Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Vol. XIV.—No. 10.]

OCTOBER, 1906.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

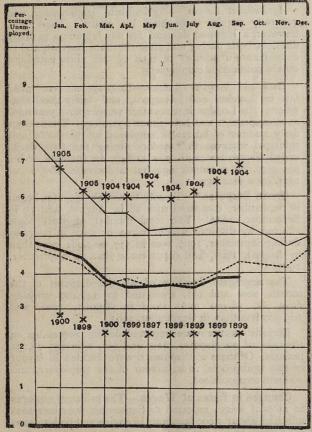


CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

- Thick Curve=1906.

- Thin Curve=1005.

--- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1896-1905. x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the past ten years, with the dates thereof.

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER.

[Based on 7,857 returns, viz.: 3.725 from Employers and their Associations; 3,651 from Trade Unions; 396 from Local Corres-pondents; and 85 from other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT during September was, on the whole,

much about the same as in August.

Compared with a year ago all the principal industries showed an improvement, with the exception of the boot and shoe trade and the tinplate trade.

In the 271 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 598,611, making Returns, 22,826 (or 3.8 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of September, 1906, compared with the same percentage in August, and 5.3 per cent. at the end of September, 1905.

Building Trades.—Employment was dull generally, and worse than a month ago. It was slightly better than a year ago.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry continued fairly good. It showed very little change as compared with a month ago, and was somewhat better than a year

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

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment in this industry during September continued good, and was rather better than a month ago. It was much better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters, employing about 24,600 workpeople, showed that 341 furnaces were in blast at the end of September, as compared with 337 in the previous month and 325 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Works .- Employment at iron and steel works in September continued brisk generally; it was better than a month ago, and considerably better than a year ago. The volume of employment at 204 works from which Returns were received was 0.9 per cent. greater in the week ended September 22nd, 1906, than in the week ended August 25th, and 4.2 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Tinplate and Sheet Manufacture.- Employment during September was good, and showed an improvement as compared with August. As compared with a year ago, it was not so good at tinplate works, but was better at sheet mills. According to Returns received, 430 tinplate and sheet mills were working at the end of September, 1906, as compared with 417 in the previous month, and 435 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment continued good, and better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 28, as compared with the same percentage in August and 4.5 per cent. at the end of September, 1905.

Shipbuilding Trades.*—Employment was fair on the whole in the principal shipbuilding centres, but showed some decline compared with a month ago. It remained much better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 6.5, as compared with 5.6 at the end of August, and 13.7 at the end of September, 1905.

Cotton Trade. - Employment continued very good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 134,715 workpeople in the week ended September 29th, show an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the week ended August 25th, and of 3.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Woollen Trade.—Employment in this industry remained good, and was better than a month ago; it showed little change compared with a year ago. Returns from firms employing 21,475 workpeople on the last pay-day in

^{*} The stoppage of work at certain yards on the Clyde did not begin until October 1st.

290

September show increases in the wages paid of 1.8 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of o'2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, showing little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 46,102 workpeople on the last pay-day in September show an increase of o.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Flax (Linen) Trade.—Employment in this industry continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 47,865 workpeople on pay-day in the week ended September 29th show an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 4.5 per cent. as compared with September, 1905.

Jute Trade.—Employment in this trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,834 workpeople on pay-day in the week ended September 29th, 1906, show a very slight decrease in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.9 per cent. as compared with September, 1905.

Silk Trade.—Employment in this trade showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,648 workpeople show a decrease in the amount of wages paid in the last week of September of 1.5 per cent. as compared with August, but an increase of 3.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment in this trade continued fairly good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,958 workpeople in the week ended September 29th, 1906, show an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with August, and of 11.3 per cent. as compared with a

Hosiery Trade.—Employment generally was good and decidedly better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 16,561 workpeople on the last pay-day in September show an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 6.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the bespoke branch showed the usual seasonal improvement in London, but was slightly worse than a year ago; in the Provinces it continued slack. In the ready-made branch employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

Hat Trades.—Employment during September in the Silk Hat branch was still slack, but better than a month ago: it was about the same as a year ago. In the Felt Hat branch it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members returned as unemployed at the end of September in the Silk Hat trade was 13.3, compared with 15.1 at the end of August, and 13.8 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for the Felt Hat trade were 1.9, 2.3 and 2.5.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment in the boot and shoe trade was still slack, and showed a further decline as compared with August; it was worse than a year Returns from firms employing 59,387 workpeople on the last pay-day in September showed a decrease of 2:4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the corresponding week in August, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment continued fairly good. It was better than a year ago. Of 3,745 members of Trade Unions, 4.8 per cent. were unemployed, as compared with 4.9 per cent. a month ago, and 6.0 per cent. in September, 1905.

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

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.-Employment was quiet in these trades, but rather better than a month ago and a year ago. In the printing trades the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 5.2, as compared with 5.5 in August,

and 5:4 in September, 1905. In the bookbinding trades the percentages were 4:4 for September, 4:7 for August, and 5.1 for September, 1905.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades. — Employment continued fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Compared with a month ago a slight decline was The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 4.5, as compared with 4.2 in August, and 5.1 in September, 1905.

Glass Trades. - Employment continued moderate generally, but was worse than a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 10,180 workpeople show a decline in the amount of wages paid of 4.0 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.3 per cent. as compared with a

Pottery and Brick and Tile Trades .- In the Pottery trade employment was good generally and better than a month ago; in Scotland it was fair. In the Brick and Tile trade it continued fair.

Agricultural Labour. - Agricultural employment was generally regular throughout the month. There was, however, a lessened demand for day labourers in many districts, both during and after the corn harvest, and in consequence a number of men of this class could not obtain continuous employment.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment continued fair in London and Liverpool, and fairly good elsewhere. In London it was rather worse than a year ago; at other ports it was better than a year ago. The average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in London during the four weeks ended September 29th was 11,847, an increase of 0.6 per cent. on a month ago, but a decrease of 3.2 per cent, on a year ago.

Trade Disputes.*—Twenty-three new disputes began in September, compared with 28 in August, and 10 in September, 1905. The total number of workpeople affected by disputes which began or were in progress during September, 1906, was 21,377, or 7,281 more than in August, 1906, and 6,491 more than in September,

The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 147,400 working days, or 38,300 more than in August, 1906, and 109,900 less than in September, 1905.

Definite results were reported during September in the case of 26 disputes, new and old, affecting 20,251 persons. Of these 26 disputes, 6 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 10 in favour of the employers, and

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The principal changes in rates of wages reported in September were increases affecting about 5,000 labourers in engine and boiler shops at Leeds, and 4,100 coal miners in Somerset. The total number of workpeople affected by all changes reported was 17,100, and the net effect was an increase of about £670 per week, over 16,400 workpeople having received advances amounting to about £700 per week, and nearly 700 having sustained decreases amounting to £30 per week. The changes of the previous month affected 295,600 workpeople, the net result being an increase of £10,350 per week. During September, 1905, the number of workpeople affected was 24,300, and the net result an increase of about £70 per week

One change, affecting over 200 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; two changes, affecting nearly 4,400 workpeople, were arranged by a Conciliation Board in one case, and by mediation in the other; one change, affecting nearly 700 workpeople, took effect under a sliding scale; and the remaining changes, affecting over 11,800 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In five cases, affecting nearly 700 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1905.

THE Thirteenth Annual Report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom has just been published.* It deals with the changes of 1905, of which the preliminary results were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1906. It also gives certain figures

for the first half of 1906.

After four years of falling wages, which resulted in a total net decrease of £227,000 in the aggregate weekly wages of those affected by reported changes, the first six months of 1905 showed a continuation of the decline, but in the last six months there was an upward movement, and the net result for the year was a fall of about £2,000 only. It is satisfactory to note that the rise which began in the middle of 1905 has continued during the present year, a net increase of £26,600 having been reported to the Department during the first six months of 1906. In this connection reference may also be made to still later figures on p. 312 of this GAZETTE dealing with the first nine months of 1906.

Most of the changes in weekly rates were quite insignificant, the only important ones being a rise of Historicant, the only important ones being a rise of $f_{13,000}$ in the textile industry, and a fall of $f_{13,000}$ in the coal mining industry. Of the 689,000 persons affected by changes in the year, 250,000 (including 194,000 coal miners) sustained decreases, 319,000 (including 224,000 cotton operatives), received increases, and 120,000 (including 87,000 cotton spinners, &c., who received a bonus for 12 weeks) sustained both increases and decreases, which resulted in leaving their wages at the same level at the end of the year as at the beginning. The predominating influence of the coal mining industry —due both to the large number employed and to the great oscillation of wages in that industry—is again noticeable.

The following Table shows the number of persons

affected by changes in rates of wages in each of the last ten years, and the amount of such changes; the coalmining industry being also shown separately :-

	Ye	ar.		Number	Affected.		y Rise (+) or of Wages.
				All Trades.+	Coal Mining.	All Trades.†	Coa Mining.
				No.	No.	C-	1 1
1896				605,000	203,000	+ 27,000	- 6,000
1897				597,000	240,000	+ 32,000	+ 7,000
1898	1000		S. T. Carry	1,012,000	660,000	+ 81,000	+ 57,000
1899				1,172,000	653,000	+ 90,000	+ 51,000
1900				1,132,000	681,000	+ 209,000	+ 164,000
1901				929,000	705,000	- 77,000	- 57,000
1902				887,000	736,000	- 73,000	- 74,00C
1903		•••		897,000	752,000	- 38,000	- 32,000
1904				801,000	658,000	- 39;000	- 31,000
1905				689,000	201,000	- 2,000	- 13,000

From the above Table it will be seen that the net result of the changes during the last ten years has been a rise in the aggregate weekly wage of more than £200,000; the decline of the last five years taken together barely exceeded the rise of the year 1900 alone.

The above figures relate only to changes due to alterations in the rates of wages, changes in earnings caused by fluctuations in the amount of available employment, and changes in the total wage-bill of the country due to the increase of population, not being included in the scope of the report.

It is again satisfactory to note that, although questions of wages are a frequent cause of labour troubles, the number of workpeople whose changes in wages were preceded by a stoppage of work formed but an insignificant fraction of the whole, the percentage affected in 1905, though a little higher than in the four preceding years, being only 2.1 per cent. of the total. The proportion of workpeople whose wages-changes were arranged by conciliation, arbitration, wages boards, and other conciliatory agencies, amounted to over 44 per cent. of the total. This was a smaller percentage than in the four preceding years, in consequence of the comparatively small number of coal miners (whose

wages in most districts are regulated by Conciliation Boards) affected by changes during the year.

The changes in hours of labour recorded in 1905 affected 95,985 workpeople, of whom 90,179 had their working hours reduced. Over 92,000 of this number were employed in the building trades. The net effect of all the changes was a reduction of 65,265 hours in the weekly working time of the workpeople affected.

WAGES AND PRICES IN AMERICA.

The Bulletin for July, 1906, published by the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, contains the result of an investigation into wages and hours of labour, and into the prices of the principal food products, during the year 1905. This investigation, taken in connection with previous investigations for the period 1890-1903, and for the year 1904, affords what is believed to be a fairly representative study of the subject for the last sixteen years. An account of the changes in wages and prices during the fifteen years of the period ending 1904 was given in the Board of Trade Labour GAZETTE for November, 1905, p. 323; and the present article is devoted chiefly to an account of the changes that occurred during the year 1905.

The investigation was conducted by means of personal visits of officers of the Bureau to 4,121 establishments, representing 42 industries and 349 separate "occupations," and employing 295,000 workpeople in 1904 and 314,000 workpeople in 1905. The investigation did not extend to mining, agriculture, the transport trades, and certain other important occupations; and excluded all industries whose total wages-bill for the United States as a whole amounted, according to the 1900 Census, to less than 10 million dollars a year.

The rates of wages and hours of labour stated are averages of the rates earned and hours worked by all employees in a given occupation. All rates of wages, however recorded in the pay-rolls of the various establishments, were converted into rates per hour. In cases where wages were paid at piece-work rates, such rates were converted into rates per hour, the amount which could be earned in an hour under normal pressure being taken.

The general result of the investigation is to show that the average rate of wages per hour rose 1.6 per cent. as compared with 1904, and is now 18.9 per cent. higher than the average for the years 1890-99. The hours of labour have changed slightly, either upwards or downwards, in most occupations; but, taking all occupations together, the average hours of labour have remained unaltered as compared with 1904; while, as compared with the average for the years 1890-1899, they have fallen 4.1 per cent. Combining the effect of the rise in hourly wages, and the decline in hours of labour, it appears that the weekly earnings of all employees in the industries included in the investigation have risen 1.6 per cent. as compared with 1904, and 14 per cent. as compared with the average of the years 1890-1899. Owing, however, to the rise in the retail price of the principal articles of food, the purchasing power of weekly earnings, measured by the price of food, has risen only 1:4 per cent. as compared with the average of the years 1800-1899, and is actually lower than in the years 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900, and 1903.

The above results are brought together in the following Table, where the method of index numbers is employed, the average for the years 1890-1899 being taken as the standard (= 100.0):-

**************************************	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number of employees	115.6	110,1	123'6	126.5	125.7	133'6
Hours per week	98.7	98.1	97'3	96.6	95'9	95'9
Rate of wages per hour Weekly earnings per employee	105.2	108.0	112.5	116.3	117.0	118.0
Retail prices of food*	104'1	105.0	109'2	112,3	115.5	114.0
Purchasing power of weekly earnings measured by retail	101.1	105.2	110.0	110.3	111.7	112.4
prices of food	103.0	100'7	98.2	101.8	100'4	101'4

^{*} The stoppage of work at certain yards on the Clyde did not begin until

Cd. 3172. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 7d.
Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants.

The following Table may be of interest as indicating the actual rates paid and hours worked. It shows the average rates of wages per hour and the average number of hours of labour per week in 1905 for certain selected trades in the three largest cities of the United States.

	New	York.	Chic	cago.	Philadelphia.		
Trades	Average Wages per hour.	Average Number of Hours per week.	Average Wages per hour.	Average Number of Hours per week.	Average Wages per hour.	Average Number of Hours per week.	
Bricklayers	S. d. 2 II 1 II 2 10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2 52 1.8 1 7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 5 5 1.5 2 5 1.5	44 44 44 44 44 58 54 53 54 54 54 54 54 54	s. d. 2 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	45 44 44 44 44 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 49 49	S. d. 2 6 1 63 2 4 1 10 1 8 1 1 1 1 32 1 4 1 1 2 1 44 1 1 1	44 48 41 47 46 44 566 56 56 56 55 49 46	

Retail prices of food as a whole were, in 1900, only I per cent. above the average of the ten years 1890-99. By 1902 they had risen nearly 10 per cent.; but in the three succeeding years, though the rise has continued, it has been much less rapid.

Of the 30 articles dealt with, 23 showed an advance in 1905 as compared with 1904, though the advances have

not been very great, on the whole. The following Table shows the variation in the average price* of some of the more important articles of food during the last five years, the prices being shown as percentages of the averages for 1890-99. The information respecting retail prices of food is based on 5,302 schedules obtained from 814 retail merchants for 1890-1902, on 5,293 schedules from 811 merchants for 1903, and on 6,193 schedules from 999 merchants for 1904-5. The firms furnishing prices were those selling largely to working men.

[Average for years 1890-1899 taken as standard = 100.0.]

Articles.	1900.	Igot.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905
Beef, Fresh (Roasting) Mutton and Lamb Bacon Pork, Fresh Potatoes Flour, Wheat Butter Eggs Sugar Milk, Fresh Coffee	106.5 105.6 109.7 107.7 93.5 94.3 99.7 101.4 93.4 104.9 99.9 91.1	110.7 109.0 121.0 117.9 116.8 94.4 99.4 103.2 105.7 10.50 101.1	118.6 114.7 135.6 128.3 117.0 94.9 99.4 111.5 110.1 96.0 10.1,3 89.6	113'1 112'6 1 9'8 127'0 114'8 101'2 100'2 110'8 125'3 96'1 10'8 89'3 105'0	112.8 114.1 137.9 124.0 121.3 119.9 103.9 101.9 101.9 106.3 91.8 105.8	112'2 117'8 138'8 126'6 110'2 119'9 104'5 112'7 131'6 103'9 107'0 93'6 105'7

It will be noticed that most of these articles showed a general tendency to rise in the years 1900-2, to fall in 1903-4 (with the important exception of flour), and to rise in 1905. Eggs, however, showed a steady rise throughout, their price being 32 per cent. higher in 1905 than in 1900. Bacon also rose in price nearly 30 per cent. in the same period.

CASE UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Anstey Boot and Shoe Operatives.

Alderman T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, the Umpire appointed by the Board of Trade (see GAZETTE for September, p. 261) to determine the minimum rate of wages to be paid to adult boot and shoe operatives at Anstey, issued his award on September 15th. decided that the minimum rate to be paid to adult male clickers, lasters, and finishers, and to pressmen or roughstuff cutters who cut soles, insoles, and stiffeners, should be 28s. per week. For pressmen or rough-stuff cutters who cut boards, paper socks, or other inferior material, the rate is fixed at 26s. per week. Pressmen or roughstuff cutters entitled to the 28s. minimum, but temporarily employed on inferior material, are to retain

The award is to come into operation on January 1st, 1907, and is not to be open to revision for a period of two years, after which a three months' notice of revision

ESTABLISHMENT OF METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

In March last the Central (Unemployed) Body for London decided to exercise the powers given them under Section 1 (4) of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, with regard to Employment Exchanges, and during the past four months have been engaged in giving practical effect to their decision.

In the middle of the present year there were in existence in London ten Labour Bureaux maintained by Metropolitan Borough Councils under the Labour Bureaux (London) Act, 1902, but, in nearly all of these, operations had been more or less completely suspended since the preceding winter and the services of their staff transferred to the Distress Committees engaged in registering applicants for employment-relief. The first work of the Central Body was to approach the Borough Councils concerned, with a view to taking over these separate Labour Bureaux, and transforming them into part of a connected system of Employment Exchanges, rigidly separated from the administration of relief in any shape, and confined to the object of facilitating the supply of competent labour for ordinary industrial needs. Eight of these Bureaux have already been taken over, it being found necessary in most cases to secure fresh offices for them.

The complete system contemplated by the Central Body will consist of 26 or 27 local Exchanges in different parts of London, following in general the division into Metropolitan Boroughs, together with a Central Exchange at 87, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C., serving as a clearing house for all the rest, and also, it is hoped, as a centre of communication with provincial bureaux. Up to the end of September the following 19 new Exchanges had been established:-

Bethnal Green	11, Green Street, Bethnal Green,
	60A, Peckham Park Road, S.E.

13, Deptford Bridge, S.E. Deptford 48, Myddelton Street, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Finsbury

Effie Road, Walham Green, S.W. Fulham ... 12, Stockwell Street, S.E. Greenwich

Hammersmith... 20, Queen Street, Hammersmith Broadway, W. Railway Passage, West End Lane(temporary), N.W. Hampstead 93. St. Paul's Road, N. Islington

... 155, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W. Kensington 120A, Lambeth Road, S.E. Lambeth

... 17, Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E. Lewisham I, Follett Street, East India Dock Road, E. Poplar 19, Crowndale Road, N.W.

... 134F. Kingsland Road, N.E. Shoreditch ... 23, New Kent Road, S.E. Southwark ... 41, White Horse Street, E. Stepney... Wandsworth ... 213, Garratt Lane, S.W. Woolwich ... 20, Albion Road, S.E.

Each local Exchange consists of an office where, between stated hours, all classes of workpeople may register in person, stating their address, age, employment desired, qualifications for such employment, with names and addresses of previous employers, and to which employers may notify their requirements for workpeople by letter, telephone, or personal call. "Indoor domestic servants" are not registered.

In the Instructions to Superintendents great emphasis is laid on the importance of sending to employers only those who are qualified for the work required. Unlike the Distress Committees, the Employment Exchanges are concerned only with the industrial capacity of applicants, and not with their poverty, size of family, length of residence in a particular district, thrift, or moral character. Each local Exchange fills situations notified by employers in the first instance from those on its own register, and at once notifies to the Central Exchange any situation which it cannot fill in this way. The Central Exchange, having before it daily tables showing the occupations of the workpeople registered

October, 1906. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

at every local Exchange, is in a position at once to notify an unsatisfied demand for labour in one district to all the neighbouring Exchanges which have workpeople of the class desired on their books. The system being in telephonic communication will enable employers without delay to obtain any class of labour required from the whole of London, and will enable workpeople to hear of suitable employment wherever notified. between employers and employed the Exchanges will be impartial, and in case of industrial disputes will suspend operations. The staff of each local Exchange consists of a superintendent and a clerk, or junior. The preliminary estimate for the first full year's working of the whole

system is £10,725.

The Central Body have entirely dissociated the Employment Exchanges in premises, staff of management, and policy from that side of its work which consists in the direct relief of the unemployed through Distress

HARVEST EARNINGS IN 1906.

According to the Returns furnished to the Department, this year's corn harvest was, on the whole, gathered in less time than that of 1905, owing to the exceptionally fine weather, which enabled work to proceed with practically no interruption. Comparatively few extra men were engaged, as most of the corn stood up well and was cut by the aid of self-binding machines. A number of day labourers were unable to get harvest engagements. Generally speaking, harvest earnings averaged somewhat less in 1906 than in 1905.

The following Table shows the average cash earnings, exclusive of the value of any food and drink which may have been provided in addition, of men employed on certain farms in the Eastern, Midland, and Southern and South-Western Counties of England respectively for the corn harvest of 1006 :-

District.	Number of Men employed at Harvest on Farms included in Table.	Average Duration of Harvest.	Cash	verag Earn Harv er Ma	ings
Eastern Counties Midland Counties Southern and South Western Counties.	605 365 358	Working Days. 23 25 21	£ 7 5 4	s. 8 16 9	d. 8 1 4

It will be seen that the earnings were highest in the Eastern Counties, which comprise the great corn-growing counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, Norfolk Suffolk and Essex. The payments in these counties ranged from about £6 15s. to £8, though more was earned by some men on piece work in the Fen districts. In parts of Norfolk and in Suffolk and Essex the usual system of payment is for the labourer to contract with the farmer to perform the barvest work for a fixed sum, irrespective of the number of days occupied. A short harvest, as in 1905 and this year, is thus a profitable one for the labourer, as he gets back to ordinary farm work at weekly wages sooner than in years such as 1902 and 1903, when the harvest was lengthened by unfavourable

In the Midland and in the Southern and South-Western counties the systems of payment are frequently on a time-work basis, so that harvest earnings fluctuate from year to year according to the duration of the harvest, and the longer harvests of 1902 and 1903 would be more favourable to the labourer than the shorter harvests of 1905 and 1906.

The various methods of payment are as follows (apart from that already described for certain Eastern counties):-To give the work in separate portions as piecework; to give the ordinary weekly wages and, in addition, a bonus of a pound or two at the end of harvest; to give extra time wages for a month certain, and then to pay the ordinary weekly wages; to pay double the ordinary weekly wages during harvest; to pay a certain rate per day as long as harvest lasts. Occasionally the ordinary weekly wage is paid and overtime money given.

In addition to cash payments, beer or cider is frequently

given, and in some cases, light refreshments such as tea, bread, butter and cheese.

The Northern Counties have been excluded from the above Table, as the majority of the farm servants in the North are hired by the year or half-year, and paid a regular wage with free board and lodging during the whole of the period for which they are hired, and are given no extra money for harvest, though they are often given extra food and drink. Except in Northumberland and Durham, where the system of engagement closely resembles that in the Border Counties of Scotland, the married men attached to the staff of a farm generally get from about £4 to £6 for a month at harvest, some food and drink being frequently given in addition. Extra hands, both English and Irish, in these districts sometimes get rather higher payments than the regular men, and often more food. The Irishmen are usually provided with lodging in barns or outhouses on the farms.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF MINERS IN PRUSSIA, 1905.

THE Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry has recently published* statistics relating to the wages and hours of labour of workpeople employed at mines in the principal mining districts of Prussia in 1905.

Earnings of Workmen. The average earnings published in the report are obtained by dividing the total amount paid in wages during the year by the average number of workmenemployed. The earnings are stated clear of all deductions for expenses falling on the miners (for accident, sickness, old age, and infirmity insurance, for sharpening tools, for materials, &c.), and without any addition in respect of benefits enjoyed by the workmen (e.g., land,

house accommodation, &c.). At coal mines in the Dortmund district, where 60 per cent. of the total are employed, the average earnings in 1905 of workmen of 16 years of age and upwards were £68 10s. for hewers and trammers, £49 7s. for other underground workmen, and £57 3s. for surface workmen. Except in the case of "other underground workmen," who averaged £55 in the Aachen district, these averages were higher than those for any other district. The lowest average earnings of workmen employed at coal mines were £47 for hewers and trammers, and £45 10s. for other underground workmen in Lower Silesia, and £39 7s. for surface workmen in Upper Silesia.

The average net earnings for the year 1905 of workmen of 16 years of age and upwards employed at mines in the various districts are shown in the following

		Average Number of	Average	Net Earning	s in 1905.
Kind of Mine and District.		Workmen (Males over 16) employed.	Hewers and Trammers.	Other Under- ground Workmen.	Surface Workmen
Coal -		s seemon	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Upper Silesia		78,902	48 10	46 7	39 7
Lower Silesia		24,518	47 0	45 10	41 17
Dortmund		250,920	68 10	49 7	57 3
Saarbrücken		44,675	61 19	46 18	50 10
Aachen		15,322	66 19	55 0	56 4
Lignite—					
Halle		32,183	55 10	46 14	46 0
Left Bank of Rhine		5,072	52 14	1	47 18
Salt—				The state of the s	
Halle		6,418	60 4	54 I	52 10
Clausthal	140	4,544	62 2	56 4	49 4
Metalliferous-				51 15	48 5
Mansfeld	****	14,526	52 0	42 14	
Oberharz		2,793	39 15 48 14	49 16	33 2 43 9
Siegen Nassau Other Right Bank of Rhi		16,562 6,833	46 17	43 8	43 9 40 I
Left Bank of Rhine		3,625	40 13	43 2	36 7
Leit Dank of Knine	***	3,025	40 13	73 "	30 /

In the Dortmund district the average earnings of underground workmen were slightly lower in 1905 than in 1904, the decrease amounting to £2 5s. for the year in the case of hewers and trammers, and 19s. in the case of other underground workmen. These declines were due to the strike at the beginning of the year, which affected 210,230 workpeople and lasted about a month. Notwithstanding this dispute the average annual

^{*} By average price for the year is meant the arithmetic mean of 12 monthly

^{*} In Zeitschrift für das Berg-, Hütten-, und Salinen-Wesen im Preussischen Staate, Jahrgang 1906. (Band 54) 1 Statistische Lieferung. Less than 100 "Other Underground Workmen" employed.

October, 1906. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

earnings of surface workmen in this district were £1 7s.

higher in 1905 than in 1904. In all other cases there was some increase in the average annual earnings (except with underground workmen other than hewers and trammers, in metalliferous mines in the Mansfeld district and on the left bank of the Rhine). The greatest increase in 1905, as compared with 1904, was £3 17s. in the case of hewers and trammers in metalliferous mines in the Siegen-Nassau district.

Hours of Labour of Workmen.

The hours of labour stated for underground workmen include pauses for meals, etc., but not the time occupied in travelling between the surface and the place of work, while those stated for surface workmen are inclusive of pauses. Underground workmen in coal mines in the Dortmund district averaged 7.9 hours per day. In the Saarbrücken and Aachen districts the 8-hour day was prevalent. In Lower Silesia practically the whole of the underground workmen in coal mines worked 8 hours, but in Upper Silesia 75 per cent. of the hewers and trammers and 60 per cent. of other underground workmen worked to hours a day. With surface workmen at coal mines the average length of the working day was 10.6 hours in the Dortmund district, 10.8 hours in the Aachen district, 11.2 hours in Lower Silesia, 11.3 hours in Upper Silesia, and 12 hours in the Saarbrücken Underground workmen at lignite mines averaged about 10.2 hours per day in the Halle district, and 12 hours per day on the left bank of the Rhine. In metalliferous mines the average length of the working day for underground workmen varied from 7.8 to 10.5 hours. In both lignite and metalliferous mines the total duration of pauses was often as much as two hours.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: CONTRACT-LABOUR LAW.

Warning to Emigrants.

In a despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Chicago, warning is given to persons who may be induced to emigrate to the United States on the promise of work being found for them by a particular employer in contravention of the Contract-Labour Law, which prohibits the entrance of persons who have made a contract abroad to take up a definite engagement in the United States.

In July last four moulders were induced by the English representative of a firm having branches in Montreal, Chicago, and Milwaukee, to go out to Montreal on the understanding that they would be guaranteed work for 12 months at three dollars a day. On arrival at Montreal the men were informed that all vacancies at that city were filled up, but were promised four dollars a day if they would go on to Milwaukee. The men were refused passes by the United States Immigration Officer at Montreal, on the ground that their entrance would infringe the United States Contract-Labour Law; but they managed to cross the frontier at Niagara under the guise of sight-seers, and eventually arrived at Chicago and reported themselves at the firm's works there. At Chicago, however, they ascertained that there was a strike at the company's works; they therefore refused to work as strike-breakers, and reported the matter to the United States Immigration Bureau. The men are now being detained by the Department as witnesses in a suit to be brought against the Company for breach of the Contract Labour Law, on the conclusion of which suit they will be deported from the United States.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.

It is too late in the year for the ordinary emigrant without means to go to Canada. The strikes of lithographers at Montreal, and of piano workers at Toronto, are still on, but that of the plumbers at Winnipeg has been settled. A strike of miners at the arge Crows Nest coal mines in British Columbia was begun at the end of last month. An Act has been passed making the rules against the admission of diseased, pauper, or criminal immigrants into Canada more stringent, and empowering the Government to require every immigrant to have a certain sum of money

Work has been very plentiful in Canada during the summer. The "Dominion Labour Gazette" for September states: "The prevailing scarcity of labour reported during July became still more severe during August, being felt to a greater or less degree throughout the several provinces and in many of the most important branches of industry. Farm labourers, railway construction hands, and unskilled labourers were those more particularly in demand. Among the classes and localities severely affected by the scarcity mention may be made of the following: Farm and unskilled labour throughout Canada; railway construction employees throughout Quebec, Ontario, the prairie provinces, and British Columbia; unskilled labourers in the Nova Scotia collieries and steel works; saw-mill hands in New Brunswick; asbestos miners in Quebec; bushmen in Quebec and Ontario; factory hands, especially in light manufacturing and in fruit canneries in Quebec and Ontario: leather workers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta; miners' lumbermen, cannery men and general labourers in British Columbia; domestic servants, hotel and restaurant employees throughout

Commonwealth of Australia.

There is not much demand for more mechanics in any part of Australia. The principal demand is for competent farm labourers, but the demand is limited to certain districts, and is not permanent throughout the year. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia offer the best openings to this class of labour, and a steady man can always procure work in those States. The coal-mining industry in New South Wales has been greatly interfered with by labour disputes as to wages, &c., but an agreement seems now to have been arrived at. There is plenty of mining carried on in the other States also, but as a rule the supply of local labour is quite sufficient. The minimum wages of brass moulders and brass finishers in Victoria have just been fixed at 48s. per week of 48 hours. The only States which give money assistance to emigrants are New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia.

New Zealand.

The busy summer season is now commencing in New Zealand. Competent mechanics, saw millers, flax millers, etc., and farm and general labourers, have little difficulty in obtaining employment at good wages. Reduced passages are granted to female servants, if they have £5 on landing in the Colony; there is a good demand for such servants.

South Africa.

Cape Colony.—Emigrants are warned against going to Cape Colony in search of work. There is a plentiful supply of men on the spot, many of whom are unable to find employment. No one is allowed to land in the Colony unless he possesses £20, or has secured employment beforehand.

Natal.—There is no opening for more mechanics or labourers, the local supply being more than sufficient, and work difficult to secure.

Transvaal.—Persons entering the Transvaal must have permits, which are given immediately to those making personal application in South Africa, unless there is any police record against them. All persons are warned against going to the Colony in search of work. Employment is very scarce, except in the cases of compositors and linotype operators, and much distress exists, owing to the high cost of living, among those who are unable to obtain it. There is some demand for female servants, who may obtain reduced passages through the South African Colonisation Society, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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

Orange River Colony .- The rules as to permits are the same as those in the Transvaal. There is no demand whatever for mechanics, miners, farm, or general labourers. Female servants may obtain reduced passages through the South African Colonisation Society above-mentioned. Single men between 20 and 30 years of age, and not less than 5 ft. 6 in. in height, are wanted for the South African Constabulary, which serves in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony; candidates must apply in writing, at the Recruiting Office, King's Yard, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[Note.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot be properly used with those on p. 280 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.]

FRANCE.*

Employment in August .- During August workpeople were fully employed in the building and allied trades. The metal trades on the whole continued as busy as in the previous month. In the textile trades a general decline in employment was reported; it continued normal, however, in the Vosges and in the smaller handweaving centres of the Maine-et-Loire and Deux-Sèvres departments, and the revival in the silk machine weaving industry in the Isère department was maintained. At Lyons employment was not so good as in July, except with tulle workers, who were fully employed. The clothing and printing trades were in their slack season. With coachmakers, especially at Paris, employment was very good. Fewer leather dressers were out of work than in July. Unemployment increased among vineyard workers in the south, and woodcutters and other agricultural workers in the centre of France, but gardeners continued well employed.

In returns as to the state of employment during August received by the French Labour Department from 1,176 Trade Unions with 250,888 members, 7.5 per centof the members to whom the returns related were described as out of work, as compared with 7.5 per cent. also in the preceding month, and 8.6 per cent. in August, 1905. (As regards these figures see Note above.) Returns from the Miners' Unions in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais Departments are not included in the foregoing details.

Coal-Mining in August.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mining in France during August was 5.95, as compared with 6.01 in the previous month, and with 5.83 in August, 1905. Full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 81 17 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 18.37 per cent. of all workpeople (whether surface or underground workers), the corresponding percentages for the preceding month being 88'02 and 11'83, and for August, 1905, 51'20 and 48'60 respectively. The above particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to about 160,000 workpeople, or three-fourths of all employed in or about the mines.

Labour Disputes in August.—Seventy-six disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in August, compared with 92 in the preceding month, and 50 in August, 1905. In 69 of the new disputes 12,030 workpeople took part, as compared with 11,444 who took part in 83 of the July disputes, and 8,564 persons who participated in the disputes of August, 1905. The groups of trades in which the largest number of disputes took place were the building (14 disputes), metal (10), leather (9), transport (9), and textile (8). Out of 79 new and old disputes which came to an end in August, 20 terminated in favour of the workpeople, and 26 in favour of the employers, while 33 resulted in a compromise.

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

Conciliation and Arbitration in August.-Eleven cases of recourse to the Law on Conciliation and Arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department as having occurred during August, the initiative being taken by the Justice of the Peace in 8 cases, and by the workpeople in 3. Committees of Conciliation met in 7 cases with the result that 4 of the 7 disputes were settled; in the other 3 no agreement was reached. The employers declined the proffered mediation in the remaining 4 cases.

GERMANY.*

Employment in August.—Employment in August on the whole was very good and decidedly better than a year ago. In the building trades it was good and better than in July. Coal miners were fully employed, except in a few places where there was a scarcity of wagons. Nearly all the branches of the metal and engineering, electrical, chemical and textile trades reported that the situation continued particularly favourable, and the great demand for labour resulted in wages showing an upward tendency. The clothing trades showed increased activity. In the printing trades, which are usually quiet in August, employment was relatively satisfactory. The partial termination of agricultural operations and the end of the holiday season rendered more labour available in the towns during the latter part of the month.

BELGIUM.

Employment in August.†—According to reports made to the Belgian Labour Department, 134 Trade Unions with 30,308 members had 1.9 per cent. of their number out of work towards the latter part of the month, as compared with 1.3 per cent. in the preceding month, and 2.2 in August, 1905. (As regards these figures see Note above.) The figures do not include particulars relating to miners, homeworkers, or agricultural labourers.

Lock-out in the Textile Industry at Verviers.; -At the termination of their busy season two woolwashing firms at Verviers discharged some of their workpeople. This led to a strike, the strikers demanding that all the workpeople should be retained in employment on short time instead of a reduced number in tull employment. The strike continuing, all the woolwashing establishments in Verviers locked out their workpeople; and this step being ineffective, a general lock-out in the textile industry in the Verviers district was decided on on September 17th. The lock-out, which directly affects about 20,000 workpeople, continues.

Employment in August. §—Of 14,733 members of Trade Unions forwarding Returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, 166, or 1.1 per cent., were described as unemployed at the end of August. (As regards these figures see above. For comparison, the figures for August, 1906, July, 1906, and August, 1905, are given for some principal Trade Unions which made Returns for each of these three months, and it will be seen that the Returns indicate an improvement in August, 1906, as compared with August, 1905.

	Me	embersh	ip.	Percenta	ge Une	nployed.
Group of Trades.	August, 1906.	July, 1906.	August,	August, 1906.	July, 1906.	August,
Metal Workers & Moulders	4,827	4,924	4,119	0.7	0.4	1.2
Painters and Masons	452	438	309	2.7	2.3	3.6
Carpenters, &c	864	845	552	2.4	2'0	3'3
Sawyers and Planers	386	396	376	0.3	0.2	0.01
Cabinet Makers	335	326	242	3'0	4.9	2'9
Boot and Shoe Makers	412	395	415	-	-	0'2
Tinned Goods	261	246	103	I.I	1.6	-
Printers	1,002	1,007	890	4'I	2.5	8.9
Bookbinders	175	176	171	4.0	4'0	4.7
Other Trades	309	287	164	4'5	_	-
Total	9,023	9,040	7,341	1.6	1.3	3.0

* Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (Journal of the German Labour Department).
† Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).
† Based on a report by the British Vice-Consul at Llége, forwarded to the oreign Office by H.M. Ambassador at Brussels.
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central bureau of Statistics.

|| This figure is stated to be due "to special circumstances."

296

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 527 Returns-451 from Employers, 58 from Trade Unions, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued fairly good during September. It was much the same on the whole as a month ago, and somewhat better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,373 pits employing 581,785 workpeople show that the average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended September 22nd, 1906, was 5'30 as compared with 4'95 in August, 1906, and 5'13 in September, 1905. Time lost by holidays amounted to an average of '40 days per week in August, 1906. Making allowance for holidays, employment showed little general change compared with a month ago, but was better on the whole than a year ago.

Of the 581,785 workpeople covered by the Returns, 456,827 (or 78.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended September 22nd, and of these 357,653 (or 61.5 per cent. of the whole) worked 22 days or more.

In the following Table the average time worked by the pits is shown for the three periods specified. This Table shows that compared with a year ago there was an increase in the number of days worked in fourteen districts, and a decrease in four districts. The increase was greatest in Cumberland, Wales, West Yorkshire, and Scotland; the decrease was confined to the Midlands.

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in Sept., 1906, at the	worked	age No. of 1 per week llieries in Weeks end	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1906, ascompared with		
อกเรียก-ราชานายก	Collieries included in the Table.	Sept. 22nd, 1906.	August 25th, 1906.*	Sept. 23rd, 1905.	A m'nth ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.	119.8059	Days,	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	41,337	5142	5'25	5'26	+ '17	+ '16
Durham	108,381	5154	5'35	5'45	+ '19	+ '09
Cumberland	7,603	5'70	5.13	4.66	+ 57	+ 1'04
South Yorkshire	61,763	5'50	5'29	5'35	+ '21	+ '15
West Yorkshire	21,485	4'78	4'33	4'47	+ '45	+ '31
Lancashire and Cheshire	55,155	4.71	4'51	4.28	+ '20	+ '13
Derbyshire	37,391	4.26	4'25	4.60	+ '31	- '04
Nottingham and Leicester	30,154	4.68	4'22	4.48	+ '46	+ '20
Staffordshire	24,229	4'62	3'90	4.70	+ 72	08
Warwick, Worcester, and	7,814	4.08	40'3	5.21	+ '95	- '23
Salop Gloucester and Somerset	7,644	4.68	4.16	4.75	+ '52	- '07
	9,364	5'55	5'00	49'2	+ '55	+ '63
South Wales and Mon	117,789	5.80	5.18	5'53	+ '62	+ '27
England & Wales	530,109	5-29	4.92	5.12	+ •37	+ •17
SCOTLAND.	7 AL 6 AL 68	Applicate	sylv had	o organical	5.68	Section 1
West Scotland	24,095	5'27	5'20	5'10	+ '07	+ '17
The Lothians	6,059	5.66	5'45	5'31	+ '21	+ *35
Fife	20,933	5'59	5'43	5'36	+ '16	+ '23
SCOTLAND	51,087	5.45	5.33	5.24	+ •12	+ •21
IRELAND	589	5'28	5'35	5'21	- '07	+ '07
United Kingdom	581,785	5-80	4.95	5.13	+ •35	+ •17

In the Northern Counties employment continued good in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and South Yorkshire, but in West Yorkshire and in Lancashire and Cheshire pits employing one-third of the men worked

less than 18 days during the four weeks.

In the *Midlands* employment remained dull generally, over 40 per cent. of the men included in the returns working less than 18 days during the four weeks. Employment was somewhat worse than a year ago in most of these districts, but in the Nottingham and Leicester district an improvement was shown.

In Wales and Scotland employment continued good, the average number of days worked per week in South

Wales being 5.80.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked per week, according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged. In pits employing 186,516 workpeople it was found impossible

These figures were affected by holidays.

to state which class of coal predominated, and they are entered in the Table under the term "Mixed":—

Description of Coal.	No. employed in Sept., 1906, at the	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended			or De (-) in 1906, a	Sept., s com-
	Collieries included in the Table.	Sept. 22nd, 1906.	Aug. 25th, 1906.*	Sept. 23rd, 1905.	A m'nth ago.	A year ago.
Anthracite	8,068 28,743 39,483 79,505 239,470 186,516	Days. 5'67 5'70 5'35 4'76 5'52: 5'16	Days, 4'93 5'46 5'05 4'33 5'13 4'59	Days. 5'60 5'51 5'16 4'68 5'29 5'03	Days. + '74 + '24 + '30 + '43 + '39 + '57 + *38	+ '07 + '19 + '19 + '08 + '23 + '13

For each of the periods under review, manufacturing and steam, gas, and coking pits worked a higher number of days than the general average, while pits producing house and mixed coal worked less than the general average. Compared with a month and a year ago, an increase is shown in the average number of days worked by pits producing each description of coal. The comparison with a month ago, however, is affected by holidays

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in September, 1906, amounted to 4,843,491 tons, as compared with 5,201,530 tons in August, 1906, and 4,308,304 tons in September, 1905.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 93 returns—74 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron mines, and was about the same as a year ago. It continued fairly good in shale mines, but was not so good as a year ago.

In tin and copper mines employment was good, and still improving. It continued good in lead mines.

Employment in quarries remained fair on the whole, but in slate quarries there was still some slackness.

Mining.

Iron Mining .- During the four weeks ended September 22nd, the average weekly number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.89, as compared with 5.77 in August, when, however, o.15 of a day was lost through holidays. In September, 1905, the average number of days worked was 5.87.

The following Table summarises the Returns

Districts.	No. employed in Sept., 1906, at the	worke	Number ed per wee in 4 week	ek by	Decreas September	e (+) or se (-) in r, 1906, as red with
	Mines included in the Returns.	Sept. 22nd, 1906.	August 25th, 1906.*	Sept. 23rd, 1905.	A month ago.	A year ago.
		Days	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	7,345	5'95	5'99	5'91	- 0'04	+ 0'04
Cumberland and Lancashire	5,025	5.89	5'78	5.89	+ 0.11	
Scotland	929	5.83	5'37	5'55	+ 0'46	+ 0'28
Other Districts	2,834	5'75	5'33	5.80	+ 0'42	- 0.02
All Districts	16,133	5-89	5.77	5-87	+ 0.12	+ 0.02

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 96.3 per cent. were employed in mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended September 22nd, as compared with 88.5 per cent. in August (when holidays affected employment) and with

August (when holidays affected employment) and with 92'4 per cent. in September, 1905.

Shale Mining. — At the mines respecting which Returns have been received, 3,103 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended September 22nd, as compared with 3,109 a month ago, and 3,110 (†) a year ago.

The average weekly number of days worked during the four weeks ended September 22nd was 5.64, as compared with 5.60 a month ago, and 5.81 a year ago.

* These figures were affected by holidays. + Revised figures October, 1906. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Tin and Copper Mining.—Employment was good in Cornwall, and showed a further improvement, particularly in the western part of the county, where a demand for skilled miners continues to be reported.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in Flintshire and Denbighshire. It was fair in Weardale and at Darley Dale (Derbyshire).

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales, on the whole, continued slack, but it was fair in certain districts of Carnarvonshire, and a slight improvement on a year ago was reported in the Festiniog district. Employment was still quiet in the Ballachulish (Argyllshire) quarries.

Granite.—Employment was fair in Aberdeenshire, and better than a month ago, though not so good as a year ago. It was fair in Leicestershire, but showed a further decline compared with a month ago. In North Wales it continued good. In Devon and Cornwall employment was quiet, with a slight improvement on a month ago.

Limestone.—Employment was good in Cumberland, Weardale and South Durham, and fair in North Wales and at Buxton. It was dull in blue lias quarries in Somersetshire.

Other Stone.—Employment continued fair in the Clee Hill road-material quarries, and in sandstone quarries in North Wales. It was moderate in the Rowsley building and grindstone quarries, with a further improvement. It was moderate at Gateshead. In the Bath stone quarries employment continued dull. It was slack and worse than a month ago in the Forest of Dean, and was still bad in pennant-stone quarries in the Bristol district. At Barnsley it was slack; in Forfarshire it continued bad.

Settmaking .- Employment continued fair in Aberdeenshire, and good at Airdrie and Glasgow; at Edinburgh it continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In North Wales it was fairly good generally. It continued fair in the Clee Hill district.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 112 Returns—108 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, 2 from Local Correspondents, and 1 other.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during September continued good, and was rather better than a month ago. It was much better than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters, employing 24,600 workpeople at the end of September, show that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month was 341, being four more than at the end of August, 1906, and 16 more than at the end of September, 1905. During September, eight furnaces were re-lit, one each in Cleveland, Cumberland, S. & S.W. Yorkshire, Derbyshire, South Wales, and Lancashire, and two in Staffordshire; and four furnaces were blown out, three in Derbyshire and one in South Wales.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table :-

District.	Number of the Return	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1906, as compared with			
	September, 1906.	August, 1906.	September,	A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES-	1				
Cleveland	89	88	85	+ 1	+ 4
Cumberland & Lancs.	37	36	34	+ 1	+ 3
S. and S.W. Yorks.	16	15	16	+ 1	
Derby & Nottingham	40	42	38	- 2	+ 2
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	27	27	27		
Stafford & Worcester		33	32	+ 2	+ 3
S. Wales & Monmouth	16	16	14		+ 2
Other districts	7	7	7		
England & Wales	267	264	253	+ 3	+14
Scotland	74	73	72	+1	+ 2
Total	841	337	325	+ 4	+16

The Imports of iron ore in September, 1906, amounted to 528,599 tons, or 157,045 tons less than in August, 1906, and 46,616 tons less than in September, 1905.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom during September, 1906, amounted to 142,635 tons, as compared with 151,657 tons in August, 1906, and 91,318 tons in September, 1905.

TINPLATE WORKS AND SHEET MILLS.

(Based on 57 Returns—52 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during September was good, and showed an improvement as compared with August. As compared with a year ago, it was not so good at tinplate works, but was better at sheet mills.

At the works covered by the Returns, 369 tinplate mills were working at the end of September, as compared with 365 in August, and 386 a year ago; the number of sheet mills for the corresponding periods was 61, 52, and 49. At the 430 mills working about 21,500 workpeople were employed.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table. The figures, with one or two exceptions, relate to works in the South Wales and Monmouthshire district.

	Septeml	ber, 1906.	Augus	st, 1906.	Septem	ber, 1905.
	Number of Works open,	Number of Mills in operation.	Number of Works open.	Number of Mills in operation.	Number of Works open.	Number of Mills in operation
Tinplate Mills Sheet Mills	72 9	369 61	70 9	365 52	76 8	386
Total	81	430	79	417	84	435

The Exports of tinplates and tinned sheets, and of black plates for tinning, are given in the Table below:-

	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Decreas Sept., 1	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1906, as compared with	
	1900		1905.	August, 1906.	Sept., 1905.	
	7	inned Plan	tes and T	inned Sheet	s.	
To United States		Tons. 5,124 28,460	Tons. 5,231 22,168	Tons. + 2,279 - 3,377	Tons. + 2,172 + 2,915	
Total	32,486	33,584	27,399	- 1,098	+ 5,087	
		Black I	Plates for 2	Tinning.		
To United States Other Countries		5,657	5,752	- 14 + 115	+ 20	
Total	5,772	5,671	5,752	+ 101	+ 20	

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 224 Returns—204 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 9 from Trade Unions, and II from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued brisk generally; it was better than a month ago, and considerably better than a year ago.

The total volume of employment (i.e., numbers employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended September 22nd, 1906, at the 204 iron and steel works from which Returns were received. was 0.9 per cent. greater than in the week ended August 25th, 1906, and 4.2 per cent. than a year ago.

The aggregate number of shifts worked during the week by all the workpeople included in the Returns was about 532,500, as compared with 527,700 a month ago,

and 510,900 a year ago.

Compared with a month ago there was a slight increase in the number of workpeople employed in each department at iron works. At steel works some increases took place in the number employed in forging and pressing, and in the number of mechanics and labourers, and some decrease occurred in the number employed in Bessemer converting departments. While in every other district

the number employed was greater in the third week of September than a month earlier, in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire it was less by 3.6 per cent. The number of workpeople employed was greater than a year ago in every department except iron forging and Bessemer converting departments, and in every district except "Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire towns."

	empl	oyed by	Number of Workpeople employed by firms making Returns.			er of er man.
	In week ended Sept.	decreas	e (+) or se (-) as red with	In week ended Sept	Increase decrease compare	e (-) as
	22nd, 1906.	A month ago.	A year ago.	Sept. 22nd, 1906.	A month ago.	A year ago.
Departments.						
IRON: Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging Founding	10,382 4,482 471 2,171 654	+ 114 + 78 + 30 + 55 + 14	+ 328 + 114 - 36 + 18 + 50	5.12 5.26 5.26 5.36 5.36	+ 0'15 + 0'05 + 0'12 - 0'04 + 0'02	+ 0.13 - 0.03 + 0.14
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	1,567	- 2	+ 27	5.28	+ 0.01	- 0,01
Total Iron	19,727	+ 289	+ 501	5*28	+ 0.08	+ 0.10
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Fur-	8,261	+ 22	+ 240	5.88	+ 0.04	- 0.06
naces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding	673 2,018 15,402 2,931 8,440	- 5 - 126 - 23 + 129 + 6	+ 74 - 48 + 489 + 244 + 33 + 545	5'45 5'09 5'43 5'57 5'89 5'79	+ 0'14 + 0'02 - 0'03 + 0'04 + 0'04	- 0.02 - 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.01 - 0.03
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	6,013 9,250	- 5 + 127	+ 545 + 422	5.92	+ 0.01	- 0.01
Total Steel	52,988	+ 125	+1,999	8.69	+ 0.01	- 0.03
IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished): Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	11,752 727 717 3,298 6,497	+ 68 - 20 - 23 - 29 - 10	+ 459 + 90 + 53 + 102 + 344	5'28 5'54 5'95 5'79 5'71	+ 0.01 - 0.03 + 0.01 - 0.03	+ 0.14 - 0.13 + 0.02 - 0.03
Total Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	22,991	- 14	+ 1,048	5 50		+ 0.08
Total—All Iron and Steel Works	95,706	+ 400	+3,548	5•56	+ 0.02	+ 0.02
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford and other	12,315 6,326 18,915 4,322	+ 84 + 120 + 32 + 39	+ 612 + 295 + 677 - 112	5.61 5.60 5.68 5.54	+ 0.13 + 0.01 + 0.01	+ 0.01 - 0.03 + 0.01
Yorkshire Towns Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	11,095 10,179 5,087 9,792	- 402 + 36 + 176 + 128	+ 225 + 441 + 78 + 305	5'35 5'49 5'46 5'67	+ 0.01 + 0.04 + 0.03	+ 0.03 + 0.04 + 0.04
Total England and Wales Scotland	78,031 17,675	+ 213 + 187	+2,521 +1,027	5°57 5°55	+ 0.03	+ 0.03
Total	95,706	+ 400	+3,548	5.56	+ 0.02	+ 0.02

The average number of shifts worked per man per week varied from 5.04 at iron rolling mills to 5.96 at iron foundries, and showed little change compared with either a month or a year ago, the variation in no case amounting to as much as one-fifth of a shift per week.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 360 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations. 337 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole in the principal shipbuilding centres, but showed some decline compared with a month ago. It remained much better than a year

Branches of Trade Unions with 57,798 members had 3,748 (or 6.5 per cent.) unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 5.6 per cent. at the end of August, and 13.7 per cent. at the end of September, 1905. Compared with a month ago, the percentages of unemployed indicate an improvement in four districts.

unemployed indicate an improvement in four districts and a decline in eight districts, the most important change being a decline on the Tyne and at Blyth, where the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed increased from 2.5 at the end of August to 5.8 at the end

Compared with a year ago, all the districts except the Humber showed an improvement, the total percentage of Trade Union members unemployed being less than half of that shown for September, 1905.

District.		No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1906	Une	ercenta turned mploye end of	as ed at	Increase Decreas percent Sept., 1 compare	e(-) in age for
		included in the Returns.*	Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept.,	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Thamses and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Ulyde Clyde Clyde Other Districts		9,691 5,128 5,268 2,480 4,746 3,774 2,586 3,877 12,032 2,350 2,882 2,984	5'8 2'4 9'1 12'3 7'9 4'2 15'4 14'1 3'0 51 6'1 5'1	2'5 29 7'3 10'8 10'4 4'6 8'1 13'5 2'8 8'0 5'4 4'8	11'1 8'1 10'8 8'0 13'9† 10 6 34'0 30'2 11'7 20'2 10'7 9'5	+ 3.3 - 0.5 + 1.8 + 1.5 - 2.5 - 0.4 + 7.3 + 0.6 + 0.2 - 2.9 + 0.7 + 0.3	- 5'3 - 5'7 - 1'7 + 4'3 - 6'0 - 6'4 - 18'6 - 16'1 - 8'7 - 15'1 - 4'6 - 4'4
United Kingdom		57,798	6.8	5.8	13.7	+ 0.9	- 7.2

Employment with shipwrights on the Tyne was slack on the whole, and worse than a month ago. With iron shipbuilders it was fair generally, and good at Wallsend, Hebburn, and Walker. On the Wear employment on new work was very good, many men from other districts finding work in the new yards; some repairing places, however, were not fully employed. In both Tyne and Wear shipyards there was a considerable improvement as compared with a year ago. On the Tees employment was moderate generally. With shipjoiners, however, it was reported as bad. On the Humber it was bad on ship repairs and merchant shipbuilding. Trawler builders, however, were well employed.

In the Thames and Medway district employment was reported as slack. At Bristol employment improved, and some overtime was worked. At other ports on the Bristol Channel it was slack generally, showing a considerable falling off compared with a month ago, though much better than a year ago. On the Mersey it was slack, but better than a year ago.

On the Clyde employment was good in most of the yards. There was, however, a slight decline compared with the previous month, though employment remained very much better than a year ago.

At Dundee and Aberdeen employment was very good with shipwrights and fairly good with iron shipbuilders; at Leith it was fair generally. At Belfast employment was reported as fair and better than a year ago, but platers and rivetters at some of the yards were not working full time. At Barrow employment was reported as fair; at Dublin and Cork as dull.

TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

According to Lloyd's return for the quarter ended September, 1906, there is a decrease in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 144,689 tons gross, or 10.3 per cent., as compared with June, 1906, and of 60,561, or 4.6 per cent., as compared with a year ago. With regard to war vessels, the figures show a decrease of nearly 70,000 tons displacement as compared with the June quarter, and of over 60,000 compared with September, 1905.

	Me	rchant Ves	sels.	7	War Vessel	s.
District.	Sept. 30th, 1906.	June 30th, 1906.	Sept. 30th, 1905.	Sept. 30th, 1905.	June 30th, 1906.	Sept. 30th, 1905.
A CASA AS	Tons Gross.	Tons Gross.	Tons Gross.	Tons Dis- placement	Tons Dis- placement	Tons Dis
Clyde Belfast	515,241 132,540	527,930 166,790	486,970	50,500	50,500	30,050
Tyne Wear Hartlepool and	232,613 190,389 56,460	285,216 179,864 80,815	253,915 169,835 65,570	40,731		401430
Whitby Middlesbro' and Stockton	74,843	92,859	84,220	-	***	-
Barrow, Maryport and Workington Other Districts	4,040 58,641	71,972	2,560	38,560 8,204	39,180	51,550
Royal Dockyards	1.264.767	1,409,456	- ···· (57,350	269,615	264,310

Merchant Vessels .- Compared with June, 1906, increases are shown in the Wear and Barrow districts, but in the Clyde, Belfast, Tyne, Hartlepool and Middlesbrough districts there were decreases.

*Exclusive of superannuated members. † Revised figure. † The stoppage of work at certain yards on the Clyde did not begin until Detober 1st.

As compared with September, 1905, the Clyde, Wear and Barrow districts show increases, and the Belfast, Tyne, Hartlepool and Middlesbro' districts decreases.

War Vessels .- An increase is shown in the Tyne district, but a decrease in the Barrow district compared with June, 1906; the tonnage under construction on the Clyde was the same as at the end of the previous quarter. Compared with a year ago, increases are shown in the Clyde and Tyne districts, and a decrease in the Barrow district. The tonnage under construction at the Royal Dockyards shows a considerable decrease compared with June, 1906, and September, 1905.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

Based on 958 Returns—11 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 910 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 37 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good, and in every

district was better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 155,689 members of Trade Unions show that 2.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, as compared with the same percentage in August and 4.5 in September, 1905.

Percentages for various districts are shown below:—

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Sept., 1906, in-	turne	entage d as U ed at e	nem-	Decreas percenta ployed f 1906, as o	e (+) or se (-) in ge unem- for Sept., compared th a
	cluded in the returns.	Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept., 1905.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast	15,254	5'1	4.7	5.7	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Manchester and Liverpool	18,719	2.3	2.2	4.5	- 02	- 1.0
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,541	1.0	1.0	3.5	,	- 1.3
West Riding Towns	12,596	3.5	3'2	4.7		- 1.2
Hull and Lincolnshire District	3,743	3.0	2.0	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.0
Birmingham, Wolverhamp- ton, and Coventry District	7,243	2.0	2.9	3.9	- 0.9	- 1.0
Notts, Derby and Leicester District	4,057	3.0	3.3	5'4	- 0.3	- 2.4
London and Neighbouring District	12,719	3.5	2.6	4.4	+ 0.6	- 1'2
South Coast	3 657	2'1	1.8	4.6	+ 0.3	- 2.5
South Wales and Bristol Dis- trict	6,641	3.3	3'3	5'0		- 1.7
Glasgow and District	15,219	4.0	4'I	7.2	- 0.I	- 3'2
East of Scotland	3,797	4'I	3.4	8.3	+ 0.7	- 4·I
Belfast and Dublin Other Districts	3,481 5,801	3.8	4.8	6.9	- 1.0	- 0.4 - 3.1
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures	155,689	2.8	2.8	4.5		- 1.7

This Table shows that employment improved most in the Birmingham and Belfast districts, while the largest decline occurred in London and in East Scotland.

On the North-East Coast employment was fairly good with engineers, but showed on the whole some decline compared with a month ago; it was still bad at Hartlepool. With ironfounders employment was generally good, but it was bad at Stockton. With pattern-makers it was reported as fair.

Employment continued good generally in Lancashire. With brassfounders at Liverpool and with engineers at Birkenhead employment was still bad.

In Yorkshire employment on the whole continued good. It was slack, however, with boilermakers at Sheffield and with ironfounders and pattern-makers at Hull. 'It was moderate at Barnsley and Grimsby.

Employment was good, and showed some improvement on a month ago in general engineering at Birmingham and Wolverhampton; it was fair at Coventry. The motor industry was reported as good generally, but there was some slackness with cycle makers.

In the Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester district employment on the whole was good. At Nottingham it was fairly good and better than a month ago, except with cycle makers. Employment was reported as declining with ironfounders at Derby.

In the Eastern Counties employment was good, especially in the Colchester district, and overtime was worked in a number of establishments.

In the London district employment on the whole was fair, but a slight decline on a month ago was shown, chiefly in the Woolwich district.

On the South Coast employment generally was fair.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members

At Plymouth and Devonport, however, some short time was worked in private shops, while employment was bad with ironfounders.

Employment remained fair in the South Wales and Bristol district; though with ironfounders it was slack at

Employment in the Glasgow district was good generally, but while there was much overtime, short time was worked in some branches. At Edinburgh, the engineers and smiths reported employment as quiet. It was fair at Dundee and Aberdeen.

At Belfast employment was fair generally and better than a month ago, but it was bad with pattern-makers. It continued dull at Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

Based on 55 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 27 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in these trades, was good on the whole, but slack in the cutlery and stove-grate trade. Eighteen Trade Unions, with a membership of 15,227, had 385, or 2.5 per cent., unemployed at the end of September, compared with 2.6 per cent. at the end of August, and 2.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1905.

Tubes.—In South Staffordshire employment was good, and better than a month ago. At Birmingham it was good in the brass and copper, but moderate in the other branches. In South Wales it continued good in the steel tube trade, but with short time in one department.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, etc.—At Cradley Heath employment was fair with block chain makers, and good with cable, side-welded and dollied chain makers, but was bad with anchor smiths. With chain makers it continued fair at Winlaton and good at Gateshead. It was fairly good with spring and axle makers at Birmingham and West Bromwich, and good with railway spring makers at Sheffield. At Wednesbury it was good on bridge, girder, and constructional iron work, and on railway axles, springs and tyres. It was good with anvil and vice-makers generally. At Walsall employment with buckle and cart gear, &c., makers was fair.

Sheet Metal, etc.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers was good at Sheffield, fair at Manchester and London, and bad on the Tyne and at Hull. With sheet metal workers it continued good at Oldham and fair at Leeds. It was quiet at Glasgow. At Birmingham employment with iron plate workers was quiet but improving, and it was moderate in the Lye. tinplate workers at Nottingham it was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Birmingham and Bilston it continued moderate. At Edinburgh it was dull; and at Glasgow it was quiet and worse than a month ago. With galvanizers it continued good in South Wales.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.-With nut and bolt makers at Winlaton employment continued good; and at Dudley and Darlaston it was good, and better than a month ago. At Birmingham it was fair and improving with wire nail makers, fair with cut nail makers, and moderate with rivet makers. At Blackheath it continued quiet with rivet makers, and fair with wrought nail makers.

Wire.—Employment continued good, but at Glasgow it was dull with wire weavers.

Locks, Keys and General Hardware.—At Wolverhampton employment in the lock and latch trades was bad, and worse than a month ago. With makers of hollow-ware it continued good, and with hurdle and fence makers it was fair. Employment with hollow-ware stampers continued slack at Sheffield.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment continued quiet at Rotherham. At Leeds it continued slack, with short time; at Glasgow it was bad, and worse than a month ago; and at Falkirk it continued fair. At Bolton and Bury it was good.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc .- At Birmingham employment was moderate, with a slight improvement in some branches, but it continued bad with bedstead makers, with short time. At Doncaster it continued slack. Employment at Bolton, Bury, Manchester, and Wigan continued good. At Nottingham and Exeter it remained fair.

Cutlery, Tools, etc .- In the Sheffield district employment continued slack with cutlers generally. With sawmakers it continued fair, and in the file trades good. With toolmakers it was slack. At Birmingham employment in the file trades was moderate, and not so good as a month ago. In the edge tool trade it continued moderate. At Redditch employment in the needle and fish hook trades was good, with overtime.

Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.-In London employment with diamond workers was good; fair with goldsmiths, jewellers, and silverplate polishers; and dull with silver workers. At Birmingham it was fairly good with silversmiths and electro-platers, and good and better than a month ago with Britannia metal workers. With jewellers it had improved. In all these branches there was overtime. At Sheffield employment was good with silverplaters and gilders, but bad with silversmiths. At Coventry employment with watchmakers continued quiet.

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 532 Returns—443 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 78 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

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

The price of "middling American" cotton in Liverpool was during September '07d. per lb. less than in August, and '14d. less than in September, 1905. The price of "good fair Egyptian" was '66d. per lb. less than in August, but 1'49d. per lb. more than in September, 1905.

The number of workpeople employed by the firms making Returns for the week ended September 29th, was 134,715, an increase of o.6 per cent. as compared with the week ended August 25th, and of 1.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed an increase of o.5 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 3.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Analysis by Departments and Districts.

Compared with a month agó there was a slight improvement in every department except in the "miscellaneous branch, where there was a slight decline in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago all branches showed some improvement. As compared with a month ago the greatest increase in the amount of wages paid took place in the Bury, Rochdale, &c., district, and the greatest decline in the Oldham district. As compared with a year ago, the greatest improvement took place in Yorkshire and in the Oldham district.

	w	orkpeople		1	Earnings,		
	No. paid Wages on last pay day in	or Decre	ase (+) ease (-) apared ith	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last	or Decr	ease (+) ease (-) eapared ith	
	Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept,	pay day in Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept.,	
		Per	Per		Per	Per	
Departments.		cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.	
Preparing	14,982	+ 0.4	+ 0'5	13,598	+ 0.0	+ 3'5	
Spinning	26,877	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	25,887	+ 06	+ 3'9	
Weaving	62,755	+ 0.7	+ 1.8	58,057	+ 0.0	+ 2.7	
Other	10,794	+ 0'3	- 0'4	12,838	- 0.6	+ 3'7	
Departments not specified	19,307	+ 0'2	+ 0.2	20,334	+ 2'0	+ 3.1	
Total	134,715	+ 0.6	+ 1'3	130,714	+ 0.2	+ 3'2	
		Per	Per		Per	Per	
Districts.		cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.	
Ashton District	7,312	- 0'2	+ 0.6	7,218	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	7,803	- 0.6	- 0.0	7,346	- 0.4	+ 4.6	
Oldham District	17,175	+ 0'2	+ 2'3	17,806	- 2'5	+ 4.6	
Bolton and Leigh	15,583	- 0.I	- 2.9	14,207	- 0.4	- 0'4	
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	8,941	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	8,556	+ 3.0	+ 2'2	
Manchester District	10,627	+ 0.6	+ 1'7	8,556	-0.6	+ 4'3	
Preston and Chorley	14,379	+ 1'4	+ 1'5	13,077	+ 2.6	+ 3.5	
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	18,272	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	18,481	+ 2'0	+ 2.1	
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	17,515	+ 0'3	+ 0.4	20,547	- 0'4	+ 3'4	
Other Lancs. Towns	6,261	+ 3.8	+ 0'3	5,787	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	
Yorkshire Towns	6,122	+ 1'4	+ 5'7	5,976	+ 1.0	+ 6.7	
Other Districts	4,725	+ 1'2	+10.0	3,157	+ 1.3	+ 15'9	
Total	134,715	+ 0.6	+ 1'3	130,714	+ 0'5	+ 3'2	

Raw Cotton.

American Cotton. — During the month of September the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 5.52d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 5.68d., and the lowest 5.31d. The price for August was 5.59d., and for September, 1905, 5.66d. per lb. For the period from 1st to 10th of October, the average price of "middling American" was 6.07d. per lb.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during September averaged 9.05d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 9.44d., and the lowest 8.75d. The price for August was 9.71d. per lb., and for September, 1905, 7.56d. per lb. For the period from 1st to 10th of October, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 8.82d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on October 12th, 1906, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 398,660 bales, as compared with 753,080 bales on October 13th, 1905.

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

Description of Cotton.	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Decreas September	e (+) or se (-) in er, 1906, as ed with
				August,	Sept., 1905.
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 183,342 14,655 2,763 7,304 4,846	Bales. 196,474 10,185 3,083 12,040 4,300	Bales. 201,678 12,634 2,214 17,139 6,736	Bales 13,132 + 4,470 - 320 - 4,736 + 546	Bales 18,336 + 2,021 + 549 - 9,835 - 1,890
Total	212,910	226,082	240,401	- 13,172	- 27,491

Exports of Cotton Goods.

The following Table shows the quantity of exported cotton yarn and cotton piece goods for the periods

Description.	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Decreas September	e (+) or se (-) in er, 1906, as red with
		20,000		August, 1906.	Sept., 1905.
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 12,769 3,288	1,000 lbs. 14,337 3,452	1,000 lbs. 12,772 3,267	1,000 lbs. - 1,568 - 164	1,000 } lbs. - 3 + 21
Total	. 16,057	17,789	16,039	- I,732	+ 18
Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured C	1000 yds. 169,842 127,770 95,081 ff 91,694	1000 yds. 205,695 151,739 111,905 104,758	1000 yds. 196,021 138,472 94,226 98,198	1000 yds. - 35,853 - 23,969 - 16,824 - 13,064	1000 yds. — 26,179 — 10,700 + 85 — 6,500
Total	. 484,387	574,097	526,917	- 89,710	- 42,53

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 393 Returns—384 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Employers' Associations, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the Woollen trade, and fairly good in the Worsted trade. It was slightly better on the whole than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago.

Woollen Trade. Employment in this industry remained good, and in the weaving departments it was better than a month ago

and a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making Returns for the last pay-day in September, 1906, was 26,720, a decrease of o'I per cent. as compared with the corresponding week in August, and of o'3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Firms employing 21,475 of these workpeople have stated the wages paid in the periods under review.

October, 1906. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The number of workpeople employed by these firms showed a decrease of o'2 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of o'3 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid, on the other hand, showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. compared with August, and of 0.2 per cent. compared with September,

		Workpeople covered by returns.			Earnings.		
	No. employed on last pay-day in		Aggregate amount of Wages paid on last				
	Sept., 1906.	A month ago.	A year ago.	pay-day in Sept., 1906.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
Departments. Wood Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Unspecified	400 4,163 9,019 5,939 1,954	Per cent 0'7 - 0'7 - 0'2 + 0'2	Per cent 6'1 - 0'8 + 1'6 - 2'0 - 1'5	£ 397 3,771 7,729 6,303 1,875	Per cent. + 0.5 - 0.5 + 2.3 + 2.0 + 4.1	Per cent. — 2.0 + 0.7 + 1.6 — 1.7 + 0.3	
Total	21,475	- 0'2	- 0.3	20,075	+ 1.8	+ 0'2	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,3 2 6 2,398 2,581 1,887	+ 0'I - 0'3 - 3'7	- 5.0 + 2.5 + 2.6 + 1.9	3,739 2,121 2,627 1,633	+ 2.8 + 4.3 + 0.8 - 3.7	- 1.6 + 3.4 + 0.6 + 1.3	
Total West Riding Scotland Other Districts	10,192 6,229 5,054	- 0'7 + 0'4 + 0'1	- 0'I - 2'4 + 2'0	10,120 5,977 3,978	+ 1.4	+ 1.3	
Total Woollen	21,475	- 0'2	- 0.3	20,075	+ 1.8	+ 0.5	

Employment was good in all the principal districts, and in the West Riding overtime and night-work were reported as frequent.

Worsted Trade.

Employment was fairly good, showing little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making Returns for the last pay-day in September, 1906, was 62,610, a decrease of 0.3 per cent. as compared with August, 1906, and September, 1905.

Firms employing 46,102 of these workpeople have stated the wages paid in the three periods under review. Compared with a month ago, the number employed by these firms showed an increase of 0.2 per cent., and the amount of wages paid an increase of o.6 per cent. Compared with a year ago, no change was shown in the number employed, and there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent, in the wages paid.

		eople co		I	Carnings	
_	No. employed on last pay-day	Decrea	e (+) or ase (-), apared th	Aggregate amount of Wages paid on	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), as compared with	
	in Sept., 1906.	A month ago.	A year ago.	last pay-day in Sept., 1906.	A month ago.	A year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Unspecified	4,814 23,498 8,130 5,045 4,615	Per cent 0.6 + 0.3 + 1.6 - 0.4 - 1.3	Per cent. + 3'3 + 1'1 - 3'3 - 0'3 - 2'3	£ 4,590 13,365 7,315 4,848 3,451	Per cent 1'5 + 0'1 + 3'7 + 0'7 - 0'9	Per cent. + 2'9 + 2'1 - 4'2 - 0'9 - 5'9
Total	46,102	+ 0.5		33,569	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District	21,917 5,667 5,787 4,745 4,363 -42,479 3,623	+ 0.6 + 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.2	- 0.6 + 2.2 - 0.2 + 1.7 + 0.1 - 0.8	15,247 4,203 4,698 4,115 2,938 31,201 2,368	+ 1'0 + 1'3 - 1'1 + 2'5 - 0'8 + 0'7 - 1'0	- 1'9 + 6'5 + 1'1 - 3'1 + 1'6
Total Worsted	46,102	+ 0.3		33,569	+ 0.6	- 0.2

Employment in the wool-sorting and combing departments was reported as bad, and worse than a month ago, a large proportion of the men being unemployed. In other departments employment was fairly good, but a decline in the amount of overtime worked was reported in some districts.

Prices of Raw Material.

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

	Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept., 1905.			
Average Prices Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 174	Pence per lb. 14½ 17¾ 27	Pence per lb. 132 162 263			
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 . 17½ to 17	14½ 18 to 17½ 27 to 27½	13½ to 14 16½ to 17 26½ to 26¾			

Imports and Exports.

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

	Sept., August, 1906.		Sept ,	Increase Decrease Sept., a compare	(-), in 906, as	
INC. STATE OF THE				August,	Sept.,	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	
Impor	ts and E	xports of l	Raw Wool	(SHEEP OR	LAMBS')	
Imports (less	15,873	5,690	17,124	+ 10,183	- 1,251	
Re-Exports) British Exports	2,727	2,646	3,659	+ 81	- 932	
Yarn:-	Britis	sh and Iris	sh Manufa	actures Exp	ported.	
Woollen	168	208	160	- 40	+ 8	
Worsted	4,147	4,284 1,483	4,225 1,268	- I37 - I33	- 78 + 82	
Alpaca and Mohair	1,350	1,403	1,200	133	T 02	
Total	5,665	5,975	5,653	- 310	+ 12	
Piece Goods: Woollen Worsted	1,000 yds. 6,738 6,809	1,000 yds, 9,166 9,046	1,000 yds. 6,400 8,331	1,000 yds. - 2,428 - 2,237	1,000 yds. + 338 - 1,522	
Total	13,547	18,212	14,731	- 4,665	- 1,184	

FLAX (LINEN) TRADE.

(Based on 130 Returns-125 from Employers and Employers' Associations, I from a Trade Union, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

The number of workpeople employed by firms making Returns for the week ended September 29th was 54,830, an increase of o'r per cent. as compared with August, and of 1.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Returns have also been obtained as to wages paid by firms employing 47,865 workpeople and paying £27,972 in wages during the last week of September. These Returns show that compared with a month ago there was no difference in the number of workpeople employed, but an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 4.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. This increase in wages paid was shared by all departments and by all

The Returns are summarised in the following Table :-

	Work	Workpeople covered by Returns.			Earnings.			
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Number paid Wages on last pay	Decrea	se (+) or se (-), as ed with a	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last pay day	Decreas	e (+) or se (-), as ed with a		
	day in Sept., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay day in September, 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago,		
Departments Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Departments specified	6,210 6,210 11,187 17,179 6,587 not 6,702	Per cent. - 0'I - 0'3 + 0'I + 0'3 + 0'3	Per cent. - 0.4 + 0.1 + 3.3 + 3.1 - 0.8	£ 3,258 5,150 10,641 5,154 3,769	Per cent - 0'2 + 0'0 - 0'3 + 0'9 + 1'3	Per cent + 3'5 + 6'0 + 5'9 + 4'2 + 0'I		
Total	47,865	+ 0.0	+ 1.4	27,972	+ 0:2	+ 4.5		

	Workp	Returns.	ered by	Earnings.			
	Number paid Wages on last pay	Decreas	e (+) or e (-), as ed with a	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last pay day	Decreas	se (+) or se (-), as sed with a	
	day in Sept., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.	September, 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Districts. Belfast Other Places in	16,359	Per cent. + 0'2	Per cent. + 6.1	£ 9,595	Percent	Percent + 6'2	
Ireland	16,863	- o.i	+ 0.0	9,064	+ 2.4	+ 3.8	
Ireland	33,222	+ 0.0	+ 1'4	18,660	+ 0.4	+ 5.0	
lfeshire	7,473	- 0'2	+ 2.8	4,894	- o.3	+ 6.3	
Other Places in Scotland	5,677	+ 0.7	+ 1'2	3,522	- 0.0	+ 1.1	
Scotland	13,150	+ 0'2	+ 2'1	8,416	- 0.6	+ 4.1	
United }	47,865	+ 0.0	+ 1'4	27,972	+ 0'2	+ 4.2	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

Description.	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Decrei in Septen	e (+) or ase (-) aber, 1906 ared with		
	1906.	1906.	1905.	1905. August, 1906.			
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or							
Codilla) Tons	3,246	2,844	2,991	+ 402	+ 255		
Linen Yarn 100 Lbs. Linen Piece Goods	11,070	13,346	11,713	- 2,276	- 643		
100 Yds.	140,829	151,141	143,108	- 10,312	- 2,279		

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 45 Returns—40 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 5 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued good and

was better than a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed by firms making Returns for the week ended September 29th was 23,861, a decrease of o.2 per cent. as compared with August, but an increase of o'g per cent. as compared with a year ago. Returns were also obtained as to wages paid by firms employing 18,834 workpeople and paying £12,963 in wages during the last week of September. These returns show that there was but a slight change in the number of workpeople employed as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago, and that the amount of wages paid decreased very slightly as compared with August, 1906, but increased by 3.9 per cent. as compared with September, 1905. The improvement on a year ago was common to all the departments.

The Returns are summarised in the following

	Workp	eople cove Returns.		Earnings.			
Departments. Numb paid Wage on las pay de			e (+) or se (-) as ed with a	Aggregate amount of Wages paid on last	Decreas	ecrease (+) or ecrease (-) as mpared with a	
	in Sept., 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay day in Sept. 1906.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Departments not specified	4,149 5,167 6,349 1,932 1,237	Per cent. + 0'4 - 1'1 + 03 + 1'2 + 0'7	Per cent. + 0'3 + 1'2 + 1'3 + 8'1 + 0'3	£ 2,641 3,036 4,483 1,905 898	Per cent. + 0'2 - 1'0 - 0'5 + 1'5 + 1'7	ter cent. + 4'0 + 4'3 + 2'8 + 6'7 + 24	
Total	18,834	+ 0.0	+ 1.6	12,963	- o.i	+ 3.9	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The quantities of imported jute and of British and Irish exports of jute yarn and manufactured goods for the periods stated were as follows:—

* Including 5 Returns from England

Description.	Sept.,	August,	Sept., 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1906, as compared with	
Address State State				August, 1906.	Sept., 1905.
Imports: Jute Tons	8,008	2,130	9,114	+ 5,878	- 1,106
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 Lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 Yds.	45,090 155,232	41,129 112,047	33,925 161,636	+ 3,961 + 43,185	+ 11.16 - 6,40

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 57 Returns—52 from Employers and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this trade showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, but was better than

Returns have been obtained from firms employing 7,648 workpeople and paying £5,023 in wages on pay day in the week ended September 29th. From these Returns it appears that, compared with August, there was an increase of o'r per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, but a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there were increases of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed, and 3.1 per cent. in the wages paid.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:-

	Workpeople covered by Returns.			Earnings.		
Marie Marie and Artist	No. paid wages on last pay-day in	Decrea as con	ase (-)	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last	Decrea as con	ase(+) ase (-) apared ith
		in Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept., 1905.		
Branches. Throwing	944 2,176 3,354 876 298	Per cent 0'2 + 08 - 0'3 + 0'5 + 0'3	Per cent. + 4'1 + 3'2 + 2'2 + 6'4 - 3'9	£ 341 1,570 2,234 710 167	Per cent 5'0 - 0'6 - 1'0 - 0'8 - 11'2	Per cent 4.5 + 5.8 + 3.2 + 4.4 - 9.7
Total	7.648	+ 0,1	+ 2'9	5,023	- 1.2	+ 3.1
Districts. ancashire and W.Riding of Yorkshire Macclestield, Congleton and District	3,098 766	+ o.i	+ 1.8	2,262	- 1'2 - 1'6	+ 8.8
Ceek	330 1,884 1,570	- 1.8 - 0.4 + 0.5	+ 5.8 + 2.8	208 1,121 890	- 1.0 - 1.0 - 0.2	- 9°2 + 5°6 + 8°3
Total	7,648	+ 0,1	+ 2.0	5,023	- 1.2	+ 3.1

Employment continued slack on the whole at Macclesfield, but it was good with spinners and with dyers and finishers. At Leek it was fair, though some short time was worked; and at Congleton it improved slightly. Employment at Manningham continued good, and at Brighouse and Halifax it was moderate. In Suffolk and Essex it continued fair, but at Norwich it was still depressed.

Imports and Exports.

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

Description.	Sept., 1906.	Aug.,	Sept. 1905.	Decrea September	se (+) or se (-) in er, 1906, as red with	
			•	Aug., 1900.	Sept., 1905.	
Imports:— Raw Silk	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs. - 66,413	
Thrown Silk	46-	61,948	159,792	+ 31,431 + 7,034	+ 9:417	
Spun Silk Yarn	. 31,114	23,936	15,222	+ 7,178	+ 15,892	
Exports:		7.60	Transition of the last		THE PARTY OF	
Thrown Silk & Twist		357	76	- 200	+ 81	
Yarn	. 67,180 yds.	84,263 yds.	62,863 yds.	- 17,083 vds.	+ 4,317 yds.	
Silk Broad-stuffs	. 650,270	695,810	483,766	- 45,540	+ 166,504	

October, 1906. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. LACE TRADE.

(Based on Returns 103–98 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good in this trade, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,958 workpeople, and paying £9,019 in wages on the pay day in the week ended September 29th, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 6.5 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 11.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the levers and plain net branches employment continued good, and in the curtain branch it continued bad, being worse than a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a marked increase in the amount of wages paid in the levers and plain net branches, and in all English centres of the trade; in Scotland,

however, there was a decline.

	Work	people co y Return	vered s.	Earnings.		
PACARY S	No. paid wages on last payday	as con	e (+) or ase (-) apared ith	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last pay day	Increas Decrea as con wi	pared
	in Sept., 1906.	Aug.,	Sept., 1905.	in Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept, 1905.
Branches. Levers Curtain Plain Net Others Unspecified	2,553 2,749 383 3,033 240	Per cent 0.2 - 0.6 + 8.2 + 0.4 - 0.8	Per cent. + 9.5 + 0.5 + 16.8 + 9.0 + 3.4	£ 3,643 2,507 2,030 632 207	Per cent. + 1'2 - 1'3 + 2'8 - 2'5 - 8'4	Per cent. + 20'5 + 0'4 + 13'9 + 10'7 - 11'2
Total	8.958	+ 0.5	+ 6.5	9,019	+ 0.3	+ 11'3
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,952 1,948 2,921 2,137	+ 2.7 - 0.1 - 0.4 - 1.1	+ 9°7 + 11°0 + 6°9 - 0°3	1,885 2,626 2,615 1,893	+ 3.2 - 0.6 + 2.8 - 4.3	+ 16.4 + 15.0 + 17.8 - 4.5
Total	8,958	+ 0.3	+ 6.2	9,019	+ 0.3	+ 11.3
		DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	Name of the Party		2017/10/10	W. 44 W.

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 92 Returns—85 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally was good, and decidedly better

From the returns received it appears that there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3 o per cent. in the number employed, and of 6 3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was a little quieter in some branches of the trade, but there was an improvement as compared with a year ago. At Hinckley and Loughborough it remained good in most departments. In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment continued fairly good on the whole, and was better than a year ago; in Nottinghamshire, however, there was a slight falling off in some sections. In Scotland it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

		people co y Return		Earnings.			
District.	Number paid wages on last pay-day		r ase (-) pared	e (-) Amount of Wages		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with	
	in Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept., 1905.	pay-day in Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept, 1905.	
Leloester District Notts, and Derbyshire Sootland Other Districts	8,234 2,292 2,814 2,681 540	Per cent. + 1'5 - 0'1 + 0'8 + 2'6 + 12'0	Per cent. + 0.7 + 5.7 + 4.8 + 7.7 - 4.4	£ 6,743 1,842 2,056 1,592 306	Per cent. + 0'8 + 0'8 + 1'8 + 2'4 + 5'5	Per cent. + 4'2 + 9'3 + 11'1 + 6'9 + 1'3	
Total, United Kingdom	16,561	+ 1.6	+ 3.0	12,539	+ 1.3	+ 6.3	

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.

(Based on 15 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents).

Woollen and Worsted Dyers .- Employment in the West Riding was, on the whole, moderate, showing little change compared with a year ago. About three-fifths of the Trade Union dyers worked short time and about one-fifth overtime.

Cotton Dyers.—Employment remained fairly good, but again showed a slight decline as compared with a year ago.

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

Calico Printers.—Employment at New Mills continued very good, and was much better than a year ago; with calico printers' engravers at Dinting it was fairly good. At Glasgow it continued good with calico printers, and fair with printers' engravers and block

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, etc .-- At Leicester employment was quiet, 90 per cent. of the operatives working short time. At Hinckley it was fairly regular. At Loughborough a slight improvement was reported. Employment was fairly good with dyers at Nottingham; fair with bleachers at Basford and Nottingham, moderate with hosiery trimmers at Basford; on the whole it was better than a year ago.

Calenderers, etc.—In Glasgow employment was reported as fair, and showed a decline compared with a month ago. In Dundee it continued fair, and showed little change as compared with a year ago.

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 14 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations and 10 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

In the Silk hat trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 13.3, compared with 15.1 at the end of August, and 13.8 a year ago. In London employment, though still slack, showed signs of improvement, and was about the same as a year ago. In the Felt hat trade the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 1.9, compared with 2.3 at the end of August, and 2.5 a year ago. At Denton employment was good, and better than a year ago; at Stockport it was fairly good, but worse than a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, exported in the

Description.	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Decrease(e (+) or -) inSept., compared ith	
	1900.	1900.	1905.	August.	Sept., 1905.	
Felt Straw Other Sorts	Dozens 41,151 39,691 4,028 84,870	Dozens, 46,993 45,316 5,467	Dozens. 36,654 36,788 4,411	Dozens 5,842 - 5,625 - 1,439 - 12,906	Dozens. + 4,497 + 2,903 - 383 + 7,017	

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 590 Returns—574 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 5 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the boot and shoe trade was slack, and showed a further decline as compared with August; it was worse than a year ago.

The number employed on the last pay-day in September by 574 firms making Returns was 68,194, a decrease of o.6 per cent. compared with the corresponding week in August, and of o.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In addition to supplying particulars of numbers employed, 490 firms, employing 59,387 workpeople, stated the amount of wages paid in the periods under

These Returns showed a net decrease in the amount of wages paid of 2.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, eight districts showed a decline and eight an improvement in the total wages paid. The decline was most marked in Leicester (6.7 per cent.) and Northampton (6.2 per cent.), while the largest increase took place in the Kingswood district (5'9 per cent.). Compared with a year ago, ten of the sixteen districts showed a decrease in the total wages paid, the decline being most marked in Scotland (13.8 per cent.) and the Birmingham district (10'2 per cent.).

Actrony at Resignati	Work by	people co	vered ns.	1	Earnings	
District.	No. employed during last week in	Increase Decreas compar last w	e(-),as	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last	Increase Decrease comp with las	ared at week
	Sept., 1906.	August,	Sept., 1905.	pay day in Sept., 1906.	August, 1906.	Sept., 1905.
ZNGLAND & WALES. London	2,833 12,372 2,836 6,609 8,285 3,408 2,508 3,525 1,899 1,883 2,733 2,562 857 2,735	Per cent 2'8 - 1'0 - 0'8 + 0'5 - 1'0 - 0'8 + 0'5 - 0'0 + 3'6 + 1'5 - 0'2 - 0'7 - 0'6	Per cent. + 0'4 - 1'4 + 3'5 - 1'2 + 4'2 + 0'3 - 1'9 + 1'0 - 2'0 + 0'7 - 3'6 - 3'5	£ 3,153 11,071 2,589 5,879 7,694 3,423 1,930 2,949 1,674 1,879 2,582 2,430 723 2,303	Per cent 5'4 - 6'7 - 3'4 - 6'2 + 0'4 - 0'9 - 4'4 + 1'2 - 1'5 + 5'9 + 3'6 + 1'8 + 0'7	Per cent. + o'1 + 3.9 - 5'4 + 2'5 - 6'3 - 8'4 + 1'2 - 6'3 - 8'5 + 0'9 - 10'2 - 3'5
England & Wales	55,045	- 0.6	- o.3	50,279	- 2'3	- 1.0
SCOTLAND	4,036 306	- 0°2 + 0°3	- 0.7 - 2.9	3,508 259	- 3.7 + 2.4	- 13.8 + 4.9
United Kingdom	59,387	- 0.2	- 0.3	54,046	- 2.4	- 2.7

Imports and Exports.—The following Table gives the quantities and values of the boots and shoes imported, exported, and re-exported for the periods stated:-

on the same of the	Sept.,			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in September, 1906, as compared with		
	1906.		August,	Sept., 1905.		
Imports Dozen pairs	. 15,291 6 60,868	17,231 64,795	16,645 58,096		- 1,354 + 2,772	
Re-Exports Dozen pairs Value	. I,133 4,121	1,594 4,359	1,193	- 461 - 238	- 60 + 403	
Exports (British and Irish) Dozen pairs Value	65,686 168,792		70,399 177,905	- 3,478 - 5,865	- 4,713 - 9,113	

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 124 Returns—95 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 26 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the bespoke branch during September showed the usual seasonal improvement in London, but was slightly worse than a year ago; in the Provinces it continued slack. In the ready-made branch employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

Bespoke Branch.

London.-Employment during September showed the usual seasonal improvement as compared with a month ago; it was rather worse than a year ago.

Firms paying £10,323 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended September 29th showed an increase of per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the four weeks ended August 25th, and a decrease of 1'2 per cent. compared with the four weeks ended September 30th, 1905.

Other Centres.—Employment generally continued slack, but was slightly better than a year ago.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment on the whole was fairly good, and slightly better than a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported it as dull on contract work, improved

on shipping, and normal on stock work.

Leeds.—Employment during the month continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. According to Returns received from firms employing over 9,000 workpeople in their factories, in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops, employment was good with firms employing 61 per cent. of the work people covered by the Returns, moderate with firms employing 36 per cent., and bad with firms employing 3 per cent. Compared with a month ago, firms employing 39 per cent. reported employment as improved, firms employing 23 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 38 per cent. as unchanged, with a year ago, firms employing 49 per cent. reported employment as improved, firms employing 21 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 30 per cent. as worse. The Jewish operatives reported employment as

Other Centres .- Employment on the whole was fairly good, and better than a year ago. It was reported as moderate at Manchester, fairly good at Bristol and Norwich, and good at Glasgow.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 188 Returns—180 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the dressmaking trades in London showed the usual seasonal improvement. Compared with a year ago there was a slight improvement in the retail branch, and a decline in Court dressmaking. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades employment was fairly good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade was fair on the whole. In the corset trade it was fairly good and better than a year ago.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades .- Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-end district, employing 1,479 dressmakers in the week ended September 29th, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. compared with the week ended September 30th, 1905. Employment during the month was moderate. Court dressmakers, employing 1,247 workpeople, showed a decrease of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades, firms in London employing 3,587 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) during the week ended September 29th, showed an increase of 12'9 per cent. in the number employed compared with the week ended August 25th, and a decrease of 2'1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Firms in the wholesale and retail millinery trade, employing 1,224 workpeople, showed an increase of 24.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.8 per cent. compared with a

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

In Manchester employment with mantle makers continued good. In the costume and skirt trade it was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; firms employing 1,865 workpeople in the week ended September 29th showed a decrease of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the week ended August 25th, and of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year

In Glasgow employment with mantle makers con-

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 7,005 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,659 in wages during the week ended September 29th, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the week ended August 25th, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was reported as moderate in London and

Londonderry, good in Manchester and Glasgow, and fairly good at Taunton and Belfast.

Corset Trade.—Returns received from corset manufacturers employing 3,943 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 29th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the week ended August 25th, and an increase of 5.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good. Compared with a year ago, firms employing 42 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns reported employment as improved, firms employing 28 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 30 per cent. as worse.

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 41 Returns—1 from an Employers' Association, 26 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during September continued fairly good on the whole. It was about the same as in August, but better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,745 had 4.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, compared with 4.9 per cent. in August, and 6.0 per cent. in September, 1905.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, etc.- Employment continued to improve during September, and was better than a year ago. At Bristol, and with curriers at Glasgow, it continued good; in South Lancashire and at Leeds it was fairly good; at Edinburgh it was fair; at Northampton and Wellingborough it continued to improve, but at Doncaster it continued slack.

Saddle and Harness Makers, etc.-Employment on the whole was moderate, about the same as in August, but better than a year ago. At Walsall short time was still being worked. At Glasgow it was good; at Dublin

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—Employment in the fancy leather trade was fair on the whole, though some short time was worked. In the portmanteau trade it was fair, and scarcely so good as in August, though some overtime was being worked.

The imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of saddlery and harness, are shown in the following Table for the periods stated:

Description.	Sept., 1906.	August, Sept., 1905.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in September, 1906, as compared with		
Layer Law And to	escult esculti	atted it	special	August, 1906.	Sept., 1905.	
Imports:- Hides, raw, (and piece thereof, dry	cwts. 44,287	cwts. 54,293	cwts. 26,602	cwts. - 10,006	cwts. + 17,685	
Ditto, wet	42,395	46,580	36,598	- 4,185	+ 5,797	
Total, hides, dry and wet	85,682	100,873	63,200	- 14,191	+ 23,482	
Goat skins Sheep skins	No. 1,009,188 1,505,491	No. 1,639,587 1,767,822	No. 994,782 1,449,576	No. -630,399 -262,331	No. + 14,406 + 55,915	
Leather*	cwts. 81,703	cwts. 122,694	cwts. 100,423	cwts. - 40,991	cwts. - 18,720	
Exports: Saddlery and harness (value)	£ 44,826	£ 42,864	£ 49,323	+ £,962	- £	

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 406 Returns—136 from Employers and Employers' Associations 251 from Trade Unions, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trades continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the printing and bookbinding trades it was quiet, but rather better than a month ago and a year ago.

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 20,329 workpeople at the end of September showed that there was an increase of o'r per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed as compared with August, and of 1.5 per cent. as compared with September, 1905.

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

week ending Sept. 29th,	Increase (+) of in No. of Wood	orkpeople as
making Returns.	Month ago.	Year ago.
6,442 2,058 6,056 5,005	+ 0.7 - 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.1	+ 0.6 - 0.1 + 1.6 + 0.6
19,561	+ 0.1	+ 1'5
768		•••
20,329	+ 0.1	+ 1'5
	Workpeople paid Wages in week ending Sept. 29th, 1906, by firms making Returns. 6,442 2,058 6,056 5,005 19,561 768	Workpeople Paid Wages in week ending Sept. 29th, 1906, by firms making Returns. Month ago.

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,756 members had 2.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 30 per cent. in August and 2.4 per cent. in September, 1905.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was quiet generally, but rather better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions of letterpress printers with 40,900 members had 5.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, compared with 5.7 per cent. in August and 5.5 per cent. in September, 1905. In the lithographic branch, Trade Unions with 6,540 members had 4.2 per cent, unemployed at the end of September, compared with 4.7 per cent. in August, and 5 o in September, 1905.

The following Table shows by districts the percentage

unemployed in certain Trade Unions in the Printing

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sep.,1906,	Members f Unions tend of Unemployed at end of				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in per- centage unemployed as compared with a		
	included in the Returns.	Sept., 1906,	Aug., 1906.	Sept.,	Month ago.	Year ago.		
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	19,334 5,183	6.6	6'4 6'3	7.4 2.1	+ 0.3	- 0.8 - 0.2		
Lancs, and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	6,512 2,375	4'4 3'0	4' 4'4	3.0	- 1.4 - 0.4	+ 1.0		
West Midlands S. & S. W. Countles and Wales	2,370 3,740	5'3 2'I	3.9 9.0	5'6	- 1.2	- 0.9		
Scotland	5,471 2,455	3.0 9.4	3.6 6.4	3.0 2.3	+ 3.0 - 0.6	+ 2'1		
United Kingdom	47,440	5'2	5'5	5'4	- 0.3	- 0'2		

London.—Employment was still slack with compositors. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions of letterpress printers with 17,358 members had 6.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 6.5 per cent. in August, and 7.5 in September, 1905. With lithographic printers employment continued quiet, but was better than a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was fairly good at Edinburgh, few of the Trade Union members being unemployed and overtime being worked. It was good at Aberdeen, Dundee, Derby, Nottingham and Belfast. At other principal towns it was quiet generally. With lithographic printers employment was good at Manchester and Birmingham, and continued quiet elsewhere.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was quiet generally, but rather better than a month ago, except at Manchester and Newcastle, where a decline was shown. In the Provinces it was better than a year ago. At Edinburgh employment was good, and at Belfast overtime was reported to have been

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sep, 1906,	Percen	ntage retu ployed at	rned as end of	Increase Decrease (centage un as compar	-) in per-
	included in the Returns.	Sept., 1906.	August, 1906.	Sept., 1905.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 3,630 3,339	4°7 4°1	5°2 4°2	4°0 6°3	- 0.1 - 0.2	+ 0.4
United Kingdom	 6,969	4.4	4.7	2.1	- 0,3	- 07

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 1,836 Returns—123 from Employers and Employers' Associations received through the Trade Correspondent, 1,679 from Trade Unions, and 34 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued dull, and was not so good as a month ago. It was slightly better than a year ago.

London.-In London employment showed, on the whole, a decline as compared with a month ago and a year ago. Returns received through the Trade Correspondent from 51 London employers show that in the last week of September 10,359 workpeople were paid wages, as compared with 10,525 a month ago, and 12,136 in September, 1905.

From Trade Union returns relating to carpenters and joiners it appears that the percentage of unemployed in London at the end of September was 6.5, as compared with 5.5 a month ago, and 7.1 a year ago. With plumbers the percentage for September was 9.2, for August 7.5, and for a year ago 9.9, the improvement shown last month not having been maintained. With painters and builders' labourers a considerable decline was shown. There was little change with bricklayers, but with plasterers and masons a slight improvement was shown.

The Provinces .- Returns received from 69 Employers' Associations in towns outside London show that in these towns employment continued slack generally, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

The following information, relating to the whole of the United Kingdom, is based on Returns received from the General Secretaries of Trade Unions and from Trade Union reports :-

Employment with bricklayers continued to decline; with stonemasons it improved slightly. With carpenters and joiners it continued slack, showing a slight decline on the previous month, but it was better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed of Trade Union carpenters and joiners was 5.9, as compared with 5.1 a month ago, and 7.1 a year ago; with plumbers the percentage was 7.8, as compared with 7.5 a month ago and 8.9 a year ago. With plasterers the improvement shown last month was maintained; with slaters, painters and with builders' labourers a slight decline was shown.

The following information is based on Returns from Branch Secretaries of Trade Unions and from Local Correspondents:-

Northern Counties .- Employment generally was quiet, showing little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. In the Wear district it continued bad with

Yorkshire.—Employment was quiet and not so good as a month ago. At Sheffield, however, it was moderate, and the improvement with bricklayers at Leeds has been

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment on the whole was fair, but showed a slight decline on the previous month. At Accrington employment was good, as also with plumbers and plasterers at Oldham. At Preston

Midlands and Eastern Counties.—In the Leicester district a slight improvement was shown with masons and labourers. It was moderate, on the whole, in the Potteries. At Birmingham it was slack, at Coventry it was fairly good. In Norfolk it continued to decline.

Southern and South Western Counties.—Employment in the Plymouth district was moderate with bricklayers. In the South Wales district it was good with painters and fair with plumbers.

Scotland.—Employment in the West of Scotland was fair with bricklayers and slaters. At Edinburgh it was good with masons and fair with joiners; at Dundee it improved with masons and plasterers. At Aberdeen all

Ireland.—At Belfast it was fair with plasterers and moderate with bricklayers. At Dublin it continued

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 145 Returns—5 from Employers' Associations, 109 from Trade Unions, and 31 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during September was fair. It was better than a year ago, but not quite so good as a month ago, some decline having taken place in the coachbuilding and brushmaking trades. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 4.5, as compared with 4.2 in August, 1906, and 5.1 in September, 1905.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment with millsawyers and woodcutting machinists continued moderate on the whole. It remained good at Edinburgh, and dull at Dublin. In the Tyne district a decline was reported as compared with a month ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in the furnishing trades was moderate generally, but better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 14,594 reported 807 (or 5.5 per cent.) unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 5.4 per cent. at the end of August, 1906, and 6.5 per cent. at the end of September, 1905. With upholsterers employment was quiet, and worse than a month ago; with french-polishers there was some improvement as compared with August.

Coopers.

With coopers employment remained fairly good, showing an improvement as compared with last year. Employment was dull, however, at Burton-on-Trent, where much short time was worked.

Coachbuilding.

Employment with coachmakers showed a further decline compared with the previous month, but was still fairly good generally, overtime being worked in many places. At Liverpool, however, employment was Trade Unions of coachmakers, wheelwrights, &c., with a membership of 9,031 reported 290 (or 3.2 per cent.) unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 2.7 per cent. at the end of August, 1906, and 3.3 per cent. at the end of September, 1905.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was quiet and worse than a month ago, though better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 1,736 reported 96 (or 5.5 per cent.) unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4.2 per cent. at the end of August, 1906, and 5.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1905.

Other Trades.—Employment with packing-case makers and basket-makers was good generally.

POTTERY, AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 26 Returns—9 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the *Pottery* trade was good generally, and better than a month ago; in Scotland it was fair. In the Brick and Tile trades it continued fair, and on the whole was slightly better than a month ago.

Pottery Trade.—In Staffordshire and at Swadlincote employment was generally better than a month ago. At Bristol it continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. In Devonshire it was fair, as also at Newcastle and in Scotland; but with tobacco pipe makers in Glasgow it was bad, and worse than a month ago.

Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment continued good at Oldham and in South Wales. It was fairly good in Devonshire and in Suffolk and Essex. In South Staffordshire, in North Wales, and in the Tees district it was fair. It was slack in the Bradford district, and at Nottingham and Peterborough, where it was worse than a month ago. At Birmingham it continued bad.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 90 Returns-62 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 17 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued moderate, but was worse than a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 10,180 workpeople, and paying £11,631 in wages on last pay-day in September, show that compared with a month ago there was a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in numbers employed, and of 4.0 per cent. in wages paid. The chief decrease in numbers employed was with glass bottle makers, principally in Yorkshire. In the North of England and in Scotland, and in Worcester and Warwick an increase was shown in most departments.

Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 5'3 per cent. in numbers employed, and of 6'3 per cent. wages paid. There was a general increase in the numbers employed, except in the flint glass department, which showed a decline.

	Workp	eople cove Returns.	ered by	Earnings.			
	Number paid Wages on last pay-day Increase (+) o Decrease (-) as compared with		ase (-)	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid on last pay-day	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	in Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept., 1905.	in Sept., 1906.	Aug., 1906.	Sept., 1905.	
Branches.	S S LOS YES	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Glass Bottle	5,834	- 5'2	+ 7'5	6,782	- 7.7	+ 9.9	
Plate Glass	865	+ 0.2	+ 9'5	978	+ 1.0	+ 3'5	
Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles)	2,180	+ 2.0	- 1.4	2,395	+ 2.4	- 1.0	
Other Branches	1,301	+ 0.7	+ 5'2	1,476	+ 0.8	+ 5'1	
Total	10,180	- 2.5	+ 5'3	11,631	- 4.0	+ 6.3	
Districts.				£			
North of England	1,156	+ 10.8	+ 4.7	1,253	+ 10.6	- 3.I	
Yorkshire	3,344	-11.1	+ 10.2	3,967	- 14'2	+ 11.7	
Lancashire	2,091	+ 0.8	+ 0.0	2,290	- 0.0	+ 5.8	
Worcester and Warwick	2,414	+ 1.1	+ 4.1	2,892	+ 2.3	+ 4.7	
Scotland	718	+ 1.1	+ 3'5	815	+ 1.0	+ 6.4	
Other parts of United Kingdom	457	- 1.7	+ 2.0	414	- 1.4	+ 3.2	
Total	10,180	- 2.5	+ 5'3	11,631	- 4.0	+ 6.3	

With sheet glass makers and flatteners in South Lancashire employment continued good; with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was moderate, and slightly better than a month ago. In Portobello it was good, and in the West of Scotland slack with medical bottle makers. With glass blowers in London a slight decline was shown.

Imports and Exports.—The following Table shows the quantities of the various descriptions of glass imported and exported during the periods mentioned:—

Description.	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1906, as compared with		
			and the same of th	August,	Sept., 1905.	
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Window & German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	96,215	103,736	110,241	- 7,521	- 14,02	
Plate Flint, plain, cut or ornamented. &c.	32,781 t6,305	39,073 76,150	27,541 72,893	- 6,292 - 9,845	+ 5,240 - 6,588	
Manufactures, other sorts	2,448	3,329	7,234	- 88I	- 4.78	
Bottles gross	98,138	120,044	118,314	- 21,906	- 20,170	
Exports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Plate	15,330	0,703	11,816	+ 5,627	+ 3,514	
Manufactures, other sorts	34,006	31,350	28,643	+ 2,656	+ 5,36	
Bottles gross	65,637	65,622	58,544	+ 15	+ 7,093	

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

(Based on 169 Returns from Correspondents in various parts of England) AGRICULTURAL employment was generally regular throughout the month, the weather being exceptionally ne and favourable for outdoor work. Day labourers,

however, were in less demand than is usual in September. The extensive use made of machinery for the harvest considerably lessened the demand for extra labour in many districts; while, after the harvest, some day labourers in a number of districts were unable to get continuous employment owing to the scarcity of hoeing. Fewer pickers than usual went to the hop gardens in Kent, owing, it is stated, to a short crop of

An article on Harvest Earnings in 1906 appears on page 293.

Northern Counties.—Agricultural employment was reported as regular throughout the month in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire. In Yorkshire farm work proceeded without interruption, but when the harvest was finished a number of day labourers could not get regular work. There was an ample supply of this class of men.

Midland Counties.—In Cheshive farm labourers were fully employed after harvest in threshing, potato lifting, and cleaning stubbles. In Derbyshire employment was regular, but day labourers were somewhat in excess of the demand in certain districts. Harvesting and threshing provided regular employment in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, where the supply of extra labour was about equal to the demand. In Staffordshire a few day labourers lost time owing to the harvest being completed before the potato crop was ready for raising. Employment was regular in Shropshire and Worcestershire, and the supply of extra labour was about equal to the demand. The weather was favourable in Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, and farm labourers were generally in full employment. The early completion of harvest caused some day labourers to be in irregular work in Oxfordshire, and some men of this class were also irregularly employed in Buckinghamshire. Threshing and other work generally gave full employment after the barvest was finished in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, but the supply of extra labour was somewhat in excess of the demand in the latter county.

Eastern Counties.—Farm labourers were in regular employment in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire. In Lincolnshire, threshing and manure carting generally caused a demand for extra labour, but many Irish migratory labourers were reported to be in irregular employment before potato lifting was commenced. Agricultural labourers in Norfolk and Suffolk were, generally speaking, in full employment, and farm work was in a forward state. Work was also well forward in Essex, and a number of day labourers were in irregular employment in certain districts. Men for permanent situations were reported to be more easily obtained than of late in this county.

Southern and South-Western Counties .- In Kent hop-picking, threshing, and potato lifting provided full employment for day labourers. Owing to the short crop of hops the number of pickers in the hop gardens was stated to be smaller than usual. In Survey farm labourers were for the most part in full employment, but the continued dry weather lessened the demand for day labourers, and some men of this class lost time. Similar reports come from Sussex and Hampshire. Employment was generally regular in Berkshire, but several day labourers lost time on account of poor root crops. Threshing afforded employment for day labourers in Wiltshire, Dorset, and Somerset; some of these men, however, in all three counties were in irregular employment owing to the early completion of harvest and to the small amount of hoeing to be done. Employment was regular in Herefordshire, in which county some scarcity of men for permanent positions was reported. There was generally but little demand for extra men in Gloucestershire, and in certain districts some men were unable to get regular work. Regularity of employment was reported in Devonshive and Cornwall. Men for permanent positions were somewhat more plentiful than of late in Cornwall.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

Based on 137 Returns, 107 from Employers, 13 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in London and Liverpool, and fairly good elsewhere. In London it was rather worse than a year ago; and at the other ports it was

London.*-Employment generally was fair, and about the same as in August. Compared with a year ago it showed a decline. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended September 29th was 11,847, an increase of 0.6 per cent. on a month ago, but a decrease of 3.2 per cent. on a year ago.

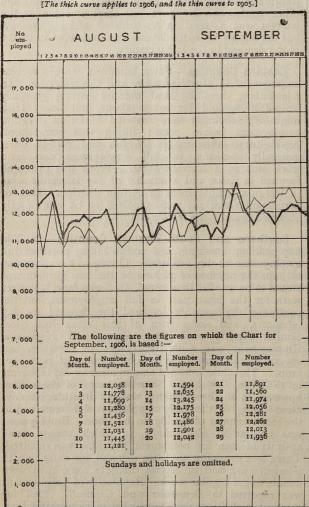
The daily numbers in September ranged from 11,031 on the 8th to 13,245 on the 14th. During the corresponding period of 1905 the numbers ranged from 11,079† on September 2nd to 12,961† on September 13th.

	Average Dai	ly Number of d at Principa	f Labour	rers employ res in Londo	ed in Locks	
		In Docks*		in Carpin	age while	
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 107 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended Sept. 8th ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4,104 4,558 4,361 5,182	1,783 1,725 1,945 1,376	5,887 6,283 6,306 6,558	5,571 5,753 5,504 5,529	11,458 12,036 11,810 12,087	
Average for 4 weeks ended Sept. 29th.	} 4,551	1,707	6,258	5,589	11,847	
Average for Aug., 1906	4,428	2,064	6,492	5,280	11,772	

Chart showing the total estimated number of **Labourers** employed by all the **Docks**, and at 107 of the principal **Wharves**, for each day during the months of August and September, 1906. The corresponding curve for August and September, 1905, is also given for comparison.

Average for Sept. 1905 4,664+ 1,883+ 6,547+ 5,693+ 12,240+

[The thick curve applies to 1906, and the thin curve to 1905.]



+ Revised figures

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,029 in September, as compared with 1,101 in August, a decrease of 6.5 per cent.

In Liverpool employment with dockers was moderate on the whole, but was dull at the Bootle Docks. With flatmen it was fair.

Other Ports.--Employment was fairly good on the North-East Coast generally, and was better than a month and a year ago. It was, however, moderate at Hartlepool. It was good at Glasgow, but quiet at Dundee, and Dublin, and Cork. In the Bristol Channel some improvement was shown.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN SEPTEMBER,

Based on 27 Returns from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.) RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during September 39,999* seamen, of whom 4,615 (or 11.5 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. At nine ports there were decreases, and at eight there were increases in the number shipped as compared with a year ago.

During the nine completed months of 1906, 353,629* seamen were shipped, of whom 46,362 (or 13.1 per cent.) were foreigners. Compared with the corresponding period of 1905, the total number shipped shows an increase of 18,125. Increases were most marked at Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff, Hull, and Southampton.

Lascars, who are engaged in Asia, are not included in these figures.

Table showing number of persons* shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom during the periods mentioned:—

		Numb	er of Sear	nen* shipped in			
Principal Ports.	S	eptembe	er,		months		
	1905.	1906.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1906.	1905.	1906.	Inc.(+ or Dec.(-) in 1906	
ENGLAND AND WALES							
Tyne Ports	2,847	2,800	- 47	25,554	25,708	+ 154	
Sunderland	C	394	- 235	4,319	3,890	- 429	
Middlesbrough		303	+ 74	2,649	2,557	- 02	
Hull		1,269	+ 154	9,799	11,617	+ 1,818	
Grimsby	0	71	- 87	1,259	1,264	+ 5	
Bristol Channel.	A STATE OF						
Bristol†	675	533	- 142	5,292	5,745	+ 453	
Newport, Mon	-0-	944	- 36	8,380	8,624	+ 235	
Cardifft	. 6	4,652	+ 20	41,088	43,521	+ 2,433	
Swansea		449	+ 143	4,528	4,023	- 505	
Other Ports.	30000			Biolo.	5000	T. Alle Services	
Liverpool	14,436	15,656	+1,220	124,139	132,548	+ 8,400	
London		6,160	- 162	54,127	54,496	+ 369	
Southampton		2,487	+ 190	17,364	19,147	+ 1,783	
SCOTLAND.	-0-		1	0.0	13/2014		
		261	- 119	3,836	4,241	+ 405	
Grangemouth.	133	216	+ 83	2,047	2,190	+ 143	
Glasgow	3,477	3,438	- 39	28,562	31,102	+ 2,540	
Dublin	90	50	- 40	630	901	+ 271	
Belfast	1	316	+ 163	1,922	2,055	+ 133	
Total	38,859	39,999	+1,140	335,504	353,629	+18,125	

FISHING INDUSTRY.

(Based on 22 returns—2 from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10 from the Collectors of Fishery Statistics for England and Wales and the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and 9 from Local

Correspondents.)
The fish landed during September showed an increase both in quantity and value as compared with a year ago.

The following Table gives the quantities and values of fish landed in September, 1906, and September, 1905,

rospecti	vory.	Life May	(A		BELLE FORESTE	1992 Order State	STATE OF THE PARTY	
				Qua	ntity.	Value.		
				Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1905.	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1905-	
Fish (other England Scotland Ireland	and Wal	ell): les	 	Cwts. 1,239,028 645,044 50,555	Cwts. 1,111,126 633,025 51,130	£ 669,467 247,757 19,718	£ 625,344 198,192 21,501	
Shell Fish	Total		 	1,934,627	1,795,281	936,942 36,985	845,037 33,128	
	Total V	alue	 		_	973,927	878,165	

ead. ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

Employment at the principal ports continued good on the whole, and was much the same as a month ago and a year ago. At Lowestoft, however, fishing was only moderate, and at Harwich it continued quiet; while at Macduff both fishermen and fish curers were only moderately well employed.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.-BREAD.

The Returns as to the price of bread* per 4 lbs., as furnished by the Local Correspondents of the Department, relate to London and 26 large Provincial towns at the beginning of October.

As compared with a month ago, decreases of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per 4 lbs. took place at Ipswich and Belfast. In London, although there has been a decline of ½d. per 4 lbs. in certain districts, the predominant prices are still 4½d.

As compared with a year ago, decreases of id. took place at Middlesbro' and Dundee, and increases of ½d. at Gateshead and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 7 towns (3 in England, 2 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland) the price is now ½d. per 4 lbs. less than a year ago.

Predominant Price Increase (+) or

Place.		at 1st Oct., 1906, of quality* of bread most generally		se (-) as ed with a	Last Change.		
-			Month Year ago.		Date.	Am'nt, per 4lbs.	
		d.	d.	d.		d.	
London	***	42 &	•••	- 1	July, '06	-1	
Birmingham	1.	42 & 52			Aug. '04	- 1	
Bolton		5	•••	***			
Bristol	***	5	•••	- 1	Oct. '05.	- 1	
Cardiff	•••	51	***		•••		
Derby		41 & 5			Feb. '05	- 3	
Gateshead		6		+ 1	May, '06	+ 1	
Huddersfield		5			•••		
Hull		42 & 5			Feb. '04	+ 1	
Ipswich		5	- 1		Sept.'o		
Leicester	***	41					
Liverpool	•••	5			June '03	+ 1	
Manchester		42			Mar. '05	+ 1	
Middlesbro'		5		- 1	Jan. 'o6	- 1	
Newcastle-on-T		6		+ 1	May, '06	+ 1	
Norwich	,	41	***	STATE OF THE STATE	July '04	- 1	
Nottingham		5		•••		MARKET STONE	
Oldbar	-	41			Sept.'03	+ 1	
DI AL	•••	5			Feb. '05	- 1	
D		41	***	•••	April, 'o6	+ 1	
Wolverhampton		5	***	,			
Attendance	1		***	- 1	Nov. '05 Mar. '03	- 1	
Donder	•••	51	***	***		+ 1	
Dundee	•••	42 & 52		- I	Aug. '06	- 1	
Edinburgh	•••	51/2		- 3	Aug. '06	- 1	
Glasgow	•••	5		- 1/2	July '06	- 1	
Belfast		5	- 1/2	- 3	Sept.'06	- 1	
Dublin	***	51	•••	- 1/2	Dec. '05	- 1	
		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	5 17 TO A SO TEST	- CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		The state of the state of	

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

British Wheat. Mean London Gassits Price		Im Average De	Average Monthly Price of London Flour(Town Households)		
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for cash.	
	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
	6 314	7 112	g 113	9 9½	
C	6 9†	6 11 <u>1</u>	9 5½	9 2½	
	6 0 ³ / ₄	6 10	9 5	9 1½	

The imports of wheat from foreign countries and British Possessions during September, 1906, amounted to 8,992,600 cwts., or 409,400 cwts. less than in the corresponding month of 1905. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1906, amounted to 1,255,900 cwts. or 146,800 cwts. more than in September,

* Though it is not possible to state that the quality of bread referred to is in all cases the same in the different towns, the predominant prices quoted for the several towns are believed to be, generally speaking, comparable with those for a month and a year ago for the same towns. The prices selected represent, so far as can be ascertained, the prevailing prices (not the average price of all bread sold) paid at the various places by workpeople for 4 lbs. of ordinary bread of average quality.

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

THE results of the latest ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron are given in the Table below.

	Price acco	rding to udit.	Increase (+) or of last Audit wi	as compared
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Ascertained average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Coal. Northumberland:	1906.	s. d,	s. d.	s. d.
(Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	June-Aug.	6 11.3	+ 0 4'22	+ 0 10.01
Pig Iron. Cleveland Cumberland	July-Sept. July-Sept.	50 7'42 65 8	- o 3'54 + 1 3'36	+ 4 7.42 + 8 1.625
Manufact'r'd Iron. North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars, and angles)		132 7'92	+ 2 3'57	+ 13 8'36-
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, hoops, sheets, plates, strips, etc.)	July-Aug.	136 2.6	- 2 4.28	*
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods)		128 6.8	+ 1 11.61	+ 12 3.67

Coal.—The average price of Northumberland coal for the three months, June-August, 1906, was 6s. 11'3d., which showed an advance of about 4\frac{1}{4}d. per ton as compared with the previous audit, and of rod. on that of June-August, 1905. In connection with this scertainment it was decided at a meeting of the Northumberland Conciliation Board, on October 6th, to advance the wages of underground workers and banksmen by 2½ per cent., and of other surface workers by 2 per cent. on standard rates.

Pig Iron.—The net average invoice price of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron for the three months July-September, 1906, was 50s. 7'42d. per ton. This shows a reduction on the price of the previous three months of 3½d., but an advance of 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. on that of July-September, 1905. The price of Cumberland pig iron in the same period of 1906 was 65s. 8d., being $ts. 3\frac{1}{4}$ d. higher than in the previous quarter, and 8s. $t\frac{1}{2}$ u higher than a year ago. As a result of these ascertainments the wages of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district have been reduced 1 per cent. on the standard, while those of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland have been advanced 13 per cent, on the standard.

Manufactured Iron. - In the North of England the ascertained selling price of specified classes of manufactured iron in July and August, 1906, was 132s. 7.92d., which was 2s. 31d. higher than for the previous audit, and 13s. 84d. higher than a year ago. In the Midlands and 13s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. higher than a year ago. In the Midlands the selling price for the same period of 1906 was 136s. 2.6d., which was 2s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. lower than for the previous two months. In the West of Scotland the selling price in July and August, 1906, was 128s. 6.8d., which was 1s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. higher than for the previous audit, and 12s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. higher than a year ago. As a result of these ascertainments, the wages of puddlers and millmen in the North of England and the West of Scotland have been advanced by 3d. per ton and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively, whilst in the Midlands the wages of these workpeople have been reduced by 3d. per ton and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively.

WARNING TO EMIGRANTS:-SAN FRANCISCO.

Official information has been received at the Emigrants' Information Office to the effect that although a demand for labour in the building trades exists at San Francisco, the present condition of prices in that city make labour in the United Kingdom better remunerated. Those intending to go out must be prepared for most expensive

Intending emigrants of whatsoever trade should communicate first with the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster.

No ascertainment was published for the months of July and August, 1905.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office during September was 47, consisting of 45 cases of lead poisoning and 2 of anthrax. In addition to the above, 20 cases of lead poisoning (including 2 deaths) were reported during September among house painters and plumbers.

During the nine months ended September, 1906, the total number of cases of poisoning and anthrax was 531, as compared with 487 in the corresponding period of 1905. The total number of deaths during the same period was 44 in 1906, as compared with 27 in 1905. In addition there were 131 cases of lead poisoning (including 28 deaths) among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 106 (including 22 deaths) in 1905.

[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.]

rass Works	1 4	Nii More end Septer 1906.	iths led	Month of Sep., 1906.	Moreno Septe	ine nths ded mber, 1905.
rass Works	1 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 6 6 6 1 1 4 4 4 1 1 1 1	23 11 5 13 11 11 15 76 5 82 3	20 4 5 17 14 7 11 68 4	isonir	ig.	I I I - 2 4 -
crass Works theet Lead and Lead Piplng clumbing and Soldering clinning clinning and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware White Lead Works Cad and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware* Clitho-transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Enamelling of Iron Plates Bleetrical Accumulator Works Paints and Colours Coach Making Shipbuilding	1 1 4 - 1 1 1 6 - 6 - 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	23 11 5 13 11 11 15 76 5 82 3	20 4 5 17 14 7 11 68 4	1112111	1 - 4 1	1 2 4
rass Works	1 1 4 - 1 1 1 6 - 6 - 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	11 5 13 11 11 15 76 5 82 3 4	4 5 17 14 7 11 68 4	=	4 1	1 2 4
brass Works	1 4 1 1 6 6 1 1	5 13 11 11 15 76 5 82 3 4	5 17 14 7 11 68 4	=		2 4
Plumbing and Soldering Finiting Finiting Fining and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware White Lead Works Ed and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-transfer Works Flass Cutting and Polishing Bnamelling of Iron Plates Bleetrical Accumulator Works Paints and Colours Paints and Colours Coach Making Soldering Finitian Colours Coach Making Finitian Colours Finitian Colours Flaints and Colours Flaints and Colours Flaints and Colours Flaints Soldering Flaints	6 6 1	13 11 11 15 76 5 82 3 4	17 14 7 11 68 4	=		4
Ariting Alle Cutting Alle Cutti	6 - 1 - 4	11 11 15 76 5 82 3 4	14 7 11 68 4	=		4
rile Cutting	6 6 7	76 5 82 3 4	68 4		ī	-
Finning and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware White Lead Works	6 - 1 - 4	76 5 82 3 4	68		I	
Hollow-ware White Lead Works	6 - 1 - 4	5 82 3 4	4	I	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	I
China and Barthenware* Litho-transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Bnamelling of Iron Plates Bleotrical Accumulator Works Paints and Colours Coach Making Shipbuilding	6 - 1 - 4	5 82 3 4	4	I	100	750
China and Barthenware* Litho-transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Bnamelling of Iron Plates Bleotrical Accumulator Works Paints and Colours Coach Making Shipbuilding	- I	82 3 4			5	I
China and Barthenwares	- I	3 4	1 /1	I	-	2
Glass Cutting and Polishing Blanmelling of Iron Plates Bleotrical Accumulator Works Paints and Colours Coach Making Shipbuilding	- 4	4	3	1	3	
Ceach Making Shipbuilding	4		3	I	3 1	_
Coach Making Shipbuilding	. 4		2	-	-	-
Ceach Making Shipbuilding		24	19	1 -	-	I
Coach Making		31	45	1 -	-	I
Shipbuilding		61	42	,2	7	2
Paint used in other Industries		21	28	-		I
		27	38	1	3 2	ī
Other Industries	. 3	51	41		2	
Total in Factories and Workshop	8 45	478	442	7	29	18
	Charles and	1			-	
House Painting and Plumbing	. 20	131	105	2	28	22
	1	AND REAL PROPERTY.		-11		
	THE STATE OF	Other	Form	s of P	oisoni	ng.
	1000	SAME.	1	11	1	
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making			1 1/2		1	. 2
Furriers' Processes			1	1120	100	
	-	3	4	611 -	-	-
	100	-		-11		-
Total		3	5		A CAR	300
Phosphorus Poisoning—	100 30	10 183	40 500	COL 355	10 EUE	134135/8
	-		. 2	-	-	-
		18	-	1 -	30	-
7 P. P. P. C.	176		-		700	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total		100	- 2		20 33	100
Exemia Dalgamind			000		W. Hall	100
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours and Extraction	of -		2 _	20	999	7 72
Arsenic	387 238	100	42 1802	T WE	2 1883	32 338
Other Industries	-	- 1	- I	-	- 5	-
	76	1000		-		-
Total		100	2 1	42	149 115	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.
Total Other Forms of Poisoning		120	8 8	3 -	3	10 000
CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE			and the			1
ENGLISHED TO THE STREET				nthrax		
				Helli Cor	eselaci	
		2/100	-10	0.11	8	
Wool Sorting		411	I	3 -	-	
Wool Combing		2 1	6 1	7	I	7
		-		6 -	English Com	3 -
Handling of Horsehair		- 1	7 1	0 -	100	4
Handling and Sorting of Hides	and -			1700		125317
Handling and Sorting of Hides (Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)			0	T	200	_
Handling and Sorting of Hides a Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries	and -	-	9	1 -		I

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Workshop: Young Persons and Children: Certificates of Workshop: Young Persons and Children: Certificates of Fitness.—A young person under the age of 16 years, or a child, must not be employed in a factory (except for a few days) unless a certifying surgeon gives a certificate of the fitness of such person for the proposed employment.

This provision of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, does not apply to workshops; but the Secretary of State is given power to extend the provision to any class of workshops where it appears to him that, by reason of special circumstances, the health of

such persons in such workshops requires protection. In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has made an Order* dated August 31st, 1906, and to come into operation January 1st, 1907, extending the prohibition of the employment of young persons under 16, and of children, without a certificate of fitness, to workshops in which the following processess are carried on:—file-cutting; carriage building; rope and twine making; brick and tile making; making of iron and steel cables, chairs, anchors, grapnels and cart gear; making of nails, screws and rivets; baking bread, biscuits or confectionery; fruit preserving; making, altering, ornamenting, finishing, or repairing of wearing apparel by the aid of treadle sewing machines.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade. EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during September, 1906, was 237, a decrease of 2 as compared with August, and of 17 as compared with eptember, 1905.

The mean number for September in the years 1901-905 was 231, the maximum year being 1905 with 254 eaths, and the minimum 1903, with 202 deaths.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in September, 1906, was 58. The number reported for September in the years 1901-1905 ranged from 71 in 901 to 116 in 1905, the mean for the five years being 1.

Trade.	r	Number ki	r of Workp lled during	eople	Increase Decrease Sept., 1 compare	(—) in 906, as
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Se	ept.,	August, 1906.	Sept., 1905.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service— Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers		2 2 2 2 2 9 6 16	3 1 4 11 2 20	3 1 1 14 7 16	- I + I - 2 + 2 - 2 - 4	
Contractors' Servants	-	40	43	46	- 2	- 6
Total Railway Service Kines— Underground Surface		79	95 18	75 10	- 16 - 8	+ 4
Total Mines		89	113	85	- 24	+ 4
Quarries over 20 feet deep		10	4	6	+ 6	+ 4
Textile— Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversior of Metals Marine and Locomotive Engineering Ship and Boat Building Wood Chemicals Other Non-Textile Indus tries Total Factories Workshops Accidents reported unde Factory Act, 8s. 103-8— Docks, Wharves, and Quays. Warehouses Buildings to which Act appli Laundries		3 2 1 4 9 1 20 5 25	1 1 2 5 2 2 35 58 †	8 5 1 8 12 2 10 3 3 4 34 34 87	+ 2 + 1 - 1 + 4 - 1 + 13 - 2 + 3 - 10 - 10 - 12 - 3 + 1 + 5	+ 1 + 3 - 1
Total under Factory Ac 8s. 103-5	-		24			
Accidents reported und Motice of Accidents Act, 18	er 94 -	3		4	+ 8	- 1
Total, exclusive of Seam	10000	237	239	254	_	2 - 17
Seamen— On Trading Vessels— Sailing Steam On Fishing Vessels— Sailing Steam		7 45 6	8 40 3 2	45 65 3 3	+ +	1 - 38 5 - 20 3 - 3 4 + 3
Total Seamen		58	53	116	+	5 - 88
* Statutory Rules and Ord		295	292 No. 680.	370 Wyman		3 - 75 Ltd., Fetter
Diameter J Marco and Or	STORE S				100 TO 10	The state of the s

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number and Magnitude. Twenty-three new disputes | the case of I other dispute, terminating during the began in September, 1906, compared with 28 in August, 1906, and 10 in September, 1905. By the 23 disputes 15,263 workpeople were directly and 2,296 indirectly affected, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople affected by old disputes which began before September, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 21,377 work-people involved in trade disputes during September, 1906, compared with 14,096 in August, 1906, and 14,886 in September, 1905.

New Disputes in September, 1906.—In the following Table the new disputes in September are summarised by trades affected:-

total water day -	No. of	No. of Workpeople affected,			
Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
Building	=======================================	2 3 5 7 3. 3	370 12,987 396 1,131 310	819 6 1,471	370 13,806 402 2,602 310 69
Total, September, 1906		23	15,263	2,296	17,559
Total, August, 1906		28	6,271	2,520	8,791
Total, September, 1905		10	1,388	121	1,509

Causes.—Of the 23 new disputes, 9 arose on demands for increased wages, and 6 on other wages questions, 4 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on details of working arrangements, and 1 out of a refusal of Trade Unionists to work with non-

Results.—Definite results were reported in September in the case of 17 new disputes affecting 17,154 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, affecting 3,097 workpeople.

Of these 26 new and old disputes, 6, involving 12,749
persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople;
10, involving 4,641 persons, in favour of the employers;
and 10, involving 2,861 persons, were compromised. In

month and involving 10 persons, certain points are still under consideration.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in September of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 118,700 working days. In addition, 28,700 working days were lost during September owing to disputes which began before that month, and at the end of the month were still unsettled. Thus the duration in September of all disputes, new and old, was 147,400 working days, as compared with 109,100 in the previous month, and 257,300 in the corresponding month of 1905.

Summary for the First Nine Months of 1905 and 1906†.—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the workpeople affected, and the aggregate duration in working days for the nine months January-September, 1905 and 1906, respectively, were as follows :-

		1	anuary to S	Septem	ber.	
Groups		1905.			1906.	
of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people affected.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people affected,	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	21 76 50	6,243 39,039 10,640	390,900 743,700 435,600	13 65 80	1,137 55,720 16,937	45,900 700,800 255,600
Textile Clothing Other Trades	43 26 7 24	11,829 2,925 1,359 3,821	108,700 71,000 49,400 48,000	93 31 13 38	65,953 7,037 1,201 2,895	697,700 86,500 8,000 34,500
Total	247	75,856	1,847,300	333	150,880	1,829,000

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.	Locality.	Work	ber of speople sted.	Date when Dispute	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result/t ···
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.‡	began	ing Days.		
Building — Bricklayers	Manchester	250	-	1906. 10 Sept.	24	Refusal to pay walking time on a certain job	Walking time to be paid.
Coal Mining— Miners	Rhymney Valley and Maesteg	12,000	 	ı Sept.	6	Refusal to work with non-Unionists, or men in arrears with contribu- tions to the South Wales Miners' Federation	Non-Unionists joined the Federa- tion or left the district; men in arrears paid up their sub- scriptions.
: Miners	Pontypool (near)	832		12 Sept.	I	Hauliers objected to drive any horse other than the one to which they were accustomed	Hauliers' objection withdrawn.
Datal Boys, Hewers, Putters, &c	Durham (near)	155	819	5 Sept.	r.	For advance in wages	Work resumed unconditionally.
ron and Steel Manufacture—							
Sheet Millmen	Swansea (near)	460	100	28 Aug.	13	Second helpers objected to re- arrangement of wages arranged by Trade Union officials	Re-arrangement of wages accepted.
Oction Weaving— Weavers, Winders. Beamers, Twisters, Drawers, and Tacklers	Bolton	430	500	1905. 27 Dec.	225	For advance in prices for automatic looms	Advance of 20 per cent. granted, but weavers to do certain work. of which they had been previously relieved.
Weavers	Manchester	1,100		1906. 31 Aug.	11/2	Alleged bad material	Amicable arrangement made.

Note:—Shipbuilding. The Clyde.—On 1st October about 7,000 shipbuilders on the Clyde struck work in support of a demand for an advance of 5 per cent. on piece and 1s. 6d. per week on time rates. Particulars of this dispute will be published in the November GAZETTE.

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

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

^{*} Of the 6 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry in September, 1906, 4 were females.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes reported in September .- The net effect of all the changes reported in September was an increase of £675 per week, as compared with an increase of £10,363 per week in August, 1906, and an increase of £69 per week in September, 1905. The number of workpeople affected was 17,116, of whom 16,446 received advances amounting to £704 per week, and 670 sustained decreases amounting to £29 per week. The total number affected in August, 1906, was 295,607, and in September, 1905, 24,328.

One change, affecting 220 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; two changes, affecting 4,372 workpeople, were arranged by a Conciliation Board in one case, and by mediation in the other; one change, affecting 670 workpeople took effect under a sliding scale; and the remaining changes, affecting 11,854 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In five cases, affecting 697 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the Nine completed Months of 1906.—The number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose wages were reported to have been changed since January 1st, 1906, was 902,106, as compared with 541,656 in the corresponding period of 1905. The changes arranged gave 885,068 workpeople a net increase of £42,266 per week, and 17,008 workpeople a net decrease of £853 per week, while the remaining 30 had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was an increase of £41,413 per week, as compared with a decrease of £5,949 per week in the corresponding period of 1905.

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

No. Section No. Sectio	Groups of Trades.		J	anuary—Se	eptember.	
Building 9,44t - 286 3,047 - 167 Coal Mining 198,246 - 13,566 314,488 + 17,075 Iron Mining 7,092 + 202 8,511 + 648 Quarrying 8,357 - 551 4,090 - 59 Pig Iron Manufacture 14,694 + 379 16,299 + 936 Iron and Steel Manufacture 37,590 + 477 52,756 + 4,164 Engineering and Shipbuilding 36,144 - 2,386 106,227 + 5,964 Other Metal Trades 719 - 39 548 + 33 Textile Trades 220,031 + 9,967 386,817 + 12,193 Other Trades 5,311 + 116 3,867 + 400	Cooper Flactor	19	05.	19	06.	
Total 541.686 - 5.949 902.106 +41.418	Coal Mining		9,441 198,246 7,092 8,357 14.694 37,590 36,144 719 220,031 5,311	- 886 -13,566 + 202 - 551 + 379 + 477 - 2,386 - 39 + 9,967 + 116	3,047 314,488 8,511 4,090 16,299 52,756 106,227 548 386,817 3,867	- 167 +17,075 + 648 - 59 + 938 + 4,164 + 5,964 + 36 +12,193 + 406

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported during September, 1906, affected 1,883 workpeople, of whom 1,600 had their working time increased by 1,600 hours per week, and 283 had their working time decreased by 187 hours per week. The total number of workpeople reported as affected by changes in hours of labour since January 1st last was 36,409, the net decrease in their working hours being 49,260 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in September.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

takes In De (Decreases	ange.
effect in 1906. In- Crease. Crease.	lics.)

Coal Mining	Somerset (Radstock District)	as Sept	Hewers and other Underground Workers, Banksmen & Screenmen	4,000		Advance of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 30 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
	(20 Sept.	Enginemen and Firemen	100		Advance of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 15 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Steel	Workington	10 Sept.	Steel Workers (except Enginemen and Cranemen)		670	Decrease of 3 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 2 per cent. above the standard.
{	Leeds	Aug. & Sept.	Labourers in Engine and Boiler Shops	5,000	•••	Advance of is. per week.
The top of the		(Fitters, Turners, Joiners,	176		Advance of 2½ per cent. on piece rates, and of 1s. per weel
	Todmorden	29 Sept.	Machinemen and Grinders	75		on time rates
	- 12 2012- 2008-2 77 8	(Labourers, Drillers, Strikers and Fettlers	96	*****	Advance of 6d. per week.
	Bolton	21 Sept.	Pattern Makers	180		Advance of is, per week (38s. to 39s.).
	Manchester {	27 Aug.	Ironfounders	1,600		Advance of is. per week (40s. to 41s.).
Engineering	Manonester	8 Sept.	Machine Workers	1,550		Advance of is, per week.
	Oldham	16 Sept.	Brass Moulders and Finishers	200		Advance of is. per week (35s. to 36s.).
. area and a	. 10 SE TOSSES	ASS (2.5) E	Fitters, Turners, Smiths and Machinemen	481		Advance of is. per week. Rates after change Fitter Turners and Smiths, 36s.; Planers and Slotters, 28s
	Preston	II Aug.	12 02 x 10 x 2 x 20 12 00 0			Borers, 23s.
	Treston	Trang.	Brass Finishers	12	•••	Advance of is. per week (35s. to 35s.)
			Pattern Makers	104		Advance of is. per week (38s. to 39s.).
			Machine Workers	27	•••	Advance of is, per week.
l	Glasgow (one firm)	Aug.	Labourers in Engineering Works	500		Advance of is. per week. Rates after change: 18s. to 24s. p week.
Textile	Rochdale and Littleborough	Aug.	Cotton Beamers, Twisters and Drawers	300		Advance of about 5 per cent.
	Brechin	23 Aug.	Flax Weavers, Warpers, Drawers,	220		Advance of 5 per cent. to Warpers, Drawers, &c., and the
telang tra	7 10 7 5 6 6 6 6				4000	fixing of a minimum rate of pay for certain oth occupations.

Note.—Northumberland Coal Mining.—Early in October it was arranged that the Northumberland Miners' wages should be advanced 2½ per cent., making their wages 23¾ per cent. above the standard of 1879. Full particulars will appear in the November Gazette.

Engineering ... Kilmarnock ... 13 Sept. Engineers and Iron Moulders ... 1,600 ... Increase of 1 hour per week (53 to 54).

* Based on information obtained from all available sources verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned. In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.

The following kinds of changes are not included in the statistics:—(1) Changes in wages affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants; (2) Increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, and many railway servants, &c.; (3) Changes in pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c.

October, 1906. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for September.

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

	Month	Month ended 30th Sept.			e (+) or (-) in 1906, ared with
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1505:	1904.
	£	£	E	£	£
IFood, Drink and	19,175,828	20,680,825	19,932,151	- 748,674	+ 756,323
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.*	12,285,394	12,869,754	13,148,322	+ 278,568	+ 862,928
	11,417,574	11,978,688	11,832,525	- 146,163	+ 414,951
IV.—Miscellaneous and Un- classified (including Parcel Post).	195,210	203,381	155,559	- 47,822	- 39,651
Total value of Imports	43,074,006	45,732,648	45,068,557	- 684,091	+1,994,551

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE.

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

	Month	Month ended 3cth Sept.,			e (+) or (-) in 1906, ared with
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1904.
IFood, Drink, and	1,816,810	£ 2,127,432	£ 2,139,199	+ 11,767	+ 322,389
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un- manufactured		3,137,456	3,638,625	+ 501,169	+ 566,471
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured§	20,653,400	23,641.553	24,282,220	+ 640,667	+3,623,820
V.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	381,295	444,019	465,109	+ 21,090	+ 83,814
Total value of Exports of British produce	25,928,659	29,350,460	30,525,153	+1,174,693	+4,596,494

The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce amounted to £4,771,996 in September, 1904; £5,521,237 in September, 1905; and £5,520,763 in September, 1906.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways during the four weeks ended September 29th amounted to £4,291,804, an increase of £14,050 (or 0.3 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1905.

During the thirty-nine weeks ended September 20th the total amount was £39,835,165, an increase of £1,345,272 (or 3.5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1905.

		ended Sept. 1906.	39 weeks ended Sept. 29th, 1906.		
	Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1905.	Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1905.	
English Lines :-	ſ	1	1	1	
L. & N. W., Midland, Gt. Central, and N. London.	1,543,454	- 4,122	14,243,365	+ 539,531	
Gt. Northern, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury.	475,430	+ 2,154	4,275,589	+ 117,523	
Lancs. & Yorks., N. Eastern, and N. Staffs.	822,718	+ 23,036	7,855,685	+ 420,699	
L. & S.W., and Gt. Western.	618,500	- 21,400	5,846,300	+ 36,500	
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C. Scottish Lines:—	162,658	- 1,037	1,488,918	+ 35,585	
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian.	540,655	+ 13,695	5,049,146	+ 188,331	
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern.	118,389	+ 1,664	1,075,162	+ 7,103	
Total	4,291,804	+ 14,050	39,835,165	+1,345,272	

Return of Deaths of Seamen .- A copy of a monthly Return showing names of seamen whose deaths have been reported to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade may be seen at any Free Library, Mercantile Marine Office, or Sailors' Home throughout

* Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c.

† Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c.

† Coal, wood, oil seeds, hides and skins, &c.

§ Yarns, textile fabrics, and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER.

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

THE number of paupers relieved in the 35 selected Urban Districts named below on one day in September, 1906, corresponded to a rate of 211 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with August, 1906, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 2,445 (0.7 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 1. There was a increase of 1,012 (0.6 per cent.) in the number of indoor paupers, and of 1,433 (0.7 per cent.) in the number of outdoor paupers. Increases occurred in 24 districts, the most marked being in the Leicester district (25 per 10,000). Decreases occurred in 9 districts, and 2 districts showed no

Compared with September, 1905, the total number of paupers decreased by 12,234 (3.2 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 10. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 1,516 (0.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 10,718 (4.8 per cent.). Increases occurred in only 6 districts, and the most marked decreases were in the East London (40 per 10,000) and Leicester districts (29 per 10,000).

Paupers on one day in second week of Sept., 1906. Increase (+) or Degreese (-) in

	1	30001	Id WCCK	or Sept.,	1800.	Decrea	use (-) in
Selected Urban Districts.		In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	mated Popula	of Popu com W A month	
			1		tion.	ago.	ago.
DWG LWD L WATE					3331		1
ENGLAND & WALES), T	1			MA VAI		130.65
Metropolis. West District		11,227	3,725	14,952	179	+ 3	- 1
North District	***	15,594	9,089	24,683	229	+ 3	- 6
Central District	904	6,738	2,787	9,525	495	- 5	
Kast District		14,747	6,695	21,442	297	+ 1	- 40
South District		23,613	17,747	41,360	232		- 12
Total Metropolis		71,919	40,043	111.952	239	+ 2	- 12
West Ham		3,826	11,732	15,558	226	- I	- 15
West Hall on see	***	3,040		- 31550			
Other Districts.				100	100	0.55	1
Newcastle District	***	2,095	5,338	7,433	170	+ 1	- 2
Stockton & Tees District		1,236	4,205	5,441	250		- 9
Bolton, Oldham, &s.	•••	3,865	6,763	8,489	139 212	+ 2 + 1	- 16 - 2
Wigan District	141	9,131	8,833	17,964	189	+ 3	- 14
Manchester District	•	11,535	10,198	21,733	210	+ 4	+ 4
Liverpool District	•••	1,746	2,714	4,460	121	+ 2	T 4
Bradford District Halifaz & Huddersfield	***	1,253	4,083	MUUTING CONTRACTOR	146	+ 3	+ 1
	•••	2,532	5.040	8,572	178	+ 1	- 5
The state of the s	***	801	2,945	3,746	153	+ 3	- 3
Barnsley District Sheffield District		3,014	3,689	6,703	152	+ 1	- 15
	***	1,493	5,321	6,814	246	- I	- 5
North Staffordshire		2,324	8,292	10,616	281	+ 5	- 9
North Stanordshife North Stanordshife North Stanordshife North Stanordshife	-	2,063	6,292	8,355	202	THE STREET	+ 6
Leicester District	•••	1,456	5,429	6,885	299	+ 3 + 25	- 29
		3,404	12,186	15,590	239	- 6	- 17
Birmingham District	•••	4,735	3,350	8,085	138	+ 3	- 8
Data I Distal	•••	2,893	6,646	9,539	244	+ 2	- 12
0 115 0 0	•••	1,986	7,350	9,336	246		- 5
	•••		116,060				- 8
		59,665	110,000	175,725	195	+ 2	0
SCOTLAND.*	113		-6		000		
Glasgow District		5,118	16,491	21,609	220	- 2	- 14
Paisley & Greenook District		683	2,382	3,065	173	- 2	- 11
Edinburgh & Leith District	1000	1,686	5,888	7,574	186	+ 2	+ 3
	•••	925	2,741	3,666	183	+ 2	- 17
	•••	652	3,275	3,927	233	+ 4 + 6	+ 7 + 16
Coatbridge & Airdrie	•••	363	1,551	1,914	200	+ 6	+ 10
Total for the above Scottish Districts	1}	9,427	32,328	41,755	205		- 8
	1	-					
IRELAND.†	1	6	F 2.0		900		Self Self
Dublin District	***	6,921	5,238	12,159	808	- I	- 12
Belfast District Cork, Waterford, & Limerick		3,389	440	3,829	94	+ 1	- 2
District	1	4,261	4.795	9,056	870	+ 4	- 7
Colmon District		366	330	696	197	I	- I
Total for the above Irish	1	T4 027	10.802	05 810	238	1	
Distriots	1	14,937	10,803	25,740	200	+ 1	- 7
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Sept., 1906	}	159,774	210,965	370,740	211	+ 1	_ 10
	2163			100			

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

† Excluding Casuals, but including persons main ained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' HOURS OF LABOUR.

A REPORT* has recently been issued by the Board of Trade respecting the proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act (1893) during the year ended July 27th, 1906. From this it appears that the number of cases inquired into in 1905-6 was 57, an increase as compared with the representations received in the three preceding years, but still less than the average annual number of complaints since the passing of the Act, i.e., 63. Of the total number of complaints of long hours made to the Board for the 13 years ending July, 1906, viz., 823, 244 affected signalmen, 167 guards and brakesmen, 157 drivers and firemen, 131 staff at stations, 74 shunters, and 50 various other grades. The number of severalts however whose other grades. The number of servants, however, whose hours are dealt with upon any representation is, in the great majority of cases, considerably larger than the number of servants referred to in the original

The majority of the representations have again been concerned with the hours of men employed with trains, viz., enginemen and guards. In this connection it is stated that a large and unexpected increase in the traffic took place on some lines, principally in the Midlands, in the autumn of last year, leading to the employment of train-men for excessive hours; but it is understood that the companies concerned have been taking measures to mitigate the evil.

It is stated in the Report that the Board have no reason to think that railway companies would visit displeasure upon servants who make representations to the Department, but that the men are held to be entitled to an assurance that communications addressed to the Board will be treated as confidential, unless they are willing that the origin of their representations should be disclosed.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER.

DURING September 852 fresh applications (409 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 8 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 753 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 195 persons, of whom 108 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 195 situations found for applicants, 144 were of a more or less permanent character, while 51 were temporary only.

The work done by the Bureaux during September is shown by the following Table:-

	by W	ations /ork-	Situa	ed by	Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	dur	ple	Empl		Permanently.		Tem- porarily.	
	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1905.	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1905.	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1905.	Sept., 1906.	Sept.,
			Sum	mary	by Bu	reaux.		918
Central Bureau g, Southampton St., W, C. Y. W. C. A.!:—	99	76	52	63	23	20	2	4
26, George Street Hanover Sq., W Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Watford,	407 135	434	453 88	4 62 88	41 38	58 16	34 5	10 21
Edinburgh and Dublin)	211	190	160	122	42	40	10	II
Total of 8 Bureaux	852	819	753	735	144	134	51	46
		190	Summ	ary by	y Occu	pation	15.4	
Superintendents,			1	1	1 40		1 3	1
Forewomen, etc. Shop Assistants	62	59	37	19	12	6	-	I
Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.		66	71	53	31	15	15	15
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists		60	16	25	8	7	3	II
Apprentices and Learners	5	3	21	22	6	2	_	-
Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	409 201	448 165	548 57	553 59	71 14	15	37 6	17
Total	852	819	753	735	144	134	51	1000

* P.P. 312 of 1906. Wyman & Sons. Ltd. Price 21d.

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Factory and Workshop: Dangerous Industries: Locomotives and Wagons.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, provides that when the Secretary of State is satisfied that any machinery, plant, process or description of manual labour, used in factories or workshops, is dangerous to life or limb, he may certify it to be dangerous; and he may thereupon make such regulations as appear to him to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessity of the case. This provision is extended to the case of any railway line or siding, not being part of a railway used for the purposes of public traffic. It has been certified to the Home Secretary that the use of Iccomotives and wagons in any factory or workshop is dangerous. The Home Secretary has accordingly made Regulations† to apply to such places. The Regulations do not apply to a line of less than 3 feet gauge, nor to a line not worked by mechanical power, nor to a line inside a railway goods warehouse, nor to a line forming part of a coal mine, nor to a line outside a factory and used for running purposes only, nor to wagons not moved by mechanical power, nor to buildings in course of construction, nor to explosives works, nor to dock lines, nor to wagon or locomotive works of railway companies, nor to tramway depots. The Regulations make provision for the guarding of points, wires, levers and other things likely to be a cause of accident; for lighting and signalling; for the management of rolling stock in motion; for the conduct of employees; and for other matters. The Regulations come into operation on January 1st, 1907, with the exception of certain Regulations which may require alterations of works or plant; these latter come into operation on January 1st, 1908.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER.

RETURNS were received relating to thirteen Exchanges under the Central (Unemployed) Body for London (see p. 292) and from twenty-two other Bureaux. Of these latter, nine can be compared with similar Returns for a year ago, and the remaining thirteen were either not established in September, 1905, or the figures are not available for that date.

(A.) Metropolitan Employment Exchanges of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London.

Name of Exchange.		No. of Separate Individuals who Regis- tered during September.	No. of Situations Offered,	No. of Situations Filled.	No. of Individuals on Register at end of September.
Camberwellt		278	2	2	276
Finsbury		297	191	143	229
Fulham	***	443	17	18	309
Hammersmith		202	30		165
Hampstead		195	22 69	67	603
slington Kensington	•••	994 470	14	28	288
Cambethi		309	ī	· ī	308
Lewisham		337		19	182
Poplar		566	36 8	7	360
St. Pancras		778	36	20	488
Shoreditcht		166	I	I	165
Stepney§		716	2	2	522
Total		5,751	429	343	4,104

Name of Labour Bureau.				Applica- tions by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Workpeople found Work during		
				Sept., 1906.	Sept.,	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1905.	Sept., 1906.	Sept. 1905.	
Salvation Arn Coventry (3,	ny(Wh	itechar	el R	d.,E.)	1,304	1,359	3 07 89	464 59	743	527 55
Dudley (Ston	e Stre	et)				IO	7	8	7	8
Glasgow (158	. Geor	ge Stre			371	573	610	492	180	154
Ipswich (135,	Fore :	Street)	200		37	67	20	31	16	22
Liverpool (Da	ale St	reet)			329	319	17	4	6	4
Manchester (173	286	157	29	98	22
Newcastle-up			grim	St.)	167	267	29	35	18	31
Wigan (Libra	ary Str	reet)	***	••	33	88	18	16	18	16
	Total	of g Bu	reau	x	2,643	3,179	1,254	1,138	1,170	839
Aberdeen Birkenhead	•••	***	***	•••	76	***	24		12	***
Croydon		***	•••	•••	52 421	•••	37	3	Haran Commercial	•••
Edinburgh	•••		•••	•••	441		13		35	
Hull	***	•••	***		6		14		14	***
Halifax					14		3	1	2	
Leicester					30		2		22	
Northfleet					6		3		3	1
Nottingham			***		62		9		27	
Reading	17000	- 1			31		3		I	1
Salford					15		I		1	
Sunderland					75	***	47		54	•••
York	•••				67		II	•••	5	•••
Total of	22 Bu	reallx			3,542		1,421		1,370	

September only.

Stepney:—The figures relate to the last three weeks of September only.

Employment found for Workpeople in September.

Capacity in which employed.	No. per- manently engaged.	No. tem- porarily engaged.	Total
Engaged by Private Employers. Men:			
Building Trades	27	41	68
Carmen, Stablemen, &c	6	I	7
Porters and Messengers	28	20	48
Bill Distributors	•••	307	307
General Labourers	8	16	24
Other Occupations	105	55	160
Lads and Boys	48	I	49
Domestic Servants	97	14	III
Charwomen, daily work, &c	21	75	96
Other Occupations	26	I	27
Total engaged by Private Employers	366	531	897
Engaged by Local Authorities:			
Men, Lads and Boys	21	48	69
Engaged by Salvation Army		404	404
Total of 22 Bureaux	387	983	1.370

Occupations of Workpeople on the Registers of 22 Bureaux at the end of September, 1906.

			T - 1-				
Name of Bureau.	Build- ing Trades.	Engineer- ing Trades.	General Labour- ers.			Lads and Boys.	Women and Girls.
Salvation Army	34	8	83	62	223		
Aberdeen	55	5	60	12	62	9	39
Birkenhead	53	44	282	42	78	43	46
Coventry	10	180	26	23	33	16	
Croydon	319	41	316	115	132	5	27
Dudley	39	95	92	20	42	27	
Glasgow	30	43	30	37	44	15	IZI
Halifax	401	12	57	20	138	4	II
Edinburgh	200	18	305	136	239	17	57
Ipswich	3	4	10	4	4	3	
Hull	131	54	1,217	25	50	21	
Leicester	72	20	471	21	453		
Liverpool	16	10	102	14	20	8	19
Manchester	34	38	118	45	54	I	90
Newcastle-on-Tyne	14	27	244	15	23	4	51
Northfleet			5		-3		CONTRACTOR OF THE
Nottingham	IO	12	64	17	44		
Reading	13	I	27	6	9	I	9
Salford	6	15	8	3	10	THE PERMIT	47
Sunderland	31	20	115	32	35	6	69
Wigan	32	6	110	20	17	12	
York	411	183	490	62	181	35	45
Total	1,914	809	4,281	740	1,900	227	635

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN SEPTEMBER. (Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

(1) REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in September was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, 3; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 13; under the Friendly Societies Act, 40 (including 26 branches of existing Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 3; in all 59.

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

Trade Unions.—England.—2, viz., Leeds Grinders and Glazers' Soc., 35. Derby Terrace, Dewsbury Road, Leeds; Army Clothing Department Employees' Union, 4, Johnson's Place, Pimlico, S.W. Ireland.—1, viz., Cork Slaters and Plasterers, 93, South Main Street, Cork.

Pimlico, S.W. Ireland.—ī, viz., Cork Slaters and Plasterers, 93, South Main Street, Cork.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales—ii, viz., Co-operative Agricultural Societies: 3, viz., Bagworth and Dist. Dairy and Supply Assoc, Ltd., Mr. Thomas Bloxsom's, Thornton, Leicester; Whalley District Farmers, Ltd., I, Accrington Road, Whalley, Blackburn; Colne and Dist. Farmers' Assoc, Ltd., Auction Mart, Swan Croft, Market Place, Colne. Miscellaneous Societies: 8, viz., 5 Working Men's Clubs and 3 others. Sociland—I, viz., Co-operative Agricultural Society: North Eastern Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 13, Bridge Street, Aberdeen. Ireland.—I, viz., Co-operative Distributive Society: Springfield Co-op. Stores, Ltd., Springfield, Euniskillen.

Friendly Societies.—England.—14, viz., Felling Urban District Council Workmen's Friendly Scc., Council Buildings, Felling, co. Durham; Premier Joiners' Tontine Sick and Burial Soc., Red House, corner of Strand and Litherland Roads, Bootle, Liverpool; Record Friendly Collecting Soc., 3 and 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.; South Eastern and Chatham Railway Companies Managing Committee's Pension Fund, London Bridge Station, S.E.; Ipswich Salutation Slate Club, "Salutation" Inn, Carr Street, Ipswich; Spring Hill Sick and Dividing Soc., "Coach and Horses" Inn, Spring Hill, Birmingham; Batley Carr "Hope to Prosper" Oddfellows' Friendly Soc., "Old Shoulder of Mutton" Inn, Batley Carr, Batley; Bradwell Liberal and Radical Workmen's Club, 2, Queen Ann Street, Stantonbury, Wolverton, Bucks;

Peterborough Borough Silver Prize Band Working Men's Club, Clubroom, St. Leonard's Street, Peterborough; Ferndale Working Men's Club, Club House, Ferndale Road, Swindon; Halesowen and Dist. Liberal Assoc., corner of Hagley Road and Laurel Lane, Halesowen, Birmingham; Harrogate and District Trades, Labour, and Working Men's Club, 3, Westmoreland Street, Harrogate; Hull Socialist Club, 10, Charlotte Street, Hull; Alexandra Club and Inst., 97, Long Road, Leeds.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices Recei		
	Commence- ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies		2 5	I
Friendly Societies Branches		13 42	2
Building ,,	2	11	

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

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Railway Accidents. Returns of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ended March 31st, 1906, together with Reports of Inspecting Officers upon Certain Accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 3150: pp. 218: price 3s. 3d.]

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Report by the Board of Trade respecting their Proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act (1893) during the year ended July 27th, 1906. [H.C. 312: pp. 16: price 24d.)

Railway Returns. Returns of the Capital, Traffic, Receipts and Working Expenditure of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom for the year 1905. [Cd. 3106: pp. liii. + 98: price 1s. 3d.]

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. Report to the Home Department on the Draft Regulations for Locomotives and Wagons on Lines and Sidings in or in connection with Factories, Workshops, &c. By Chester Jones. [Cd. 3167: pp. 34: price 3½d.] The Regulations in question have now been made, and are noticed on p. 314.

Statistics of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1905. [Cd. 3149: pp. 46: price 5d.] A notice of this Report appeared in the September GAZETTE, page 266.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 and 1900. Return as to proceedings by Local Authorities, applications granted, refused etc. [H.C. 285: pp. 7: price 1d.] A notice of this return appeared in the September GAZETTE, page 264.

Iron and Steel, 1905. Memorandum and Statistical Tables showing the Production and Consumption of Iron Ore and Pig Iron and the Production of Steel, in the United Kingdom and the principal Foreign Countries in recent years. [H.C. 322: pp. 29:

Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1891 to 1905. Fifty-third number. [Cd. 3092: pp. vi+375: price is. 6d.]

Local Taxation Returns (England and Wales)—Year 1903-1904. Part VI. Accounts of various Public Authorites other than Municipalities. [H.C. 273—v.: pp. xxix. + 136: price is. 4d.]

Forty-ninth Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Inland Revenue.
For the year ended March 31st, 1906. [Cd. 3110: pp. 260: price 2s. 1d.]

Select Committee on the Education (Provision of Meals) Bill, 1906; and the Education (Provision of Meals) (Scotland) Bill, 1906. Index and Digest of Evidence. [H.C. 288: Ind.: pp. 41: price 5d:]. A notice of the Report from this Committee appeared in the September Gazette, page 259.

Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Funds) Committee. Volume II. Minutes of Proceedings. [Cd. 3144: pp. 66: price 6½d.]. A notice of the Report from this Committee appeared in the September Gazette, page 26s.

GAZETTE, page 265.

GAZETTE, page 265.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1904-1905. Supplement containing the Report of the Medical Officer. [Cd. 3100: pp. xxxviii. + 428: price 4s.]

Thirty-first Annual Report of the Public Works Loan Board, 1905-1906. Amount of Loans under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, &c., names of bodies to whom the loans were made. [H.C. 227: pp. 109: price 11d.]

Crofter Colonization. Fifteenth Report of H.M. Commissioners; Scheme of Colonization in Canada of Crofters and Cottars from the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, 19c6. [Cd. 3145: pp. 4: price \(\frac{1}{2}d. \)] A notice of this Report appeared in the September GAZETTE, page 263.

Irish Land Commission. Report for the period April 1st, 1905, to March 31st, 1906. Fair rents fixed; labourers' cottages and allotments; proceedings under the Labourers' (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1903, &c. [Cd. 3113: pp. v. + 146: price 1s. 3d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland. Abstracts showing the Acreage
under Crops, and the number of Live Stock in each County and

Province, 1905-1906. [Cd. 3147: pp. 23: price 2d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1905. Return of Prices of Crops,
Live Stock and other Irish Agricultural Products for the year 1905. [Cd. 3142: pp. 58, with diagrams: price 11d.]

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year

1905. [Cd. 3133: pp. 111: price 9d.]

Forty-second Annual Detailed Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland, 1905. Population, Marriages, Births and Deaths; Prices of Provisions, and number of persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief in 1905, and previous ten years. [Cd. 3123: pp. xxxii. + 182:

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Return showing amounts paid from April 1st, 1900, to February 28th, 1905, to the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society in respect of Instruction in Agricultural Subjects, &c. [H.C. 277: pp. 8: price 12d.]

(All the above-mentioned Reports may be obtained direct from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, E.C., or through any bookseller.)

British Association for Labour Legislation. Reports on The Legal Limitation of Hours of Work in Industry and Commerce in the United Kingdom; Conditions of Home Work in the United Kingdom: The Night Work of Young Persons in the United Kingdom. September, 1906. [British Institute of Social Service, 11, Southampton Row, W.C.: pp. 42: price 6d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1895-1896 to 1904-1905. 40th Number. Contains Tables showing the number of persons employed, and spindles and looms engaged in cotton and jute mills; numbers employed in other large industries; statistics of factory inspection; wages in certain industries: prices, wholesale and retail of certain commodities, &c. [Cd. 3166: pp. viii. + 281: price is. 3d.)

East India (Railways). Administration Report on the Railways in adia for the year 1905. Accidents, rates and fares, number of India for the year 1905. Accidents, rates and fares, number of railway employees, railway provident funds and schools, &c.

[Cd. 3141: pp. 235: price 2s. 9d.]
Colonial Reports—Annual. No. 492. Jamaica. Report for 1904-5.

[Cd, 2684-38: pp. 27: price 2d.]

No. 493. Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Report for 1905. [Cd. 2684-39: pp. 20: price 1½d.]

No. 494. Ceylon. Report for 1905.

Notes on industries, land settlement, &c. [Cd. 2684-40: pp. 39:

(The above-mentioned Indian and Colonial Reports may be obtained direct from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, E.C., or through any bookseller.)

Commonwealth of Australia. Report from the Royal Commission on Old Age Pensions, with Proceedings, Minutes of Evidence, Appendices, and a Synopsis of the Evidence. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Acting Government Printer: pp. lii. + 319]. A notice of the Report of the Commission appeared in the June GAZETTE, p. 165. The present documents complete the volume.

Report from the Royal Commission upon Trusts in the Tobacco Trade, with Proceedings of the Select Committees and Royal Commission, also Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Acting Government Printer:

pp. kliv. + 380].

Victoria. Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Work-Rooms and
Shops for the year ended 31st December, 1905. [Melbourne: J. Kemp,
Acting Government Printer: pp. 88: price 2s. 6d.]

Western Australia. Fifth Annual Return and Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1902, for the year ended December 31st, 1905. [Perth, W. A : A. Curtis, Government

New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour, August, 1906. The Labour Market; awards under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act; Permits to Under-rate Workers, &c.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.

Monthly Consular and Trade Reports. July, 1906. [Washington, Government Printing Office: pp. 208.]

Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour. (Department of Commerce and Labour.) No. 65. July, 1906. Wages and Hours of Labour, 1890 1905. Retail Prices of Food, 1890-1905

Massachusetts. Statistics of Manufactures, 1904, 1905. Part IV. of the Annual Report for 1906. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 84.]

Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

 Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. No. 42. September, 1906. Contains "Organisation of Trade Schools," "Textile Schools in the United States," "Injunctions against Strikes and Boycotts" in Massachusetts during 1906.

Bulletin of the French Labour Department, August 1906. Contains statistics of industrial accidents in 1904.

Statistics of Infirmity Insurance: Pensions beginning in 1891 to 1899, which have ceased to be paid. German Imperial Insurance Department, 1906. [Berlin: A. Asher & Co., pp. xviii. + 137.]

Statistics of Medical Treatment of Persons insured under German Infirmity Insurance Law. German Imperial Insurance Department,

1906. [Berlin: A. Asher & Co.: pp 155.]

Annual Reports of Industrial Inspectors for 1905. 3 vols. [Berlin: R. von Decker's Verlag.]

Report of Miners' Insurance Association for 1905. Contains statistics of accidents to German miners. [Berlin: pp. 85 and diagrams.]

Journal of Prussian Statistical Office. Vol. XLVI., Part 3, 1906. [Berlin: Verlag des Kgl. Statistischen Landesamts.]

Wages, Hours, &c., in German Home Industries. An amplified catalogue of the Berlin Exhibition of Home Industries, showing wages hours and housing conditions of persons employed in

wages, hours, and housing conditions of persons employed in making articles exhibited. 1906. [Berlin: Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht: pp. 232].

Journal of the German Labour Department, September, 1906.

Article on Trade Unions in Germany in 1905.

Monthly Journal of German Imperial Insurance Department,

Strikes and Lock-Outs in Germany in 1905. Imperial Statistical ffice. [Berlin: Verlag von Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht: pp. 343 + 67 + 149. price 2s.]

Austria.

Statistics of Overtime in Factories in 1905. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: pp. 34.]

Labour Registries in Austria in 1905. Austrian Labour Department.

[Vienna: A Hölder I Pointurpolitation of the continuous partment of the contin

[Vienna: A. Hölder, I, Rotenturmstrasse 13: pp. 50.]

Journal of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, 1906. No. 7.

Report on General Federation of Austrian Co-operative Societies for 1905. [Vienna: Selbstverlag des Allgemeinen Verbandes: pp. xxiii. + 57.]
Journal of the Austrian Labour Department. August, 1906. Contains

article on overtime in Austrian factories in 1905.

Report of Austrian Industrial Inspectors for 1905. Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: Verlag der K. K. Hof-und Staatsdruckerei;

Italy.

Report on Application of Law Regulating Employment of Women and Children. Italian Labour Department, 1906. [Rome: pp. 245.]

Monthly Bulletin of Italian Emigration Department, No. 10 of 1906. Journal of the Italian Labour Department, August, 1906. Contains reports on Chambers of Labour for first six months of 1906.

Belgium.

Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, August 15th and 31st, 1906. Workmen's Insurance in Foreign Countries. Edited by Dr. Zacher. Supplementary Volume on Workmen's Insurance in Belgium. [Berlin-Grunewald, 1906: Verlag der Arbeiter-Versorgung: A. Troschel; pp. 105].

Holland.

Report on Railways of Holland for 1905. Ministry of Dykes, Commerce and Industry. [The Hague: De Gebroeders van

Cleef: pp. 403].

Journal of Central Statistical Bureau of Holland. First monthly

number September, 1906 (formerly issued quarterly).

Conditions of Employment in the Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Manufacture in Amsterdam. 1906. [Amsterdam: pp. 63: price 8d.]

Annual Report of International Printers' Union for 1905. Contains particulars of wages-movements and agreements in printing trades in various counties. [Basle: pp. 130.]

Statistical Year-book of Christiania for 1904. Christiania Municipal Statistical Office. [Christiania: pp. xiii. + 212.] Includes tables of wages, prices, unemployment, trade unions, &c., in Christiania.

Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, August, 1906.

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 3709. Trade of Consular District of Yokohama for the year 1905. Notes on cost of living, &c.

for the year 1905. Notes on the cotton and other industries. [Cd. 2682-238: pp. 21: price 1½d.]

No. 3718. Trade of Venice for the year 1905-1906. Notes on cotton, jute, lace, and other industries; schools for apprentice engineers, and for instruction in the Fishing Industry. [Cd. 2682-243: pp. 45: price 2½d.]

No. 3720. Trade of Belgium

No. 3720. Trade of Belgium

for the year 1905 and first half of 1906. Fixed minimum wages by municipalities (Antwerp list as example); wages of Belgian miners; notes on industries, &c. [Cd. 2682-245: pp. 72:

- No. 3719. Trade of Consular District of Kobe (Japan) for the year 1905. Notes on industries; cotton spinning mills in the Kobe district, showing number of spindles and looms, production, &c.; principal factories of Osaka, showing numbers employed, wages, hours, plant, &c. [Cd. 2682-244: pp. 59: price 3d.]

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

Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office by Veale, Chifferiel & Co., Ltd., 31-37, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.: and to be purchased, either directly or through any Newsagent, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; or Oliver & Beyd, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoney, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.—Price Id.—October, 1906.