall have power by order to give directions as to the rate of wages, or (subject, so far as the matter is one which is dealt with by the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901 to 1911, to the concurrence of the Secretary of State) as to hours of labour, or conditions of employment of the female workers so employed.

(2) Any directions given by the Minister of Munitions under this section shall be binding on the owner of the establishment and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein and the female workers to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable in like manner as if the order in which the direction is contained was an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the principal Act.

(3) No direction given under this section shall be deemed to relieve the occupier of any factory or workshop from the obligation to comply with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, or of any orders or regulations made thereunder, or to affect the liability of any person to be proceeded against for an offence under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, so, however, that no person be twice punished for the same offence.

And whereas the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto are establishments of a class to which the

Munitions.

provisions of Section 7 of the principal Act, as amended by the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above-mentioned powers, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on or in connection with munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto, and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from October 16th 1016 relate as from October 16th, 1916.

This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Employment and Remuneration of Girls on Men's Work) Order, No. 3.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1916.

440

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions. H. Llewellyn Smith,

Ministry of Munitions of War, General Secretary. 6, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ON MUNITIONS WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS CUSTOMARILY DONE BY MALE LABOUR OF 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN DISTRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CARRIED ON.

(Note.—These directions are on the basis of the setting up of machines being otherwise provided for. They are strictly confined to the war period and are subject to the observance of the provisions of Schedule II. of the Munitions of War Act.)

1. Where girls under 18 years of age are employed on work customarily done by male labour of 18 years of age and over the following rates shall be paid:-

(a) In the case of time-workers of-

17 and under 18 years, 18s. per week, reckoned on the usual working hours of the district in question for men in engineering establishments.

16 and under 17 years, 16s. Ditto. Under 16 years. 14s. Ditto.

(b) In the case of piece-workers of-

17 and under 18 years, the piece-work price paid or allowed for the work when customarily done by men, less 10 per cent.

16 and under 17 years. Ditto. less 20 per cent. Under 16 years. Ditto. less 30 per cent.

2. Where girls are prevented from working owing to break-down, air raid, or other cause beyond their control, they shall be paid for the time so lost at the rate of three-fourths of their

above time-rates, unless they are sent home.

3. Girls shall not be put on piece-work or premium bonus systems until sufficiently qualified. The period of qualification on shell work shall not, in general case, exceed three to four

4. On piece-work, each girl's time-rate shall be guaranteed irrespective of her piece-work earnings. Debit balances shall not be carried forward beyond the usual weekly period of

5. On premium bonus systems each girl's time-rate shall in

all cases be paid. 6. Overtime and night shift and Sunday and holiday allowances shall be paid to girls employed on piece-work or premium bonus systems on the same conditions as now prevail in the case of men in engineering establishments in the district in question for time-work.

7. Piece-work prices and premium bonus time allowances, after they have been established, shall not be altered unless the means or methods of manufacture are changed.

8. All wages and balances shall be paid to girls through the

9. The foregoing rates and conditions shall not operate to prejudice the position of any person who has better terms and conditions, nor prevent employers from recognising special

ability or responsibility.

10. Any question which arises as to the interpretation of these recommendations shall be determined by the Minister of

Second Schedule. LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE MUNITIONS (EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN ON MEN'S WORK) ORDER No. 4, DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 1916, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99).

Whereas Section 6 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, provides as follows:-

6.-(1) Where female workers are employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of Section 7 of the principal Act as amended by this Act are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, the Minister of Munitions shall have power by order to give directions as to the rate of wages, or (subject, so far as the matter is one which is dealt with by the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, to the concurrence of the Secretary of State) as to hours of labour, or conditions of employment of the female workers so employed.

2. Any directions given by the Minister of Munitions under this section shall be binding on the owner of the establishment and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein and the female workers to whom the directions relate and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable, in like manner as if the order in which the direction is con-tained was an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the principal Act.

3. No direction given under this section shall be deemed 3. No direction given under this section shall be deemed to relieve the occupier of any factory or workshop from the obligation to comply with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1911, or of any orders or any orders of the lightly or regulations made thereunder, or to affect the liability of any person to be proceeded against for an offence under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, so, however, that no person be twice punished for the same offence.

And whereas the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto are establishments of a class to which the provisions of Section 7 of the principal Act, as amended by the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, are for the time being applied by an order made thereunder. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above-mentioned powers, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders and directs that the directions contained in the First Schedule hereto regarding the wages of female workers employed on or in connection with munitions work shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour in any such establishment and the female workers to whom the directions relate as from October 16th, 1916.

This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Employment and Remuneration of Women on Men's Work) Order No. 4." Dated this 28th day of September, 1916.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions. H. Llewellyn Smith, Ministry of Munitions of War, General Secretary. 6, Whitehall Gardens,

London, S.W.

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF WOMEN ON MUNITIONS WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS NOT RECOGNISED AS WOMEN'S WORK IN DISTRICTS WHERE SUCH WORK WAS CUSTOMARILY CARRIED ON.

(Note.—These Directions are on the basis of the setting up of the Machines being otherwise provided for. They are strictly confined to the War period and are subject to the observance of the provisions of Schedule II. of the Munitions of War Act.)

1. Women of 18 years of age and over employed on time, on work customarily done by men, shall be rated at £1 per week, reckoned on the usual working hours of the district in question

for men in Engineering Establishments.

This, however, shall not apply in the case of women employed on work customarily done by fully-skilled tradesmen, in which case the women shall be paid the time rates of the tradesmen whose work they undertake. Overtime and night-shift and Sunday and holiday allowances payable to men shall also be med to women.

2. Where women are prevented from working, owing to break-down, air raid, or other cause beyond their control, they shall be paid for the time so lost at the rate of 15s. a week as above unless they are sent home.

3. Women shall not be put on piece-work or premium bonus systems until sufficiently qualified. The period of qualification on shell work shall not, in general case, exceed three to

4. Where women are employed on piece-work they shall be paid for the same piece-work prices as are customarily paid to men for the job.

5. Where women are engaged on premium bonus systems, the time allowed for a job shall be that customarily allowed to men for the same job, and the earnings of the women shall be calculated on the basis of the man's time rate.

6. Where the job in question has not hitherto been done on piece-work or premium bonus system in the establishment, the piece-work price, or the time allowed, shall be based on a similar ich premium done.

similar job previously done by men on piece-work or premium bonus system, as the case may be.

7. Where in the establishment in question there are no data from previous operations to enable the parties to arrive at a piece-work price or time to be allowed, the price or the time to be allowed shall be so adjusted that the women shall receive the same percentage over the time rate of the class of men customarily employed on the job, as such man would have received had he undertaken the job on piece-work or premium bonus system, as the case may be.

8. The principle upon which the directions proceed is that on systems of payment by results equal payment shall be made to women as to the men for an equal amount of work done.

9. Piece-work prices and premium bonus basis times shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the employer and the woman or women who perform the work.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. Nov., 1916.

10. On piece-work, every woman's time rate, as per Clause 1 hereof, shall be guaranteed irrespectively of her piece-work earnings. Debit balances shall not be carried forward beyond the usual weekly period of settlement.

11. On premium bonus systems, every woman's time rate as

12. Overtime and night-shift and Sunday and holiday allowance shall be paid to women employed on piece-work or

premium bonus system on the same conditions as now prevail in the case of men in the district in question for time-work.

13. Piece-work prices and premium bonus time allowances after they have been established shall not be altered unless the

14. All wages and balances shall be paid to women through

15. Any question which arises as to the interpretation of these directions shall be determined by the Minister of

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 718. S. 46

THE MUNITIONS (TRIBUNALS) (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT No. 2

1. The Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) Rules, 1916, as

mended by the Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) (Amendment)

(viii) Where a Munitions Tribunal dismisses the complaint on the ground that the workman is free to accept other employment without holding a certificate be-

cause he was not employed in an establishment to which the provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, were for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, the Tribunal shall enter

on its register of complaints the ground on which

the complaint was dismissed, the names of the

parties, the description and situation of the place of employment and the date on which the workman left or was discharged or dismissed from the employment; and may, at the request of the person by or on behalf of whom the complaint was made, issue to such person a copy of such entry certified under the hand of the Clerk to the Tribunal.

Ed. S. Montagu,

Minister of Munitions.

2. These Rules may be cited as the Munitions Tribunals Scotland) Amendment No. 2 Rules, 1916, and shall come into

No. 719.

THE MUNITIONS (TRIBUNALS) (IRELAND) AMENDMENT RULES,

mended by the insertion after paragraph (vi) of Rule 12 of

(vii) Where a Munitions Tribunal dismisses the complaint on the ground that the workman is free to accept other employment without holding a certificate because he was not employed in an establishment to which the provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of

War Act, 1915, were for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, the Tribunal shall enter

on its register of complaints the ground on which the complaint was dismissed, the names of the

parties, the description and situation of the place of employment and the date on which the workman left

or was discharged or dismissed from the employ-

ment; and may, at the request of the person by or on behalf of whom the complaint was made, issue to

such person a copy of such entry certified under the hand of the Clerk to the Tribunal.

Ed. S. Montagu, Minister of Munitions.

2. These Rules may be cited as the Munitions (Tribunals)

Ireland) Amendment Rules, 1916, and shall come into force as

1916. DATED OCTOBER 2, 1916. 1. The Munitions (Tribunals) (Ireland) Rules, 1916, shall be

Rules, 1916, shall be amended by the insertion after paragraph

Rules, 1916. Dated October 2, 1916.

er Clause 1 hereof shall in all cases be paid.

eans or method of manufacture are changed.

vii) of Rule 12 of the following paragraph:

orce as from the 2nd day of October, 1916.

Ministry of Munitions,

2nd October, 1916.

the following paragraph:

om the 2nd day of October, 1916.

2nd October, 1916.

Ministry of Munitions,

employment) Acts, 1911-1916, shall be in the form set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 11th day of

(Signed) H. Llewellyn Smith, Secretary to the Board of Trade

Schedule.

Form of Certificate of Appointment of Inspector. NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911-1916.

The Board of Trade hereby certify that whose usual signature appears in the margin hereof, has been duly appointed an Inspector for the purpose of the said Acts, and as such Inspector to do all such things as by virtue of the said Acts an Inspector has power to do for the purposes of the execution of the said Acts. This appointment shall continue in force so long as the Board of Trade think fit and no longer.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Note.—The Inspector, on applying for admission to any premises for the purposes of the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911-1916, must, if so required, produce this certificate to the occupier. (National Insurance Act, 1911, Section 112 (5).)

[Sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of Section 112 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, are to be set out in full on the back of the certificate 1

APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received applica-tions for decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons

478x. Workmen engaged in covering rollers for textile

machinery.
479x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of cement paving slabs.

480x. Workmen engaged in grinding barytes.
481x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of vegetable

482x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of putty.
483x. Workmen engaged in fitting malleable iron hoops on to the ends of cast iron pipes for protection in transit.

484x. Workmen employed at a warehouse connected with an ironfoundry and engaged in sorting, carding or packing

boot protectors. 485x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of compounds

for case hardening steel. 486x. Workmen engaged in working wood on machines

operated by foot.

Note.—Applications for a decision as to whether contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter x at the end of the number, e.g. 478x.

Any representations with reference to the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London,

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing are announced in the Board of Trade Labour Gazette from time

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:-

1742x. Workmen (including labourers) engaged:-

(1) in weaving, making, varnishing, attaching to wood frames, or packing wire mattresses;
(2) in machine sawing or other machine woodwork-

ing (including sandpapering by machine) for wood bedsteads or wood frames for mattresses.

1968x. Workmen employed in pin, needle, &c., factories, or warehouses or stores immediately connected therewith. and engaged wholly or mainly in boxing, carding, or otherwise putting up for sale pins, needles, and similar articles.

1970x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making leather trunks or leather parts of trunks. (Application 457x.)

1971x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of chemical stoneware for use in the manufacture of munitions of war.

1973x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs. (Application 469x.)

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS,

THE INSPECTORS' (UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE)

REGULATIONS, 1916. THE Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred on em by the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911-

1916, hereby make the following Regulations:-(1) Any certificate of appointment furnished after the date of these Regulations under sub-section (5) of Section 112 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, to an Inspector appointed for the purposes of the National Insurance (Un1974x. Workmen described as glass grinders, polishers, prism cutters, bevellers, flatteners, cutters, silverers and tougheners engaged in the manufacture of water level gauges, or bevelled edge glasses for scientific instruments, if intended for use in war or in the production of munitions of war. (Applications 428x and 449x.)

1976x. Workmen described as glass grinders, polishers, prism cutters, bevellers, flatteners, cutters, silverers and tougheners engaged in the manufacture of lenses for navigation lanterns, ships' side lights and glasswork for smoke observation windows for ships.

1977x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of glassware

(including tubes) for use in the manufacture of munitions

of war. (Application 449x.)
1980x. All classes of wor' nen (including oil boilers and varnish makers) engaged in the manufacture of printers' ink and printers' varnish

1981x. Armature and coil-winders employed in the repair

of electrical machinery. 1982x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in:—

(1) the manufacture (including generating and compressing) of acetylene gas;

(2) the manufacture of cylinders for holding the gas;

(3) examining cylinders and filling them with porous material. (Application 451x.)

1987x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of mattresses (from asbestos cloth and fibre) intended for use in war.

1992x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in cutting leather parts for the use of bookbinders.

1997x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture or repair of arc lamps.
1999x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of railway

fog signals, or in making the metal cases. (Application

2001x. Jewellery mounters engaged wholly or mainly in making metal mounts or in fixing these mounts to the metal parts of jewellery, and not engaged wholly or mainly in the setting of precious stones in the mounts.

2002x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture (including painting, staining and varnishing) of wooden cases for the

beer and mineral water trades.

2004x. Workmen employed in jewellery warehouses immediately connected with manufacturing (including plating, &c.), or repairing establishments and engaged wholly or mainly in wrapping up, carding, boxing, or otherwise packing or preparing goods for sale.

2005x. Workmen engaged in sawmilling or machine woodwork in connection with the manufacture of loose leaf ledgers or binders, or in making metal or leather parts thereof.

2007x. Workmen employed by a firm of camera manufacturers and engaged in :-

(1) Sawmilling and machine woodwork;

(2) Making, assembling or finishing metal parts;

(3) Making leather bellows;

(4) Other workmen engaged in the manufacture of cameras which are intended for use in war. (Application 434x.)

2009x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making metal parts of India and Treasury tags. 2011x. Workmen engaged in covering tennis balls. (Appli-

cation 395x.)

2013x. Workmen (other than centre makers) engaged in making leather cricket balls (Application 395x.)
2014x. Workmen engaged in making horse shoes and

shoeing horses. This decision supersedes Decision B. 1729 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1916) in

so far as it conflicts therewith. 2015x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of terra cotta

blocks for building. 2017x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of enamelled

2020x. Workmen engaged in the production of grain spirit for use in the manufacture of explosives.

2024x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture (including painting, carding and boxing) of metal

toys and toy soldiers. 2026x. Workmen (other than those insurable under Part II.

2026x. Workmen (other than those insurable under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911) engaged in the manufacture of metal-covered shop fronts. (Application 461x.) 2028x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of potters' colours, including on-glaze and under-glaze colours, enamels for metals, and liquid gold and silver. (Application 472x.) 2029x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal healds or metal parts of healds.

2032x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making shell case liners and lids of paper, cardboard or other materials for lining tins used for packing shells.

2033x. Workmen engaged in sawmilling or machine woodwork in connection with the manufacture of organs or in making metal or leather parts of organs.

2035x. Workmen (including painters) engaged in the manufacture of domestic wringing, mangling and washing machines, and garden rollers. (Application 470x.)

2037x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture (including pressing, wrapping and packing) of laundry starch and blue.

2039x. Workmen (other than those covered by Decision 1

B. 2038 below) engaged in the manufacture of naval or military headdresses.

Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manu, facture of optical instruments intended or adapted for use in war, such as field-glasses, telescopes, range-finders, &c. 2042x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in galvanising.

2042x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in garvanising.
2046x. Workmen employed in marking out timber ready for
sawmilling and machine woodwork.
2048x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in cutting out
leather or rubber soles or other leather or rubber parts of shoes or slippers made mainly of canvas or other materia (not being leather or rubber).

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:-

1743. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in:

(1) making wood bedsteads by hand, including those employed for assembling, polishing, varnishing or packing, or as labourers;

(2) making flock mattresses (including packers and labourers); unless intended for use in war.

1967. Workmen employed in crushing blast furnace slag for use as material for road-making.

1969. Workmen (other than those covered by Decision A. 1970x above) engaged wholly or mainly in making trunks, valises, &c., partly of leather, and partly of canvas or fibre, and not intended for use in war. (Application 457x.)

1972. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of laboratory porcelain.

1975. Workmen described as flint glass makers and cutters

engaged wholly or mainly in making and finishing table glassware not intended for use in war.

glassware not intended for use in war.

1978x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of glass tubing not intended for use in war or in the manufacture of munitions of war. (Application 449x.)

1979. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making printers' roller composition or in clothing rollers therewith.

1983. Workmen (other than sawmillers and machine woodworkers) engaged in making cigar boxes. (Application 403x 1984. Workmen (other than sawmillers or machine wood

workers) engaged in making wood end boxes for foodstuffs bonnet boxes, and similar boxes composed partly of wood or partly of cardboard, millboard or similar material, and not intended for use in war. (Application 403x.)

1985. Workmen (other than sawmillers, machine wood-

workers, metal or leather workers) engaged in making smal switch boxes, or fancy boxes whether covered with leather cloth, velvet or similar material, or polished, and not in

tended for use in war. (Application 403x.)
1986. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the prepara tion of non-conducting compositions for covering boilers pipes, and other parts of heating or refrigerating apparatus (Application 454x.)

1988. Workmen (other than sawmillers and machine woodworkers) engaged wholly or mainly in repairing crates, casks or barrels, which are not intended for use in war.

1989. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manu facture of dubbin not intended for use in war. (Applica

1990. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in tin-streaming 1991. Workmen (other than those covered by Decision A. 1992x above) engaged in bookbinding, provided that when leather is used the cost of the leather is not more than one-third of the total cost of the finished article.

1993. Casual labourers employed on or about docks or wharves and engaged in loading and discharging cargoes and not employed continuously by the same employer on premises which are used mainly for the purpose of any insured trade.

1994. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of glass for the dioptric apparatus of lighthouses.

1995. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of salt. (Application 458x.)

1996. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in mining or dressing rock salt. (Application 458x.)

1998. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manu-

facture of tarred macadam.

2000. Workmen (other than metal workers) engaged in making silk shades for electric light and gas fittings.
2003. Bond and trimming coopers engaged wholly or mainly in inspecting or examining casks and barrels in bonds or warehouses which are not immediately connected with establishments in which the manufacture of casks or barrels is

carried on. 2006. Workmen (other than those covered by Decision A. 2005x above) engaged in the manufacture of loose leaf ledgers or binders, provided that where leather is used the cest of the leather is not more than one-third of the total cost of the finished article.

2008. Workmen (other than those covered by Decision A. 2007x above) engaged in the manufacture of cameras n intended for use in war. (Application 434x.)

2010. Workmen (other than metal workers) engaged in the manufacture of India and Treasury tags. 2012. Workmen (other than those engaged wholly or mainly in sawmilling or machine woodwork) engaged in making cricket bats, tennis rackets, hockey sticks, &c.

2016. Workmen engaged in getting chalk or clay for the manufacture of cement. 2018. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making tapers not intended for use in war. (Application 381x.)

2019. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in washing slack

for coke ovens.
2021. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making granite paving setts, not intended for use in war.
2022. Workmen engaged in fellmongering, and in drying

and sorting wool. (Application 404x.)
2023. Workmen employed by skin and hide merchants, and engaged wholly or mainly in sorting or classing skins

2025. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of fish guano by drying and grinding fish offal.

Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fixing metal or wood revolving shutters. (Application 461x.)
2030. Workmen (other than those covered by Decision

A. 2029x above) engaged in the manufacture of healds. 2031. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of writing and copying inks.

2034. Workmen (other than machine woodworkers or makers of metal parts) engaged in the manufacture of wooden pails,

stepladders, or similar domestic joinery.

2036. Workmen (other than those engaged in machine woodwork or in the making of leather or metal parts) engaged in the manufacture of hand-operated vacuum cleaners or of carpet sweepers. (Application 470x.)

2038. Workmen engaged in any process of manufacturing felt headdresses up to and including the hood stage.

2041. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of whiting and Paris white.

2043. Laundry workers employed in connection with factories which are engaged in carrying on any insured trade, or in munitions work.

2044. Workmen engaged in conveying natural raw materials, such as limestone, chalk, clay, shale or marl to the reduction plant of factories engaged in cement manu-

2045. Workmen engaged in getting shale or marl for the manufacture of cement.

2047. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making safety fuses for blasting, unless intended for use in war.
2049. Workmen (other than those covered by decision 1. 2048x above) engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of shoes or slippers, which are made mainly of canvas or other material (not being leather or rubber) and which are

other material (not being leather or rubber) and which are not intended for use in war.

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter x at the end of the number, e.g. 1554x. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916. September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire)

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

TAILORING TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF FEMALE WORKERS.

The Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 23rd October, 1916, stating that they have varied the minimum rates of wages for female workers who are mployed as Cutters, Trimmers, or Fitters-up.

The minimum rates of wages now payable in respect of the bove class of female workers are as follows:—

For female workers under 19 years of age, 4d. per

For female workers of 19 years of age, 5½d. per hour. For female workers of and over 20 years of age, 6d. per

Provided that, in the event of any female worker of or over 19 years of age being employed for the first time at such work, the rate to be paid during the first two months of her employment shall be at 1d. per hour less than the rate appropriate to her age as set out above. te appropriate to her age, as set out above.

Provided also that in the case of female workers under 18 ars of age who are learners (as defined by the Trade Board their notice of 19th July, 1915) and are occupied wholly mainly in

(a) Fitting-up;

(b) Hooking-up material composed solely of cotton or linen to be used in making overalls and other similar washable garments;

ne minimum rates shall be as follows:—

Workers under 16 years of age, 8s. 3d. per week. Workers of 16 years of age, 10s. 9d. per week. Workers of 17 years of age, 14s. 3d. per week.

The weekly rates so provided are based on a week of 50 hours, and they are subject to a proportionate deduction or

increase according as the number of hours spent under contract of employment by the learner in the factory or workshop in any week is less or more than 50.

Further particulars regarding the above-mentioned variation of minimum rates may be obtained from the Secretary of the Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.

IRELAND.

PROPOSAL TO VARY MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AND FEMALE, WORKERS.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice, dated 11th November, 1916, stating that they propose to vary the minimum rates of wages at present in force for male and female workers, as

	MALE WORKER	RS.
Age.	Present Rate.	Proposed New Rate.
Under 15 years	6s. per week.*	6s. 6d. per week.*
Of 15 years	7s. 6d. ,,	8s. 3d. ,,
Of 16 years	9s. ,,	9s. 9d. ,,
Of 17 years	11s. ,,	12s. ,,
Of 18 years	13s. 6d. ,,	14s. 9d. ,,
Of 19 years	16s. ,,	17s. 6d. ,,
	18s. 6d. ,,	20s. 3d. ,,
Of 21 years	21s. ,,	23s. ,,
22 years & over	22s. 9d. ,,	24s. 11d. ,,

FEMALE WORKERS.

Age.	Present Rate.	Proposed New Rate.
Under 15 years	5s. per week.*	6s. per week.*
Of 15 years	6s. 3d. ,,	7s. 6d. ,,
Of 16 years	7s. 6d. ,,	9s. ",
Of 17 years	9s. ,,	11s. "
18 years & over	10s. 10d. ,,	13s. ,,
Over 18, with less than 12	energes resignassi	
mos', experience	a 9g	110

Further information respecting the proposed variation of minimum rates may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

OCTOBER, 1916.

Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.
Dr. F. W. J. Coaker, New Road, Bromsgrove	Surgery, Tuesday, 3.30 p.1
Dr. W. M. Williams, Plas Eryr, Clwtybont	(1) Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. (2) Surgery, Llanrug, Tue
Dr. J. Wilson, 25, Bank Street, Irvine	day, 3-4 p.m. The Medical Hall, Ti Cross, Irvine, Wednesda
Dr. J. P. Jackson, Old Bank House, Millom Dr. W. F. Colclough, Hillsdon,	9-10 a.m. Surgery, Wednesday, 9-1 a.m.
	Dr. F. W. J. Coaker, New Road, Bromsgrove Dr. W. M. Williams, Plas Eryr, Clwtybont Dr. J. Wilson, 25, Bank Street, Irvine Dr. J. P. Jackson, Old Bank House, Millom

Note.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

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

UNITED KINGDOM.

Mines and Quarries, 1915. Part I. Divisional Statistics and Reports. Persons employed, output, accidents &c., Home Office. [Cd. 8361: price 6½d.]

Reports of the Chief Registrar Societies, 1915 Appendix A. Particulars of Valuation Returns. [H.C. 30—1: price 5½d.]

Health of Munition Workers' Committee. Memorandum No. 11. Investigation of Workers' Food and Suggestions as to Dietary. Leonard E. Hill. [Cd. 8370: price 1½d.] Memorandum No. 13. Juvenile Employment. Ministry of Munitions. [Cd. 8362: price 1d.]

* Of 52 hours.

† Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

Return of Cases heard before Munitions Tribunals. From 29th November, 1915, to 1st July, 1916. Ministry of Munitions. [Cd. 8360: price 1½d.]

Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in relation to Employment after the War. Interim Report. [Cd. 8374: price $\frac{1}{2}d.$]

Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1915-1916. Part I. Administration of the Poor Law; Prevention and Relief of Distress; Special Work arising out of the War. [Cd. 8331: price 2d.] Part III. Public Health; Local Administration; Local Taxation and Valuation. [Cd. 8332: price 2d.]

Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain. Fifty-ninth Report of the Chief Inspector, 1915. Disposals, after care, education and industrial training, emigration, &c. [Cd. 8367: price 2½d.]

Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1915. Persons employed in various branches of the fishing industry, &c. [Cd. 8281: price 7½d.]

Sixty-first Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1915. Births, deaths and marriages. [Cd. 8339: price 1s. 3d.]

Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, with detailed Report for the year 1914. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Extent under crops, produce of the crops, holdings, occupiers, &c. [Cd. 8266: price 8½d.]

Twenty-fourth Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, 1915-16. Sea fisheries, male and female industries, domestic economy, manual instruction, &c. [Cd. 8356: price 4d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

INDIA.—List of Factories and other large industries in India, 1916. Names of factories, average number of persons employed daily, &c. Department of Statistics. Statistical Abstract of British India, 1913-14. Vol. IV. Administrative, Judicial and Local Self-Government. [Calcutta: Superintendent, Government Printing.]

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, September, 1916. Industrial conditions, trade disputes, prices and industrial accidents in August; proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; the rise in prices during the War, &c. Census and Statistics Monthly, August, 1916. Prices of agricultural produce, field crops of Canada, crop reports from other countries, &c. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

-Sixth Annual Report on Wholesale Prices, 1915. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau.]

—Saskatchewan.—Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour. Sixteen months ended 30th April, 1916. Harvest help and wages, strikes and trade disputes, labour legislation, &c. [Regina: J. W. Reid, King's Printer.]

Commonwealth of Australia.—Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics, June, 1916. Prices, rents and cost of living, wages, disputes, trade unions, unemployment, &c. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Industrial Gazette, July, 1916. Cost of living and the minimum wage, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment, industrial arbitration, &c. Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, 1912, during the year 1915. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

VICTORIA.—Wages Board Determinations. Grocers' Sundries, 24th August, 1916, cancelling that of 20th December, 1915.

Queensland.—Industrial Peace Act Awards, 1916, showing in brackets the dates of those cancelled thereby. Shop Assistants, South-Eastern Division. Appeal upon Award of 16th March. Iron, Brass and Steel Moulding Trades, South-Eastern Division. Appeal upon Award of 14th January. Bakers' Board, Townsville Division, 13th July. Brisbane Motor Drivers, 31st July (25th June, 1913). Brisbane Daily Newspapers, 27th July. Stonemasons, South-Eastern Division, 21st July (22nd October, 1913). Painting and Decorating, South-Eastern Division, 4th August.

—The Industrial Gazette, August, 1916. Operations of labour exchanges, supply of and demand for labour, prices fixed by Control of Trade Board, industrial arbitration, &c. [Brisbane. A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Wages Board Determinations, 1916.
Agricultural Machinery and Implement Makers, 19th July.
Butchers, 27th July, altering that of 4th June, 1914. Bakers and Pastry Cooks, 13th July. Soapmaking, 2nd August. Boot Trade, 2nd August, altering previous Determination. Saddlers and Harness Makers, 14th June.

NEW ZEALAND.—Journal of the Department of Labour, August, 1916. Condition of trade and employment in July, retail prices, cost of living, persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, &c. Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1916. Vol. XVII. Parts 5, 6 and 7. Friendly Societies and Trade Unions. Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1915. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—(1) International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, October, 1916. (2) International Review of Agricultural Economics, September, 1916. (3) International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture, May, 1916. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

—Bulletin of the International Labour Office (English edition). Vol. X. (1915), Nos. 11 and 12. Vol. XI. (1916), Nos. 1 and 2. [London: Pioneer Press, Woolwich.]

UNITED STATES.—Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, October, 1916. Conciliation work, strikes and lock-outs, March to August, retail prices of bread, employment in selected districts in August, &c. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 195, July, 1916. Unemployment in the United States. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

New York.—The Bulletin, September, 1916. Bureaus of Compensation and Inspection, the labour market, &c. State Industrial Commission. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.]

Massachusetts.—Labour Bulletin, 116, September 1st, 1916. Labour legislation in Massachusetts, 1916. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

Pennsylvania.—Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Labour and Industry, July, 1916. Investigation of Pittsburgh labour disturbances. Do. August, 1916. Five months' experience under Workmen's Compensation; Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, &c. [Harrisburg: Wm. Stanley Ray, State Printer.]

Germany.—Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, September, 1916. Employment in August, miners' wages in the fourth quarter of 1915 and first quarter of 1916, female labour during the war. Department of Labour Statistics, Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Heymann.]

—Das Wirtschaftsjahr 1911. Jahresberichte über den Wirtschafts und Arbeitsmarkt. R. Calwer. II. Teil-Jahrbuch der Weltwirtschaft. [Jena, 1915: Gustav Fischer.]

ITALY.—Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro (Fortnightly Series), 16th September and 1st October, 1916. Labour disputes in August, retail food prices in July. Labour Department of Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Rome: Fratelli Treves.]—Bollettino della Emigrazione, July, 1916. Royal Commission on Emigration. [Rome.]

Holland.—(1) Verslag over het jaar 1915, uitgebracht aan den Minister van Waterstaat door den Raad van Toezicht op de Spoorwegdiensten. Ministry of Waterways, 1916. [The Hague: Gebroeders van Cleef.] (2) Beknopt Overzicht van den Omvang der Vakbewging op 1 Januari, 1916. (Bijdragen tot de Statistick, No. 232). (3) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistick, September, 1916. Employment, labour disputes, and work of labour exchanges in August, trade unions on 1st January, 1916, wholesale and retail prices in September. Central Bureau of Statistics. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante.]

Denmark.—Indberetning fra Arbejdsanvisningsdirektören for Finansaaret 1915-16. Central Labour Exchange. [Copenhagen.]

-Social Forsorg, October, 1916. Public labour registries in August and September. Council for Workmen's Insurance and the Department of the Inspector of Unemployment. [Hellerup.]

Norway.—Sociale Meddelelser, 1916, No. 4. Retail prices June to August, labour exchanges May to July. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.]

Sweden.—Postsparbanken år, 1915. Royal Savings Bank Department, 1916. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman.]

—Sociala Meddelanden, 1916, No. 8. Employment in July, unemployment in April, May and June, State war measures in regard to food and fuel, changes in cost of living since July, 1914, retail prices of food in July. Department for Social Affairs. Beldning av Bostadsfastigheter i Sverige år 1912. Part I.—Text; II.—Tables. K. Bergström. Commission on Housing, 1916. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

Spain.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, September, 1916. Labour disputes in August. Institute of Social Reforms (Labour Department). [Madrid: D. V. Suarez.]

Russia (Finland).—Arbetsstatistisk Tidskrift, 1916, No. 4. Labour exchanges in first quarter and second quarter of 1916, retail food prices in second quarter of 1916. Industrial Department. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri.]

Brazil (St. Paul State).—Boletin do Departamento Estadual do Trabalho, 1916. Second Quarter. Labour accidents and retail prices in St. Paul City. State Department of Labour. [St. Paul, Brazil.]

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. PONSONEY, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies, in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. FISHER UNWIN, London, W.C. Printed by CASSELL & Co., Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, E.C.—Price 1d.—November, 1916.