





**Engineering Trades.**—Employment though still slack, showed a further general improvement as compared with a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 169,415 reported 10.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, 1909, as compared with 10.8 per cent. a month ago and 12.8 per cent. a year ago.

**Shipbuilding Trades.**—Employment continued bad. It showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 57,881 reported 21.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 22.4 per cent. in September, and 26.2 per cent. a year ago.

**Cotton Trade.**—Employment in the spinning branch continued moderate. Organised short time to the extent of 15½ hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton during September and October, 1909. In the weaving branch employment continued slack and showed little change as compared with a month ago. Returns from firms employing 128,149 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd, 1909, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. In October, 1908, the spinning industry was disorganised by a dispute.

**Woolen Trade.**—Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 29,419 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 10.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Worsted Trade.**—Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 46,442 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 11.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Linen Trade.**—Employment was good, and rather better than a month ago. It was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 47,775 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the wages paid as compared with a month ago and of 21.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Jute Trade.**—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 17,999 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Lace Trade.**—Employment was still moderate, but showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,612 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 7.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Hosiery Trade.**—Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 17,663 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 14.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Silk Trade.**—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,106 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 8.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

**Hat Trade.**—Employment in the Silk hat trade was moderate, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Felt hat trade it continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago.

**Boot and Shoe Trade.**—Employment was fair and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 63,553 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 0.9 per cent.

in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 1.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Leather Trades.**—Employment continued fair, and was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,219 members reported 4.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 4.5 per cent. at the end of September, and 8.5 per cent. a year ago.

**Paper Making Trades.**—Employment in these trades was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Printing and Bookbinding Trades.**—Employment continued slack, except in London, where it was fair. It was better on the whole than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 50,268 reported 5.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of October as compared with 6.6 in September and 5.9 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages relating to a membership of 6,800 were 4.7, 6.4 and 5.5 respectively.

**Building Trades.**—Employment continued slack. It showed some seasonal decline, but was rather better than a year ago.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment during October was much about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago. With coopers and brushmakers employment on the whole was fair. Trade Unions with a membership of 35,150 reported 7.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with the same percentage a month ago, and 9.7 per cent. a year ago.

**Glass Trades.**—Employment on the whole was moderate and was worse than both a month ago and a year ago in the Yorkshire bottle making industry. Returns received from firms employing 7,337 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed a decrease of 4.1 per cent. in the wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 4.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Pottery and Brick and Tile Trades.**—Employment in the Pottery trade continued bad, but was rather better than a month ago and a year ago. It was moderate in the Brick and Tile trades, and about the same as a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

**Agricultural Labour.**—Agricultural employment in October was much interrupted by wet weather, and there was a consequent loss of time for day labourers in most parts of the country. The supply of such men was usually quite sufficient.

**Dock and Riverside Labour.**—Employment was fair generally in London, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued slack at Liverpool, but at the other principal ports it was fair, and rather better, on the whole, than a month ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (excluding Tilbury) in the five weeks ended October 30th was 13,123, an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 0.7 per cent. as compared with October, 1908.

**Trade Disputes.**—Thirty-one disputes began in October, as compared with 19 in the previous month, and 19 in October, 1908. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during October, 1909, was 19,773, or 2,215 less than in September, 1909, and 114,121 less than in October, 1908. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 156,100 working days, or 4,000 less than in September, 1909, and 3,237,400 less than in October, 1908. Definite results were reported in the case of 26 disputes, new and old, directly involving 8,436 persons. Of these 26 disputes, 2 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 9 in favour of employers, and 15 were compromised.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes taking effect in October affected 70,900 workpeople, of whom 68,000 received advances, and 2,900 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 44,000 coal miners in Northumberland and Cumberland, 7,500 ironstone miners in Cleveland, 6,900 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham and Cumberland and 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The net effect of all the changes reported was an increase of nearly £800 per week.

### TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

THE following are the provisions of the Trade Boards Act, 1909:—

*Establishment of Trade Boards for Trades to which the Act applies.*

1.—(1) This Act shall apply to the trades specified in the schedule to this Act, and to any other trades to which it has been applied by Provisional Order of the Board of Trade made under this section.

(2) The Board of Trade may make a Provisional Order applying this Act to any specified trade to which it does not at the time apply if they are satisfied that the rate of wages prevailing in any branch of the trade is exceptionally low, as compared with that in other employments, and that the other circumstances of the trade are such as to render the application of this Act to the trade expedient.

(3) If at any time the Board of Trade consider that the conditions of employment in any trade to which this Act applies have been so altered as to render the application of this Act to the trade unnecessary, they may make a Provisional Order that this Act shall cease to apply to that trade.

(4) The Board of Trade may submit to Parliament for confirmation any Provisional Order made by them in pursuance of this section, but no such Order shall have effect unless and until it is confirmed by Parliament.

(5) If, while a Bill confirming any such Order is pending in either House of Parliament, a petition is presented against any Order comprised therein, the Bill, so far as it relates to that Order, may be referred to a select committee, or, if the two Houses of Parliament think fit so to order, to a joint committee of those Houses, and the petitioner shall be allowed to appear and oppose as in the case of Private Bills.

(6) Any Act confirming a Provisional Order made in pursuance of this section may be repealed, altered, or amended by any subsequent Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade and confirmed by Parliament.

2.—(1) The Board of Trade shall, if practicable, establish one or more Trade Boards constituted in accordance with regulations made under this Act for any trade to which this Act applies or for any branch of work in the trade.

Where a Trade Board is established under this Act for any trade or branch of work in a trade which is carried on to any substantial extent in Ireland, a separate Trade Board shall be established for that trade or branch of work in a trade in Ireland.

(2) Where a Trade Board has been established for any branch of work in a trade, any reference in this Act to the trade for which the Board is established shall be construed as a reference to the branch of work in the trade for which the Board has been established.

3.—A Trade Board for any trade shall consider, as occasion requires, any matter referred to them by a Secretary of State, the Board of Trade, or any other Government department, with reference to the industrial conditions of the trade, and shall make a report upon the matter to the department by whom the question has been referred.

#### Minimum Rates of Wages.

4.—(1) Trade Boards shall, subject to the provisions of this section, fix minimum rates of wages for timework for their trades (in this Act referred to as minimum time-rates), and may also fix general minimum rates of wages for piecework for their trades (in this Act referred to as general minimum piece-rates), and those rates of wages (whether time or piece-rates) may be fixed so as to apply universally to the trade, or so as to apply to any special process in the work of the trade or to any special class of workers in the trade, or to any special area.

If a Trade Board report to the Board of Trade that it is impracticable in any case to fix a minimum time-rate in accordance with this section, the Board of Trade may so far as respects that case relieve the Trade Board of their duty.

(2) Before fixing any minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate, the Trade Board shall give notice of the rate which they propose to fix and consider any objections to the rate which may be lodged with them within three months.

(3) The Trade Board shall give notice of any minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate fixed by them.

(4) A Trade Board may, if they think it expedient, cancel or vary any minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate fixed under this Act, and shall reconsider any such minimum rate if the Board of Trade direct them to do so, whether an application is made for the purpose or not.

Provided that the provisions of this section as to notice shall apply where it is proposed to cancel or vary the minimum rate fixed under the foregoing provisions in the same manner as they apply where it is proposed to fix a minimum rate.

(5) A Trade Board shall on the application of any employer fix a special minimum piece-rate to apply as respects the persons employed by him in cases to which a minimum time-rate but no general minimum piece-rate is applicable, and may as they think fit cancel or vary any such rate either on the application of the employer or after notice to the employer, such notice to be given not less than one month before cancellation or variation of any such rate.

5.—(1) Until a minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate fixed by a Trade Board has been made obligatory by order of the Board of Trade under this section, the operation of the rate shall be limited as in this Act provided.

(2) Upon the expiration of six months from the date on which a Trade Board have given notice of any minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate fixed by them, the Board of Trade shall make an order (in this Act referred to as an obligatory order) making that minimum rate obligatory in cases in which it is applicable on all persons employing labour and on all persons employed, unless they are of opinion that the circumstances are such as to make it premature or otherwise undesirable to make an obligatory order, and in that case they shall make an order suspending the obligatory operation of the rate (in this Act referred to as an order of suspension).

(3) Where an order of suspension has been made as respects any rate, the Trade Board may, at any time after the expiration of six months from the date of the order, apply to the Board of Trade for an obligatory order as respects that rate; and on any such application the Board of Trade shall make an obligatory order as respects that rate, unless they are of opinion that a further order of suspension is desirable, and, in that case, they shall make such a further order, and the provisions of this section which are applicable to the first order of suspension shall apply to any such further order.

An order of suspension as respects any rate shall have effect until an obligatory order is made by the Board of Trade under this section.

(4) The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, make an order to apply generally as respects any rates which may be fixed by any Trade Board constituted, or about to be constituted, for any trade to which this Act applies, and while the order is in force any minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate shall, after the lapse of six months from the date on which the Trade Board have given notice of the fixing of the rate, be obligatory in the same manner as if the Board of Trade had made an order making the rate obligatory under this section, unless in any particular case the Board of Trade, on the application of any person interested, direct to the contrary.

The Board of Trade may revoke any such general order at any time after giving three months' notice to the Trade Board of their intention to revoke it.

6.—(1) Where any minimum rate of wages fixed by a Trade Board has been made obligatory by order of the Board of Trade under this Act, an employer shall, in cases to which the minimum rate is applicable, pay



wages to the person employed at not less than the minimum rate clear of all deductions, and if he fails to do so shall be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each day on which the offence is continued after conviction therefor.

(2) On the conviction of an employer under this section for failing to pay wages at not less than the minimum rate to a person employed, the court may by the conviction adjudge the employer convicted to pay, in addition to any fine, such sum as appears to the court to be due to the person employed on account of wages, the wages being calculated on the basis of the minimum rate, but the power to order the payment of wages under this provision shall not be in derogation of any right of the person employed to recover wages by any other proceedings.

(3) If a Trade Board are satisfied that any worker employed, or desiring to be employed, on time work in any branch of a trade to which a minimum time-rate fixed by the Trade Board is applicable is affected by any infirmity or physical injury which renders him incapable of earning that minimum time-rate, and are of opinion that the case cannot suitably be met by employing the worker on piece-work, the Trade Board may, if they think fit, grant to the worker, subject to such conditions, if any, as they prescribe, a permit exempting the employment of the worker from the provisions of this Act rendering the minimum time-rate obligatory, and, while the permit is in force, an employer shall not be liable to any penalty for paying wages to the worker at a rate less than the minimum time-rate so long as any conditions prescribed by the Trade Board on the grant of the permit are complied with.

(4) On any prosecution of an employer under this section, it shall lie on the employer to prove by the production of proper wages sheets or other records of wages or otherwise that he has not paid, or agreed to pay, wages at less than the minimum rate.

(5) Any agreement for the payment of wages in contravention of this provision shall be void.

7.—(1) Where any minimum rate of wages has been fixed by a Trade Board, but is not for the time being obligatory under an order of the Board of Trade made in pursuance of this Act, the minimum rate shall, unless the Board of Trade direct to the contrary in any case in which they have directed the Trade Board to reconsider the rate, have a limited operation as follows:—

- (a) In all cases to which the minimum rate is applicable an employer shall, in the absence of a written agreement to the contrary, pay to the person employed wages at not less than the minimum rate, and, in the absence of any such agreement, the person employed may recover wages at such a rate from the employer;
- (b) Any employer may give written notice to the Trade Board by whom the minimum rate has been fixed that he is willing that that rate should be obligatory on him, and in that case he shall be under the same obligation to pay wages to the person employed at not less than the minimum rate, and be liable to the same fine for not doing so, as he would be if an order of the Board of Trade were in force making the rate obligatory; and
- (c) No contract involving employment to which the minimum rate is applicable shall be given by a Government department or local authority to any employer unless he has given notice to the Trade Board in accordance with the foregoing provision:

Provided that in case of any public emergency the Board of Trade may by order, to the extent and during the period named in the order, suspend the operation of this provision as respects contracts for any such work being done or to be done on behalf of the Crown as is specified in the order.

(2) A Trade Board shall keep a register of any notices given under this section:

The register shall be open to public inspection without payment of any fee, and shall be evidence of the matters stated therein:

Any copy purporting to be certified by the secretary of the Trade Board or any officer of the Trade Board authorised for the purpose to be a true copy of any entry in the register shall be admissible in evidence without further proof.

8.—An employer shall, in cases where persons are employed on piece-work and a minimum time-rate but no general minimum piece-rate has been fixed, be deemed to pay wages at less than the minimum rate—

- (a) in cases where a special minimum piece-rate has been fixed under the provisions of this Act for persons employed by the employer, if the rate of wages paid is less than that special minimum piece-rate; and
- (b) in cases where a special minimum piece-rate has not been so fixed, unless he shows that the piece rate of wages paid would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker at least the same amount of money as the minimum time-rate.

9.—Any shopkeeper, dealer, or trader, who by way of trade makes any arrangement express or implied with any worker in pursuance of which the worker performs any work for which a minimum rate of wages has been fixed under this Act, shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act, to be the employer of the worker, and the net remuneration obtainable by the worker in respect of the work after allowing for his necessary expenditure in connection with the work shall be deemed to be wages.

10.—(1) Any worker or any person authorised by a worker may complain to the Trade Board that the wages paid to the worker by any employer in any case to which any minimum rate fixed by the Trade Board is applicable are at a rate less than the minimum rate, and the Trade Board shall consider the matter and may, if they think fit, take any proceedings under this Act on behalf of the worker.

(2) Before taking any proceedings under this Act on behalf of the worker, a Trade Board may, and on the first occasion on which proceedings are contemplated by the Trade Board against an employer they shall, take reasonable steps to bring the case to the notice of the employer, with a view to the settlement of the case without recourse to proceedings.

#### *Constitution, Proceedings, &c., of Trade Boards.*

11.—(1) The Board of Trade may make regulations with respect to the constitution of Trade Boards which shall consist of members representing employers and members representing workers (in this Act referred to as representative members) in equal proportions and of the appointed members. Any such regulations may be made so as to apply generally to the constitution of all Trade Boards, or specially to the constitution of any particular Trade Board or any particular class of Trade Boards.

(2) Women shall be eligible as members of Trade Boards as well as men.

(3) The representative members shall be elected or nominated, or partly elected and partly nominated as may be provided by the regulations, and in framing the regulations the representation of home workers on Trade Boards shall be provided for in all trades in which a considerable proportion of home workers are engaged.

(4) The chairman of a Trade Board shall be such one of the members as the Board of Trade may appoint, and the secretary of the Trade Board shall be appointed by the Board of Trade.

(5) The proceedings of a Trade Board shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in their number, or by any defect in the appointment, election, or nomination of any member.

(6) In order to constitute a meeting of a Trade Board, at least one-third of the whole number of the representative members and at least one appointed member must be present.

(7) The Board of Trade may make regulations with respect to the proceedings and meetings of Trade Boards, including the method of voting; but subject to the provisions of this Act and to any regulations so made Trade Boards may regulate their proceedings in such manner as they think fit.

12.—(1) A Trade Board may establish district trade committees consisting partly of members of the Trade Board and partly of persons not being members of the Trade Board but representing employers or workers engaged in the trade and constituted in accordance with regulations made for the purposes by the Board of Trade and acting for such area as the Trade Board may determine.

(2) Provision shall be made by the regulations for at least one appointed member acting as a member of each district trade committee, and for the equal representation of local employers and local workers on the committee, and for the representation of homeworkers thereon in the case of any trade in which a considerable proportion of homeworkers are engaged in the district, and also for the appointment of a standing sub-committee to consider applications for special minimum piece-rates and complaints made to the Trade Board under this Act, and for the reference of any applications or complaints to that sub-committee.

(3) A Trade Board may refer to a district trade committee for their report and recommendations any matter which they think it expedient so to refer, and may also, if they think fit, delegate to a district trade committee any of their powers and duties under this Act, other than their power and duty to fix a minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate.

(4) Where a district trade committee has been established for any area, it shall be the duty of the committee to recommend to the Trade Board minimum time-rates and, so far as they think fit, general minimum piece-rates, applicable to the trade in that area, and no such minimum rate of wages fixed under this Act and no variation or cancellation of such a rate shall have effect within that area unless either the rate or the variation or cancellation thereof, as the case may be, has been recommended by the district trade committee, or an opportunity has been given to the committee to report thereon to the Trade Board, and the Trade Board have considered the report (if any) made by the committee.

13.—(1) The Board of Trade may appoint such number of persons (including women) as they think fit to be appointed members of Trade Boards.

(2) Such of the appointed members of Trade Boards shall act on each Trade Board or district trade committee as may be directed by the Board of Trade, and, in the case of a Trade Board for a trade in which women are largely employed, at least one of the appointed members acting shall be a woman:

Provided that the number of appointed members acting on the same Trade Board, or the same district trade committee, at the same time, shall be less than half the total number of members representing employers and members representing workers.

#### *Appointment of Officers and other Provisions for enforcing Act.*

14.—(1) The Board of Trade may appoint such officers as they think necessary for the purpose of investigating any complaints and otherwise securing the proper observance of this Act, and any officers so appointed shall act under the directions of the Board of Trade, or, if the Board of Trade so determine, under the directions of any Trade Board.

(2) The Board of Trade may also, in lieu of or in addition to appointing any officers under the provisions of this section, if they think fit, arrange with any other Government Department for assistance being given in carrying this Act into effect, either generally or in any special cases, by officers of that Department whose duties bring them into relation with any trade to which this Act applies.

15.—(1) Any officer appointed by the Board of

Trade under this Act, and any officer of any Government Department for the time being assisting in carrying this Act into effect, shall have power for the performance of his duties—

- (a) to require the production of wages sheets or other record of wages by an employer, and records of payments made to outworkers by persons giving out work, and to inspect and examine the same and copy any material part thereof;
- (b) to require any person giving out work and any outworker to give any information which it is in his power to give with respect to the names and addresses of the persons to whom the work is given out or from whom the work is received, as the case may be, and with respect to the payments to be made for the work;
- (c) at all reasonable times to enter any factory or workshop and any place used for giving out work to outworkers; and
- (d) to inspect and copy any material part of any list of outworkers kept by an employer or person giving out work to outworkers.

(2) If any person fails to furnish the means required by an officer as necessary for any entry or inspection or the exercise of his powers under this section, or if any person hinders or molests any officer in the exercise of the powers given by this section, or refuses to produce any document or give any information which any officer requires him to produce or give under the powers given by this section, that person shall be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds; and, if any person produces any wages sheet, or record of wages, or record of payments, or any list of outworkers to any officer acting in the exercise of the powers given by this section, knowing the same to be false, or furnishes any information to any such officer knowing the same to be false, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

16. Every officer appointed by the Board of Trade under this Act, and every Officer of any Government Department for the time being assisting in carrying this Act into effect, shall be furnished by the Board or Department with a certificate of his appointment, and when acting under any or exercising any power conferred upon him by this Act shall, if so required, produce the said certificate to any person or persons affected.

17.—(1) Any officer appointed by the Board of Trade under this Act, and any officer of any Government Department for the time being assisting in carrying this Act into effect, shall have power in pursuance of any special or general directions of the Board of Trade to take proceedings under this Act, and a Trade Board may also take any such proceedings in the name of any officer appointed by the Board of Trade for the time being acting under the directions of the Trade Board in pursuance of this Act, or in name of their secretary or any of their officers authorised by them.

(2) Any officer appointed by the Board of Trade under this Act, or any officer of any Government Department for the time being assisting in carrying this Act into effect, and the secretary of a Trade Board, or any officer of a Trade Board authorised for the purpose, may, although not a counsel or solicitor or law agent, prosecute or conduct before a court of summary jurisdiction any proceedings arising under this Act.

#### *Supplemental.*

18.—(1) The Board of Trade shall make regulations as to the notice to be given of any matter under this Act, with a view to bringing the matter of which notice is to be given so far as practicable to the knowledge of persons affected.

(2) Every occupier of a factory or workshop, or of any place used for giving out work to outworkers, shall, in manner directed by regulations under this section, fix any notices in his factory or workshop or the place used



for giving out work to outworkers which he may be required to fix by the regulations, and shall give notice in any other manner, if required by the regulations, to the persons employed by him of any matter of which he is required to give notice under the regulations:

If the occupier of a factory or workshop, or of any place used for giving out work to outworkers, fails to comply with this provision, he shall be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

19.—Regulations made under this Act shall be laid as soon as possible before both Houses of Parliament, and, if either House within the next forty days after the regulations have been laid before that House resolve that all or any of the regulations ought to be annulled, the regulations shall, after the date of the resolution, be of no effect, without prejudice to the validity of anything done in the meantime thereunder or to the making of any new regulations. If one or more of a set of regulations are annulled, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, withdraw the whole set.

20.—(1) His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that any powers to be exercised or duties to be performed by the Board of Trade under this Act shall be exercised or performed generally, or in any special cases or class of cases, by a Secretary of State, and, while any such order is in force, this Act shall apply as if, so far as is necessary to give effect to the Order, a Secretary of State were substituted for the Board of Trade.

(2) Any Order in Council under this section may be varied or revoked by any subsequent Order in Council.

21.—There shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament—

- (1) Any expenses, up to an amount sanctioned by the Treasury, which may be incurred with the authority or sanction of the Board of Trade by Trade Boards or their committees in carrying into effect this Act; and
- (2) To appointed members and secretaries of Trade Boards and to officers appointed by the Board of Trade under this Act such remuneration and expenses as may be sanctioned by the Treasury; and
- (3) To representative members of Trade Boards and members (other than appointed members) of district trade committees any expenses (including compensation for loss of time), up to an amount sanctioned by the Treasury, which may be incurred by them in the performance of their duties as such members; and
- (4) Any expenses, up to an amount sanctioned by the Treasury, which may be incurred by the Board of Trade in making inquiries, or procuring information, or taking any preliminary steps with respect to the application of this Act to any trade to which the Act does not apply, including the expenses of obtaining a Provisional Order, or promoting any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order made under, or in pursuance of, the provisions of this Act.

22.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Trade Boards Act, 1909.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten.

#### SCHEDULE.

##### TRADES TO WHICH THE ACT APPLIES WITHOUT PROVISIONAL ORDER.

1. Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and any other branch of tailoring in which the Board of Trade consider that the system of manufacture is generally similar to that prevailing in the wholesale trade.
2. The making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material.
3. Machine-made lace and net finishing and mending or darning operations of lace curtain finishing.
4. Hammered and dollied or tommied chain-making.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

### ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION CASES.

#### Watermen's and Lightermen's Apprentices, the Thames.

Mr. J. A. SIMON, K.C., M.P., to whom the above dispute was referred by the Board of Trade in accordance with the agreement of September 13th (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September), issued his decision on October 7th.

The reference to Counsel was whether, under the terms of Lord Brassey's award in 1889, the apprentices are entitled to a 12 hours' working day, or whether the employers have the right to call upon the apprentices for work from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. and, in the event of a 12 hours' day being fixed by the said award, whether such 12 hours' day is from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or at such moveable hours between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., as the employers may decide.

Mr. Simon's decision was as follows:—

- (1) The day referred to in paragraph 7 of the said award means a twelve hours' working day.
- (2) Such twelve hours' working day is not under the terms of the said award fixed between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; but (apart from special agreement or fixed custom) is such consecutive period of twelve hours between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. as the employers may from time to time decide.

A difference subsequently arose between the parties as to whether there was any "fixed custom," and, by agreement between the parties, the following question was referred to Mr. Simon for his decision:—"Was there a fixed custom existing at the time of Lord Brassey's award and since continued, fixing the hours of the apprentices' day from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or are the hours of apprentices moveable like those of freemen?"

Mr. Simon, after hearing both sides, decided that there was no such fixed custom, and that the apprentices' day is not a fixed day beginning at 7 a.m. and ending at 7 p.m., but is a moveable twelve hours' day, beginning at 6 a.m., 7 a.m. or 8 a.m., at the employers' option, in the same way as in the case of freemen.

#### Trawl Fishermen, Hull.

In connection with the recent dispute in the Hull trawl fishing industry, with regard to the payment of "trip money," Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., the Conciliator appointed by the Board of Trade, presided at a conference held at Hull on November 2nd, between representatives of the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, Ltd., the Port of Hull Trawl Fishermen's Protective Society, and the Hull Fishing Masters' Association. At this conference an agreement was arrived at regarding the payment to be made in respect of "trip money," and it was further agreed that a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration should be formed to deal with future questions affecting wages or other conditions of employment that may arise between the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners and the Hull Share Fishermen. The rules for the Conciliation Board were drafted and agreed to at the conference.

#### Quarrymen, Ballachulish.

Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the referee appointed by the Board of Trade in this case (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October) met the parties on October 21st, and effected a settlement regulating the number of workpeople to be employed, the rates of wages to be paid, and other matters in dispute.

#### Coalminers, Swansea Valley.

In consequence of the introduction of safety lamps and permitted explosives instead of naked lights and compressed gunpowder, the workmen employed at a colliery in the Swansea Valley claimed compensation in the form of an advance in wages. The colliery owners and the workmen having failed to agree upon the matter, referred it to four arbitrators, who, being likewise unable to agree, applied to the Board of Trade, on October 9th, for the appointment of an umpire. The Board of Trade, on October 15th, appointed Mr. W. B. Yates to act as umpire, with Mr. A. Dury Mitton, Assoc., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., as Technical Assessor.

#### Wire Weavers, Glasgow.

Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the Conciliator appointed in this case (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October), met representatives of the parties on October 20th, and terms of settlement were arrived at by which it was agreed (1) that men on strike should be taken back as required; (2) that certain time rates of wages should be paid; and (3) that piece-work rates of wages for power loom wire weaving should be compiled at some future date.

#### Cabinet Makers and Joiners, London.

A dispute having arisen as to the conditions of employment of joiners at a firm of cabinet makers in London, a conference of the parties was held on October 27th, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. J. Drummond, of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. At this conference it was agreed, (1) that no objection should be made to the firm providing a separate shop for joiners, (2) that former conditions should prevail in the cabinet shop, and (3) that as many as possible of the men on strike should be reinstated. On November 4th this agreement was confirmed.

#### Building Trades.

A dispute having arisen between the Operative Plumbers and the Hot Water and Heating Engineers as to which operatives should do certain work at the New Masonic Hall, Leicester, the parties concerned made application to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine the question in dispute. The Board of Trade, on November 3rd, appointed Alderman T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, to act in that capacity.

## CONCILIATION BOARDS.

### London County Council—Tramways Department.

In accordance with the request of the London County Council, the Board of Trade have taken steps to assist in the formation of Conciliation Boards covering the employees of the Tramways Department of the Council. As reported in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July (see p. 221), it was first ascertained by ballot that a very large majority of the employees affected were in favour of the establishment of Conciliation Boards. Arrangements were then made by the Board of Trade to conduct the elections of the employees' representatives on the Boards, and meetings for the purpose of considering the details in connection with the establishment of the Boards were subsequently held at the Board of Trade, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C. The meetings were attended by representatives of the Highways Committee of the Council, and by the elected representatives of the employees, and the scheme set out below was agreed upon. The London County Council, at its meeting on November 2nd, formally approved the scheme.

**Scheme for Conciliation and Arbitration, as agreed between the Board of Trade, the London County Council, and the Employees of the Council in the Tramways Department, for the Settlement of Questions affecting the Employees in the Tramways Department.**

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. Conciliation boards to be formed to deal with questions referred to them either by the Council or its employees, affecting any class of employees to which the scheme applies, which cannot be mutually settled through the usual channels. The questions that may be thus dealt with are:—
  - (1) Differences as to rates of wages;
  - (2) Differences as to hours of labour;
  - (3) Differences relating to general conditions of labour (not being questions of discipline or management).
2. The various grades of the employees of the Council who are covered by the scheme, to be grouped for this purpose in a suitable number of sections, and the area served by the Council to be divided, if necessary, into a number of suitable districts.
3. The employees belonging to each section so grouped to choose from among themselves one or more representatives, these representatives to form the employees' side of a sectional board to meet representatives of the Council to deal with questions of the nature defined in Clause 1 affecting grades of employees within that section.
4. The term of office of a conciliation board to be three years. Casual vacancies through death, resignation, or loss of qualification to be filled by a special election.

5. Elections, subsequent to the one which has been conducted by the Board of Trade, to be regulated by the central conciliation board.

6. Employees under 21 years of age will not be eligible as representatives on any board, nor entitled to nominate candidates, nor to vote in any election.

7. All questions referred to the conciliation boards to be first submitted to the appropriate sectional board. Where a sectional board fails to arrive at a settlement, the question to be referred on the motion of either side to the central conciliation board.

8. The Council may appoint representatives equal in number to the representatives of the employees on any board, but not more than two representatives on any sectional board shall be officials.

The central board shall consist of six representatives of the Council and six representatives of the employees. Not more than two of the representatives of the Council on the central board shall be officials of the Council, and not more than two representatives shall be chosen to sit on the central board from Sectional Board No. I., not more than two from Sectional Board No. II., not more than one from Sectional Board No. III., and not more than one from Sectional Board No. IV. The employees' side of the central board shall consist of not more than two representatives chosen from Sectional Board No. I., two from Sectional Board No. II., and one each from Sectional Boards Nos. III. and IV.

9. In the event of the central conciliation board being unable to arrive at an agreement, the subject of difference to be referred to arbitration. The reference shall be to a single arbitrator appointed by agreement between the two sides of the board, or, in default of agreement, to be appointed by the Board of Trade. The decision of the arbitrator shall be binding on all parties.

10. No change involving a reduction in wages or an increase in hours of labour affecting any class of employees, to which this scheme applies, shall be brought into operation until it has been considered and decided upon in accordance with this scheme.

#### PROCEDURE.

1. Each side of a conciliation board to select its own chairman, and each side may from time to time vary such chairman.
2. Every board to meet for business as required at the request of either side, and all business ripe for discussion shall be disposed of at such meeting or an adjournment thereof. A fortnight's notice to be given of all meetings. Any meeting may be adjourned, but no board to be required to meet for new business oftener than once in two months, except that in the case of the central board where this would involve an interval of more than one month after the failure of a sectional board to agree upon any matter submitted thereto, the central board shall meet to deal with such business as soon as convenient. No meetings shall be called during the Easter, Whitsun, Summer, or Christmas recesses of the Council.
3. A secretary shall be appointed by agreement between the two sides of the central board. Failing agreement, each side to appoint a secretary from among the salaried or wages employees of the Council. The secretary or secretaries so appointed shall act for the sectional as well as for the central boards. All meetings of the sectional or central boards to be convened by the secretary or secretaries. The agenda to be circulated with the notices calling the meetings, and no question not on the agenda to be brought up except with the consent of both sides.
4. Each side of a board to vote separately by a majority of the members constituting the side, and all decisions to be arrived at by agreement between the two sides. Two-thirds of each side of a board to form a quorum.
5. Before a conciliation board can entertain any proposal from the employees for a change regarding any question of the nature defined in Clause 1, affecting any class of employees, an application for such change must previously have been made through the chief officer of tramways to the Highways Committee in the usual course.
- Where the Council proposes to make a change involving a reduction in wages or an increase in hours of labour affecting any class of employees, not being a change for which application has been made by the employees as aforesaid, reasonable notice of such proposed change shall be given to the employees by circular, posted notices, or any other usual method, through the officers of the department concerned.
6. After any such application has been made by the employees they shall be informed, as soon as practicable and in any case within two months, of the Council's decision with regard to the request or of their desire to refer it to a conciliation board; and similarly, in the case of a notice by the Council of a proposed change, the employees shall intimate within the period allowed by the notice whether they agree to the proposal or desire that it shall be referred to a conciliation board. In the event of the decision not being accepted or of no reply being received within the specified time, the men or the Council, as the case may be, may require the matter to be referred to a conciliation board, which shall be convened to consider the matter so referred, or a change proposed by the Council, if uncontested by the employees may be brought into operation. For the purpose of this clause the periods during which the Council is in recess shall not count.
7. Any proposal agreed to by a sectional board, or by the central board, involving increased expenditure shall be placed before the Highways Committee and the Council for their acceptance within 28 days of the proposal, except during the recess periods of the Council, and failing its acceptance by the Council shall be referred as follows; that is to say—
  - (1) A proposal agreed to by a sectional board and not



accepted by the Council shall be referred to the central board; and

(2) A proposal agreed to by the central board and not accepted by the Council shall be referred to arbitration.

Any proposal agreed to by a sectional board, or a central board, involving a reduction of rates of wages shall be communicated to the employees, and if rejected by them within a month shall be referred as follows; that is to say—

(1) A proposal agreed to by a sectional board and rejected by the employees shall be referred to the central board; and

(2) A proposal agreed to by the central board and rejected by the employees shall be referred to arbitration.

Except as otherwise herein provided the decision of the sectional board, or of the central board, shall be final and binding on the parties, and no decision shall be reopened within 12 months.

8. In cases in which the central conciliation board fail to agree, the meeting of that board shall be adjourned, and, if the two sides of the board fail to agree upon an arbitrator, either of them may make application to have an arbitrator appointed in terms of Section 9 of the General Principles. After such arbitrator has been appointed, he shall fix a date for the adjourned meeting, at which he shall preside as chairman. After hearing the matter in dispute in such manner as he may think fit, he shall within one month give his decision, which shall be final and binding on both parties for such period as the arbitrator shall determine. For the purpose of this clause the periods during which the Council is in recess shall not count.

9. In cases in which the central conciliation board have agreed, but in which their decision is not accepted by the Council or by the employees, as provided in Clause 7 hereof, if the two sides of the central conciliation board fail to agree upon an arbitrator, either of them may make application to have an arbitrator appointed in terms of Section 9 of the General Principles. After such arbitrator has been appointed, he shall fix a date for a meeting, at which he shall preside as chairman. After hearing the matter in dispute in such manner as he may think fit, he shall within one month give his decision, which shall be final and binding on both parties for such period as the arbitrator shall determine. For the purpose of this clause the periods during which the Council is in recess shall not count.

10. Where any question is referred to an arbitrator, all procedure in connection with the hearing of the case shall be settled by the arbitrator. Each side of the central conciliation board may select such person or persons as may be considered desirable for the purpose of representing the Council or the employees, as the case may be, at the arbitration proceedings. Counsel or other legal persons shall not be entitled to appear before the arbitrator, except with the consent of the arbitrator and at the joint request of both parties. When an arbitration takes place the expenses of the arbitration shall be borne by the Council and its employees in such proportions as the arbitrator shall decide.

11. The question of the payment of wages and travelling expenses of employees when engaged in the business of the conciliation boards and the other expenses of the said boards shall be determined by the sectional or central boards in conformity with the procedure under which other questions are dealt with by those boards.

#### DURATION OF SCHEME.

The present scheme to be in force until six months after notice has been given by one side to the other to terminate it. No such notice to be given before October 31st, 1912, except by mutual consent.

#### INTERPRETATION.

(1) If any question should arise as to the interpretation of this scheme it shall be decided by the Board of Trade.

(2) If any question should arise as to the interpretation of an arbitrator's award it shall be referred for decision to the central board, or a committee appointed by the central board, and, failing agreement, to the arbitrator.

### RAILWAY CONCILIATION BOARDS. NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY AWARD.

SIR J. T. WOODHOUSE, the umpire to whom were submitted for decision proposals regarding the conditions of labour of employees of the North Eastern Railway, upon which the Conciliation Conference for that railway had been unable to agree, issued his award on November 4th.

The text of the award is as follows:—

#### Locomotive Engine Drivers, Firemen, Motormen and Cleaners.

That the standard hours of drivers and firemen working 150 train miles per shift shall be reduced to nine hours per day exclusive of one hour's interval for rest, such interval not to begin earlier than the beginning of the fourth hour and not to finish later than the seventh hour of the shift; provided that if any such interval shall exceed one hour the excess shall be reckoned as time on duty during that shift.

That so far as the necessities of the service will allow drivers, firemen and cleaners are not to be called out on duty without an interval of at least nine consecutive hours between the finish of one shift of duty and the commencement of another shift of duty, and

where less than the said interval is allowed, the unexpired portion thereof shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

**Firemen.**—That the scale of wages for train firemen be revised and be as follows:—

Rate per day.		Rate per day.	
For 1st year	... 3s. 6d.	For 6th year	... 4s. 6d.
" 2nd "	... 3s. 9d.	" 7th "	... 4s. 9d.
" 3rd "	... 4s. 0d.	" 8th "	... 5s. 0d.
" 4th "	... 4s. 3d.	" 9th "	... 5s. 0d.
" 5th "	... 4s. 3d.	" 10th "	... 5s. 0d.

Firemen to pass for drivers during their 6th year as heretofore.

**Cleaners.**—That the scale of wages for cleaners be revised and be as follows:—

Age.	Rate per week.	Age.	Rate per week.
16 to 17 years	... 10s. 0d.	19 to 20 years	... 15s. 0d.
17 to 18 "	... 11s. 0d.	20 to 21 "	... 17s. 0d.
18 to 19 "	... 13s. 0d.		

and that an advance of 1s. per week be made for each subsequent year up to a maximum of 20s. per week.

That 5s. 6d. per day be the maximum for any driver regularly employed on preparing and stabling work only, but this is not to be applied so as to cause any reduction in the wage of any driver now employed on this work.

That 6s. per day be the maximum to be paid to any driver regularly employed in the work of shunting, but this is not to cause any reduction in the wage of any driver now employed on this work.

That the time allowed to drivers and firemen for preparing and stabling engines be as follows:—

Class.	Preparing. Minutes.	Stabling. Minutes.
4. C.C., V.S.S.I., R.R.I., Q.Q.I., M.M.I., T.T.I.	50	70
All other tender, engines and W	40	60
Tank engines	35	50
Shunting engines...	30	35

#### Goods and Mineral Guards and Pilot Guards.

That pilot guards, where more than 50 per cent. of the shift is occupied in shunting work, shall be rated at 9 hours per day instead of 10 hours as at present.

**Interval for rest.**—(Same as for locomotive drivers.)  
That the wages of all goods and mineral guards be increased as follows:—

(a) That wages of those who have been in receipt of 30s. per week (the maximum of the existing scale) for not less than 2 years shall be increased to 31s. per week.

(b) The wages of those who have been in receipt of the said maximum for not less than 5 years—shall be increased to 32s. per week.

That the bonus for working with large engines on freight trains at present paid to goods and mineral guards be discontinued from and after the time any guard becomes entitled to the maximum wage of 32s. per week.

#### Goods and Mineral Shunters.

That the standard hours of duty of goods and mineral shunters be reduced from 10 hours to 8 hours at the following 12 additional stations:—Bishop Auckland, Crook (mineral), Cargo Fleet (mineral), Castleford, Consett (mineral), Dunston (mineral), Ferryhill (mineral), Middlesbrough (Marsh Branch), Redhough, South Shields, Teams (mineral), Sunderland and South Dock (mineral).

That when head shunters and shunters in yards where the hours are not reduced from 10 hours to 8 hours per day by this award, have been in receipt of the maxima of the existing scales for not less than two years their wages be increased 1s. per week.

That the yards at Carlisle and Tweedmouth, which are now in Class 3 for wages, be raised to Class 2.

#### Signalmen.

That rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday at standard week-day pay, subject to the minima set out below.

That the Sunday "passing trains scale" at present in force be abolished, and that the following minima rates be paid for broken periods of duty, viz.:—For 1 call  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of standard week-day pay, for 2 calls  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of standard week-day pay, for 3 calls one standard week-day's pay, and for 4 or more calls  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of standard week-day's pay.

The above minima will not apply in those cases where a week-day shift extends into Sunday, or a Sunday shift extends into a week-day. The week days of such shifts will be paid for at the week-day rate, and the Sunday hours at the Sunday rate.

That the time to be paid for shall be ascertained by adding together the various actual periods of duty, but no interval of less than two hours between separate calls shall be deducted.

#### Passenger Guards.

That the practice at present in force as to Sunday duty and the payment therefor shall continue, provided that a minimum of half-a-day's pay at the standard week-day rate shall be paid for a shift falling entirely within a Sunday.

**Interval for rest.**—(Same as for locomotive drivers.)

That 1s. per week extra be paid to passenger guards employed on the following lines:—Newcastle and Carlisle, Newcastle and Darlington, Newcastle and Sunderland, Newcastle and South Shields, Darlington and York, Leeds and Hartlepool, York and Scarborough, York and Leeds, and Leeds and Hull.

That the classification for wages of passenger guards, so far as regards Classes 2 and 3, be revised, and that the following lines be

transferred from Class 3 to Class 2, viz.:—Newcastle and Blackhill via Lintz Green or Anfield Plain, Darlington and Blackhill, Malton and Whitby, Northallerton and Hawes, Leeds and Ilkley and Leeds and Castleford.

That the maximum wage of Class 3 be increased to 27s. per week.

#### Passenger Shunters.

That the hours of passenger shunters at Leeds New Station be reduced to eight per shift (exclusive of intervals allowed for meals).

That the passenger shunters at Leeds New Station be classified with Newcastle (Central) and York as to wages and Sunday duty.

That the existing Sunday duty "Passing Trains Scale" be abolished, and that the following rates be paid as the minima for broken periods of duty, viz.:—For 1 call  $\frac{3}{4}$  of standard week day pay; for 2 calls  $\frac{2}{3}$  of standard week-day pay; for 3 calls one standard week-day's pay; for 4 or more calls  $\frac{1}{4}$  of standard week-day's pay, provided that these minima shall not apply in cases of a week-day shift extending into Sunday or a Sunday shift extending into a week-day. The week day hours of such shift shall be paid for at the week-day rate and the Sunday hours at the Sunday rate.

The time to be paid for to be ascertained by adding together the various actual periods of duty, but no interval of less than two hours between separate calls shall be deducted; provided that when such intervals are for the purpose of meals, then the minima shall be one hour.

Meal hours must commence as under:—Breakfast between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.; Dinner between noon and 2 p.m.; Tea between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. and Supper between 8.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

#### Passenger Station Staff.

That the standard hours of parcel porters at Leeds New Station be reduced to 8 hours per shift (exclusive of intervals for meals).

That the standard hours of passenger station staff at the following stations be reduced from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours to 10 per shift, exclusive of intervals allowed for meals. (Here follows a list of 98 stations).

That the standard hours of the passenger station staff at the following stations be reduced from 11 hours to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours per shift, exclusive of intervals allowed for meals. (Here follows a list of 54 stations).

**Interval for rest.**—(Same as for locomotive drivers.)

That the "Passing Trains Scale" providing for minima rates of pay for broken periods of Sunday duty be abolished, and that the revised scale providing for broken periods of duty as set forth under the head of passenger shunters be applied to the passenger station staff.

That the advance of 1s. per week granted under minute of Conference in 1900 to platform porters at the subjoined stations be withdrawn, but this alteration shall not apply to any of the porters at present employed at the said stations:—Carville, Felling, Ferryhill, Hetton, St. Peters, Scotswood, Millfield and Monkseaton.

That all ticket collectors at the following stations, viz., Gatesheads, Elswick, Manors, and Sunderland, who have been in receipt of the present maxima rates for not less than one year, be paid an additional sum of 1s. per week.

That Class 4 in the classification for wages of ticket collectors be abolished, and that the men at the stations in that class, viz., Belford, Morpeth and Tweedmouth, be transferred to Class 3.

That the ticket collectors at Leeds be included in the same class as York.

That the wages of all ticket examiners be increased 1s. per week.  
That the wages of all gate ticket collectors be increased 1s. per week.

#### Goods Warehouse Staff.

**Interval for rest.**—(Same as for locomotive drivers.)

That the passing trains scale providing minima rates of pay for broken periods of Sunday duty be abolished, and that the revised scale providing for broken periods of duty as set forth under the head of passenger shunters be applied to the goods warehouse staff.

That the following be the scale of pay for rulleymen and horse shunters for Sunday stable duty:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
For 1 or 2 horses	1	0	For 9 or 10 horses	3	0
" 3 " 4 "	1	6	" 11 " 12 "	3	6
" 5 " 6 "	2	0	" over 12 "	4	0
" 7 " 8 "	2	6			

#### Platelayers.

**Interval for rest.**—(Same as for locomotive drivers.)  
That the scale of pay for lengthmen and point oilers be revised and be fixed as follows:—

Class.	1st year.	2nd year.	Class.	1st year.	2nd year.
Special A.	25s. od.	26s. od.	Special 1.	21s. od.	22s. od.
" B.	24s. od.	25s. od.	" 2.	20s. od.	21s. od.
" C.	23s. od.	24s. od.	" 3.	19s. od.	20s. od.
" D.	22s. od.	23s. od.	" 4.	18s. od.	19s. od.

That the classification for wages of platelayers be revised, and that the 5 lengths on the main line between Chester-le-Street and Lamesley be transferred from Class 2 to Class 1 for wages.

That the men on the 10 lengths in the Gateshead, Dunston and Low Fell District, which come within a 2 mile radius of Newcastle, to be paid according to the following scales, viz.:—

	1st year.	2nd year.		s.	d.
Chargemen	...	...		25	0
1st lengthmen	...	...		23	0
Lengthmen and point oilers	...	...		22	0

The lengthmen and point oilers when promoted to the grade of first lengthmen in the same class be paid an additional sum of

1s. per week, provided that at the time of promotion they are not receiving the maximum rate of the position to which they are promoted.

The standard rate and a quarter to be paid to platelayers for Saturday afternoon duty—but this modification shall not be applied to the existing platelayers.

I further award and declare that with respect to all matters contained in the said proposals not hereinbefore specifically dealt with or determined by this my award I make no order thereon and that thereby I mean, except as aforesaid, to leave in force for the duration of this my award the practice of the company in respect of all the matters in controversy which was in force at the date of this my award but without prejudice to the power of the company to vary the said practice in its discretion, provided that such variation do not lengthen the hours of labour or lower the rates of wages of those employed by the company except as aforesaid.

I further award and declare that subject as aforesaid the power to vary the present practice of the company shall include power to vary the present practice in respect of annual holidays and payments in respect thereof, and of Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank, local or public holidays.

I further award that as regards all advancements of wage, this award shall operate and take effect as on and from the first day of September, 1909, and in all other respects from the first day of December, 1909, and shall be binding until the thirty-first day of December, 1913.

Dated this fourth day of November, 1909.

(Sgd.) JAMES T. WOODHOUSE.

### GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY AWARD.

THE Right Hon. Lord MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. the Arbitrator appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Master of the Rolls to determine questions regarding the wages and hours of labour of the employees of the Great Northern Railway, which the Conciliation Boards in connection with that railway had been unable to settle, issued his award on November 5th. He decided that it was beyond his power as Arbitrator to determine whether the system of classification of employees should be abolished or retained, and whether signalmen should be employed in fogging duty or not. He also decided that generally a minimum rate of time and a quarter should be paid for all time worked over the standard hours for the week, and that Sunday duty should be paid for at a minimum rate of time and a quarter. In a number of cases he arranged that no man should be required to book on twice for one week-day's work, and that Christmas Day and Good Friday should be treated as Sunday, no pay being due if no work is done. The award also provides that an additional allowance of 1s. per week shall be made to passenger guards and brakemen, goods guards and brakemen, ticket collectors (except foremen ticket collectors) and parcels porters stationed in the London district. In the case of passenger guards and brakemen, goods guards and brakemen, ticket collectors, carmen, draymen, vanmen, chain horse drivers and horse shunters, and carriage and wagon examiners and greasers, it is provided that 10 hours shall constitute the standard working day, and 60 hours the standard working week. For goods porters, checkers, loaders, callers-off, sheetmen, and number takers, parcels porters and carriage cleaners, 60 hours shall constitute the standard working week. Other provisions of the award are as follows:—

#### GENERAL.

That all work done between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight, hereinafter called Sunday duty, shall be treated as distinct from the week's work, provided that when part of a turn of work, beginning on Saturday, falls within the following Sunday, such part shall be included in the (preceding) week's work.

That when part of the week's work as aforesaid falls within a Sunday such part shall be paid for at the rate prescribed for Sunday duty. Unless the men employed on it have been allowed at least 18 hours' rest either before booking on for the work, or after booking off from it.

That a man working for a full day consecutively in a higher grade than his own shall be paid at that rate of such higher grade, which is next above the rate he is drawing in his own grade.

That temporary service in a higher grade for a year entitles a man during such service to the increment (if any) to which a regular member of such higher grade would be entitled.

That as a rule all men are entitled to nine hours' rest in the day; but if, in particular cases, the company find it necessary to call a man on duty before his nine hours' rest is complete, the unexpired part of the nine hours' rest which is occupied by duty shall be paid for at a rate and a-half.

That the hours of labour hereinafter-mentioned are exclusive of time for meals.



**Signalmen.**

That the standard hours of work shall be:—

- Eight hours per day and 48 hours per week at signal boxes classed by the company as first class.
- Ten hours per day and 60 hours per week at signal boxes called by the company as second class; and
- Twelve hours per day and 72 hours per week at signal boxes, classed by the company as third class.

That an addition of 1s. be made to the following grades in the scale of weekly wages for signalmen:—18s., 19s., 20s. and 21s.

(I suggest, but not as part of my award, that 50 men be promoted from the 24s. grade to the 25s. grade.)

**Passenger Guards and Brakesmen.**

That a guard or brakesman travelling as a passenger from his home to a turn of work, or travelling from a turn of work to his home, shall be deemed to be on duty, provided that overtime made by such travelling shall be paid for at ordinary rates.

That an addition of 1s. be made to the following grades in the scale of weekly wages for passenger guards and brakesmen:—22s., 23s., 24s. and 25s.

**Goods Guards and Brakesmen.**

That a guard or brakesman travelling as a passenger from his home to a turn of work, or travelling to his home from a turn of work, shall be deemed to be on duty, provided that overtime made by such travelling shall be paid for at ordinary rates.

That a goods guard or brakesman, booking on more than once for a day's work, shall, in addition to the wages for the day (and any "overtime" that may be earned, as disclosed at the week's end), be paid 10 per centum on such wages for every time of booking on after the first.

That an addition of 1s. be made to the following grades in the scale of weekly wages for goods guards or brakesmen:—21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s. and 26s.

(I suggest, but not as part of my award, that 100 men be promoted from the 28s. grade to the 29s. grade as soon as possible.)

**Shunters, Assistant Shunters, Pointsmen and Mineral Porters.**

That steps be taken, as far as possible and as early as practicable, to bring the men now working for 10 hours in the day, including meal time, on to a working basis of eight hours per day, exclusive of meal time, upon which more than three-fifths of the men work at present. Until this change is effected the standard working day and week for all men not on the eight-hour basis shall be nine hours and 54 hours respectively.

(I suggest, but not as part of my award, that as soon as possible, 75 shunters be promoted from the 25s. to the 26s. grade, and that 35 assistant shunters be promoted from the 23s. to the 24s. grade.)

**Ticket Collectors.**

That the following grades in the scale of ticket collectors' weekly wages (excluding foremen ticket collectors) be increased by 1s. per week:—21s., 22s., and 23s.

**Garmen, Draymen, Vanmen, Chain Horse Drivers, and Horse Shunters.**

That an addition of 1s. be made to the following grades in the scale of pay for horse shunters:—19s., 20s. and 21s.

(I suggest, but not as part of my award, that 20 men be promoted from the 22s. grade into the 23s. grade of horse shunters.)

**Parcels Porters.**

That an addition of 1s. per week be made to the following grades in the scale of wages for parcels porters:—18s., 19s. 20s. and 21s.

**Carriage Cleaners.**

That an addition of 1s. be made to following grades in the scale of pay for carriage cleaners, excluding foremen:—17s. and 18s.

**Platelayers, Extra Gangs, and Ballast Train Gangs.**

That an addition of 1s. be made to the weekly pay of all second men and under men whose pay is 18s. per week or less.

That an addition of 6d. be made to the weekly pay of all second men and under men whose rate of pay is over 18s. and less than 21s.; and

That an addition of 1s. be made to the pay of all guards, flagmen and greasers of ballast trains whose rates of pay are less than 21s. per week.

**Signal Linesmen's Assistants and Labourers.**

I make no award except as under Chapter I. (*i.e.*, General).

I further declare and award that except as hereinbefore appears I make no award upon any of the claims set forth in the said schedule of agenda papers hereto annexed and that thereby, except as aforesaid, I mean to leave in force for the duration of this my award the practice of the company in respect of all the matters in controversy which practice was in force at the date of this my award but without prejudice to the power of the company to vary the said practice in its discretion provided that such variations do not lengthen the hours of labour or lower the rates of wages as now awarded of the employees of the company as aforesaid.

I further declare and award that this award shall come into operation on the First day of December, 1909, and shall be binding until the 31st December, 1913.

Dated this Fifth day of November, 1909.

(Signed) MACDONNELL.

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.\***

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

**Canada.**

The demand in Canada for all classes of emigrants, except female domestic servants, is over till next spring, and no one should now go there unless they go at the invitation of friends or under a contract which will last during the winter.

Every emigrant, male or female, 18 years of age or over, who arrives in Canada, must have in his or her possession the sum of 25 dollars (£5 4s.), in addition to a ticket to his or her destination, unless satisfactory evidence is furnished that the emigrant is going to some definite employment, or to relatives or friends already settled in Canada who would take care of such emigrant. Such evidence should usually take the form of a letter of invitation from relatives or friends already in Canada endorsed by the immigration authorities at Winnipeg in the case of places west of Port Arthur, or by the immigration authorities at Ottawa for places east of Port Arthur. All emigrants sent out to Canada by British charitable societies or by public funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, S.W., that they are suitable settlers for Canada. Special attention is drawn to the fact that whenever an immigrant has within two years of his or her landing in Canada become a public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, prison, or hospital or other charitable institution, he or she may, after investigation of the facts, be sent back to the United Kingdom, together with all those dependent on him or her.

**Commonwealth of Australia.**

**New South Wales.**—Nearly all the coal miners in the State have just gone out on strike, which will seriously affect other trades also. The prices of coal and other necessities have already risen. Pretty general and fairly copious rains during August considerably brightened the outlook of New South Wales, and all the main lines of industry, except the iron and boot trades, which were very slack, shared in the improvement. Experienced navvies were in considerable demand for railway construction; wages offered were 8s. to 8s. 6d. a day. There is a good demand for farm hands, a fair demand for general labourers, and sometimes for mechanics, but not so long as the coal miners' strike lasts.

**Victoria.**—There is a good demand for generally useful men, female servants, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, and farm labourers.

**South Australia.**—There is a good demand for farm and general labourers, carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths and female servants.

**Queensland.**—There is a good demand for farm hands, female servants, and a fair demand for tailors and tailoresses at Brisbane.

**Western Australia.**—There is a fair demand for farm hands accustomed to agricultural machinery, and for female servants, but none for mechanics or miners.

**Tasmania.**—There is a good demand for miners at 6s. to 9s. a day, and for female servants at £10 to £40 a year, and a fair demand for farm labourers and station hands at 10s. to 25s. a week, with board. The local supply of mechanics exceeds the demand.

**New Zealand.**

The only classes of emigrants wanted in New Zealand at the present time are farmers with capital, *bona fide* farm labourers and female domestic servants. Reduced passages are offered to these classes. It is now the busy season, and there is plenty of work in farming districts. Employment for mechanics has improved in many places, but the local supply is quite sufficient.

**South Africa.**

The majority of the local principals of factories in Cape Colony report a well-defined improvement in the demand for their products, the opinion being freely

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

expressed that the outlook is more hopeful than at any time during the past four years. At present, however, the supply of labour in the building, engineering, and other trades is equal to or exceeds the demand throughout the Colony. There is a slight demand for female servants. In Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony there is no demand for more labour, except occasionally for female servants.

**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 such 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. 361 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

**FRANCE.\***

**Employment in September.**—Employment in the building trades continued good. In the metal trades it was good on the whole, particularly in machine shops at Paris. Owing to good catches of fish, tin-box makers on the coast of Brittany reported only a small degree of unemployment for the first time for several years. Watch and clockmakers in Haute-Savoie were still very short of work. Employment was very satisfactory in the textile trades in the Nord and Vosges and the smaller centres of Maine-et-Loire and Vendée, and was fairly good on the whole in Aisne and the Ardennes. Some short time was still being worked in the cotton centres of the Seine-Inférieure. In the hosiery trade employment was unsatisfactory. Silk weavers in the department of Loire reported a slight improvement; power-loom weavers in the Lyons district were fully occupied; in the smaller workshops of Lyons itself some seasonal unemployment was experienced, though to a less degree than usual. Employment appeared to revive in the garment and hat trades. The printing trades again showed a slight decline. Employment continued good for leather dressers at Mazamet. The severe depression in the pipe-making industry at St. Claude, which has lasted some months, showed no abatement. In the pottery trade the situation was satisfactory, except at Limoges, where nearly half the workpeople had partial unemployment. The vintage began at many places in the South of France at the end of September, and unemployment decreased in consequence. Many woodcutters were out of work pending the commencement of work in the forests. Gardeners continued well employed in the Paris district.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in September were received by the French Labour Department from 1,079 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 259,832. Excluding returns from the miner's unions in Pas-de-Calais Department, 6.8 per cent. were described as unemployed, as compared with 6.4 per cent. in the previous month and 7.2 per cent. in September, 1908.

**Strike of Dock Labourers at Havre.**—Despatches from H.M. Consul-General at Havre, dated October 1st to November 2nd, report a strike of some 3,000 dock labourers at Havre, which began on the former date. The strikers demanded that their daily wages should be increased from 4s. 5d. to 4s. 10d., that their overtime rate should be raised from 9½d. to 1s. 2½d. an hour, and that their midday interval should be increased by half an hour. None of these demands were granted, and the men returned to work on November 2nd. The dispute caused considerable inconvenience to British vessels engaged principally in the cotton trade.

**GERMANY.**

**Employment in September.**—The following is a translation of a statement which appears in the issue of the

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

*Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department) for the month of October:—"The signs of a revival, which had already been reported in August, became in many cases more apparent, employment being good in certain industries. The state of the Ruhr coal-mining industry, which had been unfavourable, improved with the increased demand for coal for industrial purposes, and with the good demand for house coal. But both here and in Upper Silesia the low water in the rivers had an unfavourable effect on the market. With few exceptions employment was good in lignite mining. In pig-iron production, rolling-mills and foundries the improvement was likewise more or less felt. The Steel Works Federation again reported increased sales. In machine construction conditions varied considerably, but apparently there was still no marked improvement. As in August, the electrical trades were for the most part fully employed. The situation in the various branches of the textile trades was still in part unfavourable; this was particularly the case in cotton spinning, except in Bavaria. On the other hand, in weaving sheds and in the linen trade, the Silesian cloth trade, and the hosiery trades, employment somewhat improved. In the building trades there was a decline in a number of towns. In the clothing trades employment was very good. In the chemical trades there was an improvement compared with August, and in the printing trades employment was, in many cases, much better. In general, the state of the tobacco and brewing trades was unfavourable."

**Unemployment in Third Quarter of 1909.**—The *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* states that returns relating to unemployment during the third quarter of 1909 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of 1,387,019. From certain branches of the unions reporting, however, no returns were available; omitting these, the membership covered was 1,355,964, of whom 28,179 (or 2.1 per cent.) were stated to be unemployed on September 25th, as compared with 31,463 (or 2.3 per cent.) on August 21st, and 34,191 (or 2.5 per cent.) on July 24th. The corresponding percentage for the end of September, 1908, was 2.7.

(These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on p. 361. See also note above under "Labour Abroad.")

The following Table shows for each of the six principal Unions for which figures are available the membership at the end of the third quarter of 1909, the percentage of members returned as out of work on a certain day towards the end of each month of the quarter, and the corresponding percentage for the end of the third quarter of 1908:—

Name of Union.	Membership at end of Quarter.	Percentage of Membership returned as Unemployed on			
		Sept. 25, 1909.	Aug. 21, 1909.	July 21, 1909.	Sept. 26, 1908.
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)...	367,950	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.1
Engineers & Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	37,588	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6
Woodworkers ... ..	148,124	2.0	2.0	2.7	3.4
Miners ... ..	110,405	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Printers ... ..	56,158	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.9
Transport Workers ... ..	93,572	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3

**HOLLAND.†**

**Employment in September.**—Employment continued fair, on the whole, for plasterers and plumbers, but became less plentiful in many places for masons, carpenters and painters. There was more activity in iron and steel works, and employment was, on the whole, good in engineering works. The shipbuilding trade was fairly busy, except at Rotterdam. Employment continued satisfactory for diamond workers, the proportion

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.

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



out of work falling to less than 2 per cent. The textile trades had more work than in August, and employment also improved in the printing trades, except at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, where it declined.

**Labour Disputes in September.**—The number of labour disputes reported as having begun in September was 8, in 7 of which 93 workpeople were directly concerned. During the month 10 disputes (including 7 of the new ones) came to an end. Of these 2 terminated in favour of the workpeople, and 3 in favour of the employers, while 3 were ended by compromise; the results of the remaining 2 were doubtful or unknown.

**BELGIUM.\***

**Employment in September.**—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.6 per cent. of the 48,512 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of September, as compared with 2.8 per cent. in the previous month and 5.3 per cent. in September, 1908. (As regards these figures, see note on p. 371 under "Labour Abroad.")

**Labour Disputes in September.**—Eleven strikes, affecting 2,050 workpeople (1,750 directly and 300 indirectly), were reported to have commenced in September. Five other strikes, which had commenced before September, and in which 3,693 persons were involved, were also in progress during a part or the whole of the month. Of 13 new and old strikes which were reported to have terminated, 5, affecting 133 strikers, ended in favour of the workpeople, and 5, affecting 556 strikers, in favour of the employers, while 3, affecting 272 strikers, were ended by compromise.

**NORWAY.†**

**Employment in September.**—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of September in Trade Unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, comparative figures relating to the same unions a month ago and a year ago being added:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Sept. 30th, 1909.	Aug. 31st, 1909.	Sept. 30th, 1908.	Sept. 30th, 1909.	Aug. 31st, 1909.	Sept. 30th, 1908.
Carpenters and Joiners ...	867	886	799	5.2	4.3	5.1
Painters ...	450	450	550	2.9	...	...
Metal Workers ...	5,043	5,151	5,240	4.6	4.6	2.8
Boot and Shoe Makers ...	515	508	552	...	0.2	...
Printers ...	1,373	1,363	1,297	2.4	1.7	2.9
Bookbinders ...	360	360	360	0.3	1.4	1.7
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers ...	300	322	389	...	...	...
Sawyers and Planers... ..	342	356	416	1.8	4.2	4.8
Bakers ...	260	265	200	15.4	9.1	14.0
Tinned Goods... ..	285	305	317	0.7	2.0	3.8
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,795</b>	<b>9,666</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>

(As regards these figures see note on p. 371 under "Labour Abroad.")

**SWEDEN.**

**Strike of Iron Workers.**—H.M. Minister at Stockholm, in despatches dated October 26th and November 2nd, states that although the general labour dispute in Sweden (see GAZETTE, October, 1909, p. 332) had ceased, a strike of pig-iron workers, which began in a dispute of secondary importance on August 2nd, was still in progress. Employers were re-admitting the men to work on condition that they signed an agreement not to belong to a union which had any connection with the Central Workmen's Union, and not to assist strikers so long as the existing dispute should last. Only a small proportion of the men were accepting work on these conditions, which, they maintain, are contrary to the agreement between their union and the employers' association. From 15,000 to 20,000 men were still on strike or locked-out at the date of the later despatch. It is stated that grave inconvenience was being experienced in branches of manufacture requiring pig-iron, and that 50 per cent. of the machine shops in Sweden had ceased to work.

\* Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).  
† Arbeidsmarkedet (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office).

**REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN OCTOBER.**

**COAL MINING.**

(Based on 511 Returns—435 from Employers, 57 from Trade Unions, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during October showed little change on the whole compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,368 pits employing 666,023 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked per week by the pits during the four weeks ended October 23rd, 1909, was 5.33, as compared with 5.26 in September, and 5.23 a year ago.

Of the 666,023 workpeople covered by the Returns 524,826 (78.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended October 23rd, 1909, while 378,841 (56.9 per cent. of the whole) worked 22 days or more.

The highest average per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.80 days), and the lowest in the Lothians (4.76).

The following Table shows the average number of days per week worked by the pits during the four weeks ended October 23rd, together with the figures for similar periods in September, 1909, and October, 1908:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in Oct., 1909.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in Four Weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
		Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Sept. 25th, 1909.	Oct. 24th, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	45,345	5.21	5.34	5.30	-0.13	-0.09
Durham ...	120,717	5.42	5.38	5.35	-0.04	+0.07
Cumberland ...	7,539	5.32	5.42	5.51	-0.10	-0.23
South Yorkshire ...	72,326	5.60	5.29	5.30	+0.31	+0.30
West Yorkshire ...	25,174	5.14	5.07	5.05	+0.07	+0.09
Lancashire and Cheshire	58,675	4.92	4.83	4.62	+0.09	+0.30
Derbyshire ...	41,103	5.14	5.05	4.88	+0.09	+0.26
Nottingham and Leicester	34,948	4.79	4.80	4.80	-0.01	-0.01
Staffordshire ...	29,804	5.08	5.00	5.02	+0.01	+0.06
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ...	9,684	4.79	5.07	5.38	-0.28	-0.59
Gloucester and Somerset	8,182	4.91	4.78	5.00	+0.13	-0.08
North Wales ...	10,839	5.41	5.28	5.58	+0.13	-0.17
South Wales and Mon. ...	143,772	5.20	5.74	5.60	+0.06	+0.20
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>608,108</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>+0.06</b>	<b>+0.12</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland ...	24,166	4.98	4.72	4.94	+0.26	+0.04
The Lothians ...	4,426	4.76	4.62	5.25	+0.14	-0.49
Fife ...	28,708	4.99	5.05	5.43	-0.06	-0.44
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>87,300</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>+0.09</b>	<b>-0.21</b>
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-0.56</b>
<b>United Kingdom ...</b>	<b>686,023</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>+0.07</b>	<b>+0.10</b>

As compared with September, there was an improvement in South Yorkshire, Gloucester and Somerset, North Wales, West Scotland, and the Lothians; there was a decline in Northumberland, Cumberland, Warwick, Worcester and Salop, and Ireland; in the other districts there was not much change.

As compared with a year ago there was an improvement in South Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Derbyshire, South Wales and Monmouth, and a considerable decline in Cumberland, Warwick, Worcester and Salop, the Lothians, and Fife.

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

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Workpeople employed in Oct., 1909.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in the Four Weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
		Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Sept. 25th, 1909.	Oct. 24th, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ...	6,987	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Coking ...	35,314	5.79	5.36	5.88	+0.23	-0.09
Gas ...	43,555	5.38	5.34	5.35	+0.04	+0.03
House ...	80,690	5.37	5.36	5.38	+0.01	-0.01
Steam ...	275,663	4.91	4.78	4.89	+0.13	+0.02
Mixed ...	224,414	5.51	5.47	5.35	+0.04	+0.16
		5.23	5.14	5.15	+0.09	+0.08
<b>All Descriptions ...</b>	<b>686,023</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>+0.07</b>	<b>+0.10</b>

As compared with September, there was an improvement in employment in pits producing anthracite and house coal, while small increases were shown at other pits. Compared with a year ago, pits producing anthracite showed some decrease, while the largest increase (0.16) occurred in steam coal pits.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in October, 1909, amounted to 5,731,566 tons, or 97,729 tons less than in September, 1909, and 361,440 tons less than in October, 1908.

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

(Based on 74 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron mines was on the whole good. It showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago. In shale mines it was fair, and rather better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago.

Employment remained moderate in tin, copper and lead mines. It was still fair on the whole in quarries, though slack in the North Wales slate quarries. Settmakers continued well employed.

**Mining.**

**Iron Mining.**—During the four weeks ended October 23rd, 1909, the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.81, as compared with 5.93 in September and 5.83 a year ago.

The following Table summarises the Returns received:

Districts.	Workpeople employed in Oct., 1909.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
		Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Sept. 25th, 1909.	Oct. 24th, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland... ..	8,011	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,767	5.90	5.97	5.96	-0.07	-0.05
Scotland ...	918	5.30	5.93	5.81	-0.13	-0.01
Other Districts ...	2,593	5.53	5.70	5.65	-0.17	-0.12
		5.65	5.85	5.54	-0.21	+0.11
<b>All Districts ...</b>	<b>16,289</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>-0.02</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 91.1 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended October 23rd, 1909, as compared with 96.1 per cent. in September, and 90.3 per cent. a year ago.

**Shale Mining.**—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,216 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended October 23rd, as compared with 3,200 in September, 1909, and 3,344 in October, 1908. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended October 23rd, was 5.45, as compared with 5.37 a month ago, and 5.69 a year ago.

**Tin and Copper Mining.**—Employment remained generally moderate. It was fairly good in the Camborne district, but dull in the Calstock district.

**Lead Mining.**—Employment was fair in Weardale and moderate in North Wales. At Darley Dale (Matlock) it was good.

**Quarrying.**

**Slate.**—Employment in North Wales continued slack, but was better than a month ago. It was moderate at Delabole in Cornwall. At Ballachulish employment was interrupted by a dispute.

**Granite.**—Employment continued good in Leicestershire and Aberdeen. At Princetown it was dull.

**Limestone.**—Employment was generally moderate in Durham, where many of the quarries were off one day a week. It was bad at the beginning of the month in Cumberland, but improved later on. In the Buxton district it was fair, though hindered by the weather. In North Wales employment continued good. It continued dull in the Plymouth district. In the Somerset blue lias quarries it was bad.

**Other Stone.**—Employment continued good in chert quarries at Bakewell, and in sandstone quarries in North Wales. In the Sheffield and Rotherham district and at Barnsley employment continued fair. In the Bath stone quarries it was bad, and in the Gloucestershire pennant stone quarries, fair. It was still moderate in freestone quarries on the Tyne and in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district. In the Clee Hill road material quarries employment was reported as good, though interrupted by bad weather. It was still reported as bad in Forfarshire.

**Settmaking.**—Employment was generally fairly good in Scotland. It was good in Leicestershire, in North Wales, and in the Clee Hill district.

**China Clay.**—Employment remained good in the St. Austell district, and moderate and regular at Lee Moor.

**PIG IRON INDUSTRY**

(Based on 116 Returns—109 from Employers and an Employers' Association, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during October continued moderate. It was better than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of October, 1909, was 297, as compared with the same number in September, 1909, and 287 in October, 1908. Two furnaces were re-lit during the month, one each in Staffordshire and Lanarkshire, and two blown out, in Staffordshire and Lanarkshire.

The number of workpeople employed at the works respecting which returns were received was 22,100; an increase of 0.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES—</b>					
Cleveland ...	79	79	82	...	-3
Cumberland & Lancs.	30	30	26	...	+4
S. and S.W. Yorks ...	12	12	10	...	+2
Derby & Nottingham	32	32	30	...	+2
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	26	26	26	...	...
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	33	...	+1
S. Wales & Monmouth	10	10	8	...	+2
Other districts ...	6	6	7	...	-1
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>229*</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+7</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+3</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>297*</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+10</b>

The Imports of iron ore in October, 1909, amounted to 541,045 tons, or 4,887 tons less than in September, 1909, and 110 tons more than in October, 1908.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in October, 1909, amounted to 107,527 tons, or 4,892 tons more than in September, 1909, and 5,838 tons less than in October, 1908.

**IRON AND STEEL WORKS**

(Based on 207 Returns—192 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 3 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued to improve, and was better than in October, 1908.

The volume of employment during the week ended October 23rd, 1909 (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), was about 484,000,

\* Revised figures.



showing an increase of 1.2 per cent. on a month ago, and of 6.3 per cent. on a year ago.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople employed.			Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909	Inc (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago	Year ago.		Month ago	Year ago.
<b>IRON:</b>						
Puddling Forges ...	9,310	- 80	- 228	4.76	- 0.07	- 0.12
Rolling Mills ...	3,995	+ 112	+ 152	4.80	+ 0.57	+ 0.19
Forging ...	450	+ 27	+ 5	4.94	- 0.52	- 0.47
Founding ...	1,698	- 6	- 62	5.09	...	- 0.10
Other Departments ...	6.0	- 4	+ 26	5.64	- 0.26	- 0.25
Mechanics, Labourers ...	1,875	+ 149	+ 93	5.37	+ 0.03	+ 0.07
<b>Total, Iron ...</b>	<b>17,918</b>	<b>+ 198</b>	<b>- 14</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>- 0.03</b>	<b>- 0.04</b>
<b>STEEL:</b>						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	8,289	+ 166	+ 571	5.84	+ 0.06	+ 0.06
Crucible Furnaces ...	591	- 3	+ 12	4.84	+ 0.04	+ 0.66
Beesemer Converters ...	1,616	+ 25	+ 111	5.02	- 0.11	+ 0.01
Rolling Mills ...	15,492	- 71	+ 1,516	5.29	- 0.01	+ 0.31
Forging and Pressing ...	2,823	+ 46	+ 201	5.44	+ 0.05	+ 0.35
Founding ...	2,123	+ 193	+ 465	5.67	+ 0.03	+ 0.04
Other Departments ...	6,759	- 45	+ 489	5.79	+ 0.14	+ 0.01
Mechanics, Labourers ...	7,435	+ 247	+ 250	5.93	+ 0.01	+ 0.05
<b>Total, Steel ...</b>	<b>60,213</b>	<b>+ 688</b>	<b>+ 3,617</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>+ 0.03</b>	<b>+ 0.14</b>
<b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):</b>						
Rolling Mills ...	10,392	+ 95	+ 506	5.10	+ 0.01	+ 0.05
Forging and Pressing ...	744	- 1	+ 43	5.33	- 0.02	+ 0.05
Founding ...	719	- 3	+ 23	5.59	- 0.01	+ 0.05
Other Departments ...	3,151	+ 22	+ 232	5.88	...	+ 0.04
Mechanics, Labourers ...	5,798	+ 21	- 251	5.75	- 0.03	- 0.04
<b>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)</b>	<b>20,804</b>	<b>+ 147</b>	<b>+ 358</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 0.03</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>88,958</b>	<b>+ 903</b>	<b>+ 3,961</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>+ 0.01</b>	<b>+ 0.08</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Northumberland & Durham	10,035	+ 328	+ 805	5.51	- 0.04	+ 0.56
Cleveland ...	7,975	+ 158	+ 42	5.57	- 0.01	- 0.05
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	15,827	+ 592	+ 445	5.47	+ 0.08	+ 0.07
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,197	- 34	+ 80	5.45	- 0.09	+ 0.13
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.	8,548	- 53	+ 1,318	5.27	- 0.01	- 0.21
Staffordshire ...	10,216	+ 147	+ 358	5.40	- 0.04	+ 0.08
Other Midland Counties ...	4,473	- 34	+ 194	5.25	+ 0.10	+ 0.16
Wales and Monmouth ...	10,403	+ 216	+ 138	5.62	+ 0.10	+ 0.16
<b>Total, England and Wales</b>	<b>71,714</b>	<b>+ 842</b>	<b>+ 2,992</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>+ 0.02</b>	<b>+ 0.12</b>
Scotland ...	17,221	+ 61	+ 969	5.34	- 0.03	- 0.05
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>88,935</b>	<b>+ 903</b>	<b>+ 3,961</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>+ 0.01</b>	<b>+ 0.08</b>

Compared with a month ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in most districts; in the Midland counties (excluding Staffordshire) there was a decrease, and in Leeds, Bradford, &c., and Cumberland and Lancashire districts there was but little change. The increases were chiefly at iron rolling mills, open hearth melting furnaces and steel foundries. The average number of shifts worked per man per week was 5.44, as compared with 5.43 in September; the improvement was most marked at iron rolling mills in Sheffield and Rotherham, other Midland counties and Wales and Monmouth; there was a decline at iron forges.

Compared with a year ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in all districts except "Other Midland" counties, the increases were greatest in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Northumberland and Durham. All departments in the steel branch showed an improvement, especially the rolling mills; at puddling forges there was a decline. The average number of shifts worked showed an increase which was most marked in Northumberland and Durham. The improvement was chiefly at iron and steel rolling mills, steel forges and presses, and at crucible furnaces.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during October, 1909, amounted to 104,772 tons, or 3,831 tons more than in September 1909, but 13,286 tons less than in October, 1908.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates for tinning) during October, 1909, amounted to 236,818 tons, or 41,342 tons more than in September, 1909, and 50,397 tons more than in October, 1908.

**TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.**

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

EMPLOYMENT during October continued very good, and was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

All the works covered by the Returns, 407 tinplate mills were working at the end of October, as compared with 401 a month ago, and 400 a year ago. The number of sheet mills working at the same dates were 52, 52, and 47 respectively. The supply of and the demand for labour continued fairly equal.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 22,950 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills working at the end of October, 1909, together with the increase or decrease as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

	Number of Works open.*			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	75	...	...	407	+ 6	+ 7
Steel Sheet Works	8	...	- 1	52	...	+ 5
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>+ 6</b>	<b>+ 12</b>

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

	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<i>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</i>					
To United States	8,641	4,408	2,107	+ 4,236	+ 6,537
„ British East Indies	4,366	4,681	4,761	- 315	- 197
„ Germany ...	3,881	2,811	3,013	+ 1,070	+ 868
„ France ...	1,268	1,072	1,763	+ 196	- 501
„ Netherlands ...	3,390	2,618	2,644	+ 772	+ 746
„ Other Countries	19,677	21,114	25,193	- 1,437	- 5,516
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>41,226</b>	<b>38,764</b>	<b>39,289</b>	<b>+ 4,473</b>	<b>+ 1,937</b>
<i>Black Plates for Tinning.</i>					
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>+ 1,834</b>	<b>- 801</b>

**SHIPBUILDING TRADES.**

(Based on 379 Returns—7 from Employers' Associations, 357 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued bad. It showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 57,881 members reported 21.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of October as compared with 22.4 per cent. a month ago, and 26.2 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members at end of Oct., 1909.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
		Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ...	9,338	27.0	28.6	29.6	- 1.6	- 2.6
Wear ...	4,381	32.0	40.1	50.7	- 8.1	- 18.7
Tees and Hartlepool ...	4,720	26.0	25.9	38.5	+ 0.1	- 12.5
Humber ...	2,674	33.9	23.6	29.7	+ 0.3	- 5.8
Thames and Medway ...	4,186	16.4	9.8	13.9	+ 6.6	+ 5.8
South Coast ...	5,094	5.8	6.6	6.4	- 0.8	- 0.6
Bristol Channel Ports ...	2,760	30.1	30.3	21.7	- 0.2	+ 8.4
Mersey ...	4,062	24.3	23.9	21.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Clyde ...	12,245	16.6	17.2	26.7	- 0.6	- 10.1
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ...	2,266	41.9	45.6	41.7	- 3.7	+ 0.2
Belfast ...	3,075	14.4	17.8	17.9	- 3.4	- 3.5
Other Districts ...	2,970	14.3	16.2	...	...	- 1.9
<b>United Kingdom ...</b>	<b>57,881</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>- 4.7</b>

\* It will be understood that in addition to the works returned as open, i.e. giving full or partial employment, a certain number of works were wholly idle at each of the dates to which the Returns relate; but the figures quoted are believed to give approximately the total number of works and mills actually in operation.  
† Exclusive of superannuated members.

As compared with a month ago, seven districts showed an improvement, which was greatest on the Wear, the East Coast of Scotland and at Belfast; on the Thames there was a considerable decline. As compared with a year ago, employment showed a marked improvement on the Wear, Tees, Humber and Clyde, but was worse at the Bristol Channel Ports and on the Thames and Mersey.

On the Tyne employment continued bad generally, but was better than a month ago and a year ago. An improvement on repair work was reported at Wallsend, Howden, and Hebburn. On the Wear employment, though still bad, was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued slack, but was better than a year ago; on repair work at Hartlepool it was good. On the Humber employment continued bad, but showed an improvement compared with a year ago. With iron shipbuilders at Hull it was moderate on new work; it was also moderate with shipwrights at Beverley.

In the Thames and Medway district employment was slack, and showed a decline as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

On the South Coast employment was rather better than a month ago. With shipwrights at the Royal Dockyards it was good.

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

Employment continued bad on the Clyde, but was much better than a year ago. On the East Coast of Scotland it continued very bad, but showed some improvement as compared with a month ago. Employment at Belfast, though still slack, was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

**ENGINEERING TRADES.**

(Based on 1,023 Returns—8 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 973 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 42 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT, though still slack, showed a further general improvement as compared with a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions having a membership of 169,415 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of October was 10.3, as compared with 10.8 at the end of September, 1909, and 12.8 at the end of October, 1908. Compared with a month ago, ten districts show an improvement, most marked on the North-East Coast, and four a slight decline. Compared with a year ago the only districts showing a decline are the East of Scotland and Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn, the most noticeable improvement being in Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin, the North-East Coast and the West Riding.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Oct., 1909.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage for Oct., 1909, on a	
		Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast ...	15,129	18.2	20.3	23.6	- 2.1	- 5.4
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,571	9.9	9.7	12.4	+ 0.2	- 2.5
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	13,257	14.0	13.4	13.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
West Riding Towns ...	12,657	12.3	12.9	16.4	- 0.6	- 4.1
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,010	8.2	8.1	8.9	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	7,276	6.3	7.3	9.1	- 1.0	- 2.8
Notts, Derby and Leicestershire District	3,991	8.6	9.0	10.4	- 0.4	- 1.8
London and Neighbouring District	11,672	6.3	6.1	8.1	+ 0.2	- 1.8
South Coast ...	4,450	4.9	6.3	5.2	- 1.4	- 0.3
South Wales and Bristol District	6,656	7.5	8.4	8.5	- 0.9	- 1.0
Glasgow and District	15,113	12.4	13.3	23.2	- 0.9	- 10.8
East of Scotland ...	3,621	22.9	23.5	20.8	- 0.6	+ 2.1
Belfast and Dublin ...	3,555	12.0	13.7	18.7	- 1.7	- 6.7
Other Districts ...	5,531	7.0	7.3	13.8	- 0.3	- 6.8
<b>United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)</b>	<b>169,415</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

On the North-East Coast employment, though still slack, showed some improvement. It was better than a year ago. It was good on heavy gun work, and fair in other departments in ordnance shops at Newcastle. It was still bad, with short time, at Gateshead in engine, electrical and locomotive shops. On the Wear employment continued bad. It was good with ironfounders at Durham and with wagon workers at Darlington.

In Lancashire employment continued slack generally, and in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district it was worse than a month ago and a year ago, much short time being reported. It was still good, however, with electrical workers at Oldham, where also it improved with brassfounders.

In Yorkshire employment continued slack. It was fairly good, however, with patternmakers at Hull, and with textile machinery makers at Keighley. At Lincoln it was fair, but showed some decline as compared with a month ago. It continued fair at Grantham.

At Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment was quiet on the whole. At Birmingham and Coventry it was fair in the motor industry and improving in the cycle industry, but at Wolverhampton a decline was reported in both industries. At Nottingham and Derby it was slack on the whole, but at Nottingham it was good, with overtime, among lace machine builders, bobbin and carriage makers and carriage straighteners, and at Derby it continued to improve with railway carriage and wagon builders. Employment was moderate with engineers at Leicester and Loughborough. It was fair in Norfolk, at Luton, and with agricultural machinery makers at Ipswich.

Employment in London continued quiet. In the Royal Dockyards it continued slack at Devonport and Pembroke, and was moderate at Chatham, Sheerness, and Portsmouth. Employment was fair at Erith and moderate at Southampton. It improved at Swindon, most branches resuming full time. In the South Wales and Bristol district employment was slack generally, but moderate with ironfounders.

Employment showed a further improvement in the Glasgow district, where many of the engineers' branches reported it as moderate. It was much better than a year ago. Employment continued bad on the East Coast of Scotland, except with patternmakers at Falkirk, with whom it was fair.

Employment continued bad in Ireland generally. It was fair with patternmakers and good with hackle and gillmakers at Belfast.

The Imports of machinery in October, 1909, amounted to £298,361, or £8,282 more than in September, 1909, but £9,686 less than in October, 1908.

The Exports of machinery in October, 1909, amounted to £2,541,927, or £217,284 more than in September, 1909, but £383,281 less than in October, 1908.

**MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.**

(Based on 99 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 70 from Trade Unions, and 26 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 23,421 had 3.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 4.5 per cent. a month ago, and 4.9 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment continued moderate with brassworkers at Birmingham, and fair in Lancashire with an improvement at Manchester. It continued bad in the bedstead trade at Birmingham.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment continued fair at Darlaston. It was good in the spike and nail trade, fair in the rough nut and bolt trade at Halesowen and Blackheath. At Birmingham it was moderate among shoe rivet, wire nail, and cut nail makers, quiet among machine made rivet makers.

Wire.—Employment was on the whole better than a month ago and a year ago; it was fair at Halifax, Middlebrough, Manchester and Warrington; fairly good at Birmingham; moderate at Sheffield.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—Employment continued moderate with hollow-ware makers at West



Bromwich. With lock makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall it continued bad, short time being general.

**Stoves, Grates, etc.**—Employment continued bad generally; a further improvement, however, was reported at Falkirk.

**Cutlery, Tools, etc.**—At Sheffield employment was moderate with edge-tool grinders, saw makers, file cutters and forgers; it was slack generally in other branches. At Birmingham employment in the edge-tool trade was moderate, with some improvement. At Redditch the needle trade was quiet in the home market and fair in the others, with some overtime; employment was fair in the fish-hook trade.

**Tubes.**—In South Staffordshire employment was fair; it was rather worse than a year ago. In the brass and copper tube trades at Birmingham it was also fair.

**Chains, Anchors, and Springs.**—At Cradley Heath employment was bad with anchor smiths, and worse than a month ago; with chain makers it was bad. A further improvement was reported in the anvil and vice trade at Dudley. It continued bad with railway spring fitters and vice-men at Sheffield.

**Sheet Metal Workers.**—With braziers and sheet metal workers employment continued bad generally; an improvement, however, was reported at Manchester. It was quiet with tinsplate workers at Birmingham; bad at Glasgow, where, however, a slight improvement was reported as compared with a month ago. With iron-plate workers employment was good at Bilston and Dudley and in the Lye district.

**Gold, Silver and Britannia Metal.**—With London goldsmiths and jewellers employment was good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago; with silver workers it was slightly better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago; with electro-plate operatives it was fairly good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Sheffield employment was good with electro-plate operatives and fair with silver-smiths. At Birmingham a further improvement was reported among jewellers; employment was fair and improving among silversmiths and electro-platers; it was good with Britannia metal workers. Employment continued quiet in the watch trade at Coventry.

**Farriers.**—Employment was quiet generally, and not so good as a month ago. It was fair in London.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
Cutlery ... ..	27,300	12,643	19,734	+ 14,657	+ 7,566
Hardware ... ..	97,356	95,468	88,300	+ 1,888	+ 9,056
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Cutlery ... ..	64,517	64,606	54,308	+ 1,911	+ 10,209
Hardware ... ..	202,446	190,786	195,366	+ 11,660	+ 7,080
Implements and Tools ...	187,112	156,657	168,031	+ 30,455	+ 19,081

**COTTON TRADE.**

(Based on 479 Returns—406 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 64 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning branch continued moderate. Organised short time to the extent of 15½ hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton during September and October, 1909. In the weaving branch employment continued slack, and showed little change as compared with a month ago. Returns from firms employing 128,149 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed no change in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. In October, 1908, the industry was disorganised by the dispute in the spinning branch.

As compared with a month ago, there was no marked change in the number employed in any of the departments; the wages paid showed a decrease of 3.3 and 1.9 per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments respectively.

In the districts the principal change in the number employed was an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the Ashton

\* It is estimated that about 85,000 workpeople were directly affected, and of these about 40,000 are included in the returns received.

district, and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the Blackburn district; as regards the wages paid there was an increase of 6.3 per cent. in the Ashton district, and of 2.0 per cent. in the Manchester and Burnley districts. In the Oldham district there was a decrease of 7.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Preparing ... ..	14,883	- 0.2	12,272	- 3.3
Spinning ... ..	25,720	+ 0.0	22,897	- 1.9
Weaving ... ..	62,099	- 0.3	55,425	+ 0.5
Other ... ..	9,920	+ 0.7	11,802	+ 0.4
Departments not specified ...	15,547	+ 0.8	15,653	+ 0.3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>128,149</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>118,049</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>

Districts.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Ashton District ... ..	8,861	+ 2.6	8,311	+ 6.3
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde ...	6,440	- 0.2	5,945	+ 1.0
Oldham District ... ..	13,933	- 0.6	12,157	- 7.5
Bolton and Leigh ... ..	14,650	+ 0.4	13,436	+ 9.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden ... ..	9,796	- 0.5	8,658	- 2.7
Manchester ... ..	9,133	- 0.9	6,634	+ 2.0
Preston and Chorley ... ..	14,304	+ 0.7	12,743	- 1.4
Blackburn, Accrington, and Darwen ...	17,789	- 1.6	17,085	- 1.8
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson ...	16,734	- 0.3	18,617	+ 2.0
Other Lancashire Towns ... ..	4,520	+ 2.7	3,805	+ 1.1
Yorkshire Towns ... ..	5,433	+ 0.5	5,075	+ 2.6
Other Districts ... ..	6,556	+ 0.5	5,283	- 2.6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>128,149</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>118,049</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>

**Exports.**

Description.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>					
Grey ... ..	15,469	14,971	13,465	+ 498	+ 2,004
Bleached and Dyed ... ..	3,018	3,005	3,299	- 13	- 281
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>18,487</b>	<b>17,976</b>	<b>16,764</b>	<b>+ 511</b>	<b>+ 1,723</b>
<b>Cotton—</b>					
Thread for Sewing ... ..	2,826	2,416	2,361	+ 410	+ 464
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>					
Grey or Unbleached ... ..	188,082	165,192	163,501	+ 22,890	+ 24,581
Bleached ... ..	140,298	133,347	131,453	+ 6,951	+ 8,845
Printed ... ..	91,743	90,436	80,185	+ 1,307	+ 11,558
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn ... ..	95,492	90,008	80,548	+ 5,484	+ 14,914
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>515,615</b>	<b>478,983</b>	<b>455,687</b>	<b>+ 36,632</b>	<b>+ 59,928</b>

**Raw Cotton.**

**American Cotton.**—During the month of October the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 7.41d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 7.89d. and the lowest 7.10d. per lb. The average price for September, 1909, was 7.02d. per lb., and for October, 1908, 5.02d. per lb. For the period from November 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "middling American" was 7.2d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on November 12th, 1909, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,071,690 bales, as compared with 655,730 on November 13th, 1908.

**Egyptian Cotton.**—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during October, 1909, averaged 10.05d. per lb., and the highest price on any one day being 11.3d., and the lowest 9.1d. per lb. The average price for September, 1909, was 9.47d. per lb., and for October, 1908, 7.38d. per lb. For the period from November 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price was 11.27d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
American ... ..	241,237	227,505	154,786	+ 13,752	+ 86,471
Brazilian ... ..	17,341	16,133	9,108	+ 1,208	+ 8,233
East Indian ... ..	4,410	5,032	2,935	- 622	+ 1,475
Egyptian ... ..	20,508	18,877	9,065	+ 1,431	+ 11,243
Miscellaneous ... ..	8,726	9,501	5,400	- 775	+ 3,326
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>292,042</b>	<b>277,048</b>	<b>181,294</b>	<b>+ 14,934</b>	<b>+ 110,748</b>

**WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.**

(Based on 393 Returns—368 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 17 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents).

**Woolen Trade.**

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

Returns from firms employing 29,419 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting ... ..	705	+ 1.1	+ 7.0	658	- 1.1	+ 10.8
Spinning ... ..	5,976	+ 2.0	+ 5.3	5,380	+ 2.0	+ 11.1
Weaving ... ..	12,350	+ 1.1	+ 4.2	10,825	+ 2.6	+ 12.1
Other Departments ... ..	8,426	+ 1.3	+ 3.5	8,879	+ 1.5	+ 9.4
Unspecified ... ..	1,952	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	1,818	+ 4.3	+ 8.1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>29,419</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>27,560</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>+ 10.7</b>

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Huddersfield District ... ..	5,389	+ 2.1	+ 5.6	6,027	+ 3.0	+ 10.8
Leeds District ... ..	3,139	+ 1.3	+ 3.6	2,877	+ 3.4	+ 12.7
Dewsbury & Bailey District ... ..	4,862	+ 1.9	+ 3.2	4,946	+ 1.4	+ 7.9
Other Parts of West Riding ... ..	2,178	- 1.3	+ 1.0	1,560	- 0.6	+ 6.5
<b>Total, West Riding ... ..</b>	<b>15,568</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>15,810</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>+ 9.7</b>
Scotland ... ..	7,373	+ 1.7	+ 4.8	7,015	+ 2.5	+ 12.7
Other Districts ... ..	6,478	+ 0.9	+ 4.2	4,735	+ 1.8	+ 11.4
<b>Total Woolen ... ..</b>	<b>29,419</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>27,560</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>+ 10.7</b>

In the Huddersfield district overtime was worked, but there was some short time in branches other than spinning. In the Leeds district employment was fair generally. In Selkirk, Hawick and Galashiels employment was much better than a year ago.

**Worsted Trade.**

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

Returns from firms employing 46,442 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford district wool sorters and combers were well employed, but there was a slight decline on a month ago. In Huddersfield employment was fairly good, and there was not much waiting for warps. In the Keighley and Halifax districts little change was shown compared with a month ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting & Combing ... ..	5,825	- 1.0	+ 6.9	5,615	- 0.7	+ 10.9
Spinning ... ..	23,731	+ 0.4	+ 3.1	13,170	+ 0.6	+ 8.1
Weaving ... ..	9,437	+ 1.4	+ 9.2	8,697	+ 2.5	+ 18.3
Other Departments ... ..	5,466	+ 1.1	+ 2.2	5,625	+ 1.1	+ 10.4
Unspecified ... ..	1,983	+ 0.7	+ 9.3	1,589	- 0.2	+ 16.8
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>46,442</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>	<b>34,626</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 11.7</b>

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Bradford District ... ..	22,128	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	16,601	+ 1.2	+ 13.3
Keighley District ... ..	6,981	+ 0.3	+ 6.9	5,297	+ 0.1	+ 12.3
Halifax District ... ..	4,933	+ 0.5	+ 5.9	3,177	- 0.7	+ 10.2
Huddersfield District ... ..	5,435	+ 0.2	+ 5.9	5,109	+ 2.3	+ 13.4
Other Parts of West Riding ... ..	3,053	- 0.3	+ 1.2	1,897	+ 0.6	+ 6.6
<b>Total, West Riding ... ..</b>	<b>42,530</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 5.1</b>	<b>32,081</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 12.4</b>
Other Districts ... ..	3,912	+ 1.2	+ 2.1	2,545	+ 0.8	+ 3.6
<b>Total Worsted ... ..</b>	<b>46,442</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>	<b>34,626</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 11.7</b>

**Prices of Raw Material.**

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

	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.
<b>Average Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogs ... ..	10 1/8	10 1/8	8
40's Crossbred tops ... ..	13 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2
60's Super Botany tops ... ..	27 1/2	28 1/2	25 1/2
<b>Course of Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogs ... ..	10 1/2-10 1/2	10 1/2-10 1/2	8
40's Crossbred tops ... ..	13 1/2-13 1/2	13 1/2-13 1/2	10-9 1/2
60's Super Botany tops ... ..	27 1/2-28 1/2	28-28 1/2	23 1/2-23

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.

**Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS').**

Imports ... ..	1,000 lbs.	28,089	26,92	30,148	+ 1,597	+ 2,039
British Exports ... ..		7,425	6,644	4,439	+ 784	+ 2,989
Re-Exports of Imported Wool ... ..	1,000 lbs.	27,527	8,912	36,170	+ 18,615	- 8,643

Yarn:	British and Irish Manufactures Exported.				
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.		
Woolen ... ..	217	219	156	- 2	+ 81
Worsted ... ..	5,082	4,784	4,431	+ 298	+ 648
Alpaca and Mohair ... ..	1,426	1,519	1,270	- 93	+ 156
<b>Total, Yarn ... ..</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>6,522</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>+ 20</b>	<b>+ 885</b>

Piece Goods:	Imports and Exports.				
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.		
Woolen ... ..	5,892	7,031	4,503	- 1,139	+ 1,389
Worsted ... ..	6,421	6,524	4,591	- 10	+ 1,830
<b>Total Piece Goods ... ..</b>	<b>12,313</b>	<b>13,555</b>	<b>9,094</b>	<b>- 1,242</b>	<b>+ 3,219</b>

**LINEN TRADE.**

(Based on 114 Returns—101 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and



**JUTE TRADE.**

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

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

Returns from firms employing 17,999 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 17,999 workpeople covered by the returns, 15,428 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

As compared with a month ago there was but little change in any of the departments either in the number employed or in the wages paid. As compared with a year ago there were increases in every department, the weaving branch showing an increase of 6.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 14.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	4,132	- 1.0	+ 0.2	2,770	- 0.4	+ 4.7
Spinning	5,011	- 0.5	+ 2.5	3,152	+ 0.1	+ 5.7
Wooling	6,117	+ 0.1	+ 6.5	4,752	- 0.3	+ 14.3
Other	1,333	- 0.3	+ 2.7	1,913	+ 0.2	+ 4.4
Not specified	886	- 0.6	+ 1.0	677	+ 1.2	+ 31.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,999</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>13,283</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 9.3</b>

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

Description.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Jute ... tons	33,516	5,498	35,224	+ 27,018	- 2,708
<b>Exports:</b>					
Jute Yarn ... 100 lbs	51,397	46,431	36,471	+ 4,956	+ 14,926
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	163,623	188,750	156,278	- 25,107	- 22,955

**LACE TRADE.**

(Based on 88 Returns—79 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was still moderate, but showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,612 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers	1,983	+ 6.0	+ 4.3	2,482	+ 2.8	+ 4.9
Curtain	2,766	+ 0.6	+ 5.7	2,763	+ 1.7	+ 11.0
Plain Net	2,851	+ 1.1	+ 5.2	2,229	+ 1.6	+ 11.1
Others	1,012	+ 0.3	- 3.7	791	+ 6.5	- 3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>8,265</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 7.6</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Nottingham City	1,857	- 0.5	- 3.9	1,728	+ 1.6	+ 1.2
Long Eaton and other outlying districts	1,510	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	1,924	+ 2.7	+ 2.7
Other English districts	3,092	+ 4.9	+ 9.2	2,588	+ 3.4	+ 13.9
Scotland	2,153	+ 1.3	+ 7.1	2,025	+ 1.7	+ 11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>8,265</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 7.6</b>

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers branch, in which there was much short time. It was still reported as fair in the curtain branch, and good in the plain net branch. In the Long Eaton district some improvement was shown as compared with both a month ago and a year ago, but a number of workpeople were reported on short time. Employment was fairly good and improved in the West of England and in Scotland.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cotton Lace	181,070	210,924	248,114	- 29,854	- 67,044
Silk Lace	12,479	13,911	24,312	- 1,432	- 11,833
<b>Exports:</b>					
Cotton Lace	304,898	307,999	284,911	- 3,101	+ 19,987
Silk Lace	8,399	6,506	8,765	+ 1,893	- 567

**SILK TRADE.**

(Based on 60 Returns—50 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,106 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed that there was no change in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:—

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing	1,021	- 4.7	+ 1.2	432	- 4.4	+ 5.1
Spinning	2,195	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	1,679	- 0.1	+ 3.4
Weaving	3,255	+ 0.8	+ 3.4	2,227	+ 2.5	+ 10.9
Other	1,635	+ 0.7	+ 9.7	1,126	+ 1.8	+ 1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,106</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 8.6</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,095	- 0.4	+ 4.8	2,391	+ 0.0	+ 6.6
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	383	+ 1.3	+ 2.4	213	- 6.9	- 6.1
Eastern Counties	4,525	+ 0.9	+ 6.0	1,571	+ 3.8	+ 16.9
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	2,102	- 0.6	+ 0.2	1,279	+ 0.7	+ 5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,106</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 8.6</b>

Employment at Macclesfield was good with throwsters, spinners and hand-loom weavers in factories; it was fair with "outside" hand-loom weavers and power-loom weavers. At Leek employment was bad with throwsters and spinners, and much short time was worked. At Congleton it was moderate with throwsters, bad with spinners, and good with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district employment was fairly good. In the Eastern Counties it was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

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

Description.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Raw Silk ... lbs	109,872	111,205	104,962	- 1,335	+ 4,910
Thrown Silk ... lbs	36,631	40,545	41,477	- 3,901	- 4,846
Spin Silk Yarn ... lbs	31,578	29,685	29,943	+ 1,591	+ 1,635
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	5,901,618	5,979,493	5,496,441	- 77,781	+ 405,177
<b>Exports:</b>					
Thrown Silk ... lbs	2,829	3,449	4,647	- 620	- 1,818
Spin Silk Yarn ... lbs	138,061	110,163	44,972	+ 27,897	+ 93,089
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	417,236	441,497	495,936	- 24,261	+ 11,309

**HOSIERY TRADE.**

(Based on 106 Returns—99 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 17,663 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 8.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 14.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was much better than a year ago. At Hinckley and Loughborough it continued good. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire it continued good, and was better than a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was quiet. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester	8,692	+ 1.4	+ 10.6	7,124	- 1.3	+ 18.2
Leicester Country District	2,491	- 0.1	+ 4.2	2,011	- 1.2	+ 13.5
Notts and Derbyshire	3,330	+ 0.8	+ 9.6	2,703	- 0.1	+ 11.9
Scotland	2,422	+ 2.0	+ 9.5	1,729	+ 1.0	+ 8.9
Other Districts	728	- 0.4	- 7.8	444	+ 3.3	- 1.3
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>17,663</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 8.4</b>	<b>14,041</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>+ 14.4</b>

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

Description.	October, 1909.	Sept., 1909.	October, 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less Re-Exports):</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen	44,488	41,741	35,889	+ 2,747	+ 8,599
" Cotton	123,478	133,652	114,486	- 33,174	+ 5,992
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen	117,332	133,941	80,441	- 16,609	+ 36,891
" Cotton	36,714	48,118	39,231	- 11,504	+ 6,483

**OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.**

(Based on 43 Returns—17 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 12 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

**Carpet Trade.**

EMPLOYMENT during October was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 4,718 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 12.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 25.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

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

**Woollen and Worsted Dyers.**—Employment in the West Riding continued moderate, and was better than a year ago. Nearly one-half of the Trade Union dyers worked short time; and about one-fifth worked overtime.

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

**Silk Dyers.**—At Leek employment was reported as fair.

**Calico Printers, &c.**—Employment with machine calico printers continued good, and was much better than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was on the whole moderate. In Glasgow it was reported as fair with calico printers, bad with calico printers' engravers, and good with block printers.

**Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.**—At Leicester employment showed a slight decline; at Hinckley it was fair; at Loughborough an improvement was reported. With dyers at Nottingham employment continued good, and some overtime was reported; with bleachers at Basford and Bulwell it was moderate, and rather better than a month ago and a year ago; with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell it was fair.

**Calenderers, &c.**—In Glasgow employment was good, and better than a month ago. In Dundee it continued good with bleachfield workers and calender workers, and was better than a year ago.

**TAILORING TRADE.**

(Based on 115 Returns—91 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 22 from Local Correspondents.)

**Bespoke Branch.**

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

Returns from firms paying £11,510 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended October 23rd showed an increase of 20.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

**Ready-made Branch.**

**London.**—Employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

**Leeds.**—Employment continued moderate, but was rather better than a year ago, less short time being worked. Returns from firms employing 8,234 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended October 23rd showed no change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—In Manchester employment was quiet, and slightly worse than a year ago. In Norwich it was fair, and better than a year ago. In Bristol and Glasgow it was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

The **Imports** of apparel, not waterproofed, in October, 1909, were valued at £337,416, as compared with £385,740 in September, 1909, and £277,333 in October, 1908; and the **Exports** for the same months at £486,789, £506,861, and £387,041 respectively.

**HAT TRADE.**

(Based on 100 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, and 8 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during October in the **Silk hat trade** was moderate, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of October was 5.0, compared with 5.4 a month ago and 16.5 a year ago.

In the **Felt hat trade** employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of October was 1.5, compared with 1.2 a month ago, and 2.9 a year ago. Employment was reported as fairly good at Denton, fair at Stockport, and good in Warwickshire.

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

Description.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
All kinds ... doz.	39,691	37,406	25,559	+ 2,285	+ 14,132
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hats, Felt ... "	41,831	53,210	39,598	- 11,379	+ 2,233
" Straw ... "	39,322	40,163	32,664	- 1,041	- 6,658
" Other sorts ... "	7,827	9,739	8,132	- 1,852	- 245
<b>Total</b> ... "	<b>89,040</b>	<b>103,312</b>	<b>80,394</b>	<b>- 14,272</b>	<b>+ 8,646</b>



SHOE TRADE.

(Based on returns received from Employers, partly direct and partly through Correspondents, 49 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 63,553 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.8 per cent. both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago. At Northampton it continued slack, but was rather better than a year ago. At Kettering it continued fair, and was better than a year ago. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it continued moderate. At Bristol employment was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood it was moderate, and worse than a year ago; at Leeds it was moderate, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment was fair. It was rather better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ... ..	2,663	+ 2.3	+ 5.6	2,791	+ 6.2	+ 9.8
Leicester ... ..	12,153	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	11,239	+ 2.4	- 5.9
Leicester Country District	3,357	+ 1.6	+ 2.7	3,005	+ 2.4	+ 4.6
Northampton ... ..	9,764	- 0.8	- 0.3	9,404	- 0.3	+ 4.7
Northampton Country District	8,900	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	8,358	- 2.0	+ 1.8
Kettering ... ..	3,667	- 0.3	+ 5.6	3,714	- 0.7	+ 10.1
Stafford & District ... ..	2,658	- 0.3	- 1.7	2,505	+ 4.7	+ 4.6
Norwich & District ... ..	3,530	+ 0.6	+ 9.1	3,093	+ 2.7	+ 11.9
Bristol & District ... ..	1,803	- 3.8	- 8.0	1,599	- 4.9	- 13.3
Kingswood ... ..	1,831	+ 0.1	+ 4.1	1,810	- 0.7	- 5.3
Leeds & District ... ..	2,370	+ 0.1	+ 7.5	2,144	+ 1.9	+ 1.4
Manchester & District ... ..	2,812	+ 0.6	+ 2.1	2,643	+ 0.5	+ 2.7
Birmingham & District ... ..	1,031	+ 4.9	+ 19.1	793	- 2.2	+ 16.1
Other parts of England and Wales	2,825	+ 1.2	+ 5.6	2,460	+ 2.4	+ 6.4
ENGLAND & WALES ... ..	59,444	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	55,289	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
SCOTLAND ... ..	3,801	+ 0.4	- 1.1	3,649	+ 1.5	- 0.3
IRELAND ... ..	308	+ 1.0	+ 4.1	241	...	+ 7.6
UNITED KINGDOM ... ..	63,553	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	59,179	+ 0.9	+ 1.8

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

	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less Re-exports)					
Quantity ... doz. pairs	40,480	45,194	48,210	- 4,714	- 7,730
Value ... .. £	89,475	90,433	104,514	- 958	- 15,039
Exports (British & Irish)					
Quantity ... doz. pairs	112,725	108,811	108,672	+ 3,914	+ 4,053
Value ... .. £	251,482	244,295	246,768	+ 6,587	+ 4,714

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

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 37 Returns—22 from Trade Unions and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair, and was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,219 reported 4.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 4.5 per cent. at the end of September, and 8.5 per cent. a year ago.

Skinner, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers.—Employment with skinner was good at Leeds and fair at Birmingham and in London. With curriers it was good on the whole, but quiet at Birmingham and Walsall. With leather workers generally employment was quiet at Leeds and fair at Bolton, Bury, Wigan and Manchester.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—In London employment was bad with harness makers, but better with brown saddlers. At Walsall it was fair with brown saddlers,

but slack, and worse than a month ago with gig saddlers. With saddlers at Glasgow and Dublin it was fair.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—With fancy leather workers and portmanteau makers employment continued fair. With fancy and morocco leather finishers it was good.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of saddlery and harness:—

Description.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides raw, and pieces thereof, dry ... ..	36,079	34,970	37,653	+ 1,109	- 1,574
Do, wet ... ..	71,320	57,716	49,303	+ 13,604	+ 22,017
Total Hides, dry and wet ... ..	107,399	92,686	86,956	+ 14,713	+ 20,443
Goat skins, undressed No.	1,209,280	1,501,449	1,382,755	- 292,169	- 173,475
Sheep skins " " "	256,250	215,417	206,934	+ 40,833	+ 49,416
Leather* ... .. cwt.	95,041	85,923	103,871	+ 9,118	- 8,839
Exports:					
Saddlery and Harness (value)	48,951	37,821	43,836	+ 11,130	+ 5,115

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 178 Returns—171 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trade was fairly good with retail firms, and better than a year ago; with Court dressmakers it was moderate, and slightly worse than a year ago; in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago. In the shirt and collar trade generally it was fair, and better than a year ago; 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, employing 2,160 dressmakers in the week ending October 23rd, showed an increase of 7.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 16.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Court dressmakers employing 906 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 12.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment was fairly good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,068 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended October 23rd showed a decrease of 5.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

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

In Manchester employment with mantle makers continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade firms employing 1,700 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 17.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,696 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,675 in wages in the week ended October 23rd, showed an increase of

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

2.1 per cent. In the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 14.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns received from corset manufacturers employing 2,909 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended October 23rd showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 469 Returns—130 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 318 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 21 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades was good, and about the same as a month ago. It was slightly better than a year ago, when short time was reported at a number of mills.

Returns received from firms employing 21,253 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was a decrease in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties ... ..	5,059	- 0.3	- 1.0
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland ...	1,992	- 0.7	+ 2.5
Southern Counties ... ..	6,738	- 0.8	- 3.3
Scotland ... ..	5,801	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	20,590	- 0.3	- 0.8
Hand-made Paper ... ..	751	+ 1.6	+ 1.6
Total ... ..	21,253	- 0.3	- 0.7

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,567 members had 2.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 2.3 per cent. a month ago and 3.1 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 580 members had 6.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 6.4 per cent. a month ago, and 6.1 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in October, 1909, amounted to £486,648, as compared with £437,860 in September, 1909, and £495,235 in October, 1908; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £233,285, £220,058 and £195,655 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment in these trades remained slack generally, but was better than a month ago (especially in London) and rather better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1909.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	21,082	5.8	7.9	6.3	- 2.1	- 0.5
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,345	5.7	7.0	6.1	- 1.3	- 0.4
Lanes and Cheshire ... ..	6,984	5.7	5.1	5.8	+ 0.6	- 0.1
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,598	3.7	3.3	4.2	+ 0.4	- 0.5
West Midlands	2,478	5.3	5.6	5.3	- 0.3	...
S. & S. W. Counties and Wales	3,703	3.6	3.8	3.6	- 0.2	...
Scotland ... ..	5,550	4.7	4.4	4.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Ireland ... ..	2,513	10.2	12.7	10.9	- 2.5	- 0.7
United Kingdom ... ..	50,268	5.6	6.6	5.9	- 1.0	- 0.3

London.—Employment was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 5.8, compared with 7.9 at the end of September, and 6.3 a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was slack on the whole, but showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago. It was fairly good with letterpress printers at Edinburgh, Oldham, Bolton, Leicester and Nottingham, and in the Eastern counties. A decline was reported at Leeds, Manchester and Bristol. With lithographic printers employment was

fair at Birmingham and Bristol, Edinburgh and Bradford. Lithographic printers were fairly well employed generally.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Overtime was reported at Edinburgh and London. Employment was slack at Leeds, Manchester and Dublin.

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1909.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	3,494	3.4	5.3	4.6	- 1.9	- 1.2
Other Districts ... ..	3,305	6.1	7.5	6.6	- 1.4	- 0.5
United Kingdom ... ..	5,800	4.7	6.4	5.5	- 1.7	- 0.8

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,318 Returns—764 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,503 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 51 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in October was slack. It showed some seasonal decline, but was rather better than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of October was 11.2 as compared with 10.8 a month ago and 14.3 a year ago; and for plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 12.8, 13.3, and 12.8 respectively. These percentages were always exceeded in the Northern Counties and Scotland. Returns received from bricklayers, masons, plasterers, painters and labourers' unions show a decline compared with a month ago. Slaters and tilers in Scotland and the North of England reported an improvement and were fairly well employed.

For London the Trade Union Returns show that 14.2 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 12.3 a month ago and 16.9 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 17.0, 13.2 and 17.0 respectively.

Returns received from 701 firms employing 43,652 workpeople at the end of October show that there was a decrease of 5.4 per cent. in the total number employed by them as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The decrease compared with a month ago was most marked in the London district. Compared with a year ago there were decreases in four districts and increases in three districts.

District.	Skilled Tradesmen.			Labourers.		
	No. paid on last pay-day in Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		No. paid on last pay-day in Oct., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	7,647	- 699	+ 91	5,377	- 416	+ 235
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	2,496	- 102	- 76	1,980	- 100	- 74
Lancashire and Cheshire	3,710	- 174	- 228	2,924	- 74	- 258
Midland & Eastern Counties	2,710	- 109	+ 11	2,090	- 122	- 150
S. & S. W. Counties & Wales	3,050	- 313	+ 189	1,942	- 74	+ 269
England and Wales ... ..	19,613	- 1,397	- 13	14,313	- 786	- 8
Scotland ... ..	2,920	- 206	- 352	1,674	- 66	- 20
Ireland ... ..	785	+ 11	+ 171	822	- 60	- 16
United Kingdom ... ..	23,318	- 1,592	- 194	16,809	- 912	- 44

District.	Lads and Boys.			Total.		
	No. employed	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Per cent.	No. employed	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Per cent.
London ... ..	501	+ 32	- 60	13,825	- 1,083	+ 285
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	529	- 9	- 50	5,009	- 211	- 200
Lancashire and Cheshire	952	- 4	- 47	7,588	- 232	- 287
Midland & Eastern Counties	372	+ 9	- 16	5,178	- 223	- 185
S. & S. W. Counties & Wales	405	- 9	- 76	5,397	- 398	+ 442
England and Wales ... ..	2,759	+ 19	- 183	38,688	- 2,161	- 204
Scotland ... ..	656	- 8	- 88	5,280	- 280	- 480
Ireland ... ..	103	- 9	- 10	1,707	- 58	+ 148
United Kingdom ... ..	3,525	+ 2	- 281	43,652	- 2,502	- 519

Employment was slack and worse than a month ago in most of the large centres. It was moderate on the whole at Huddersfield, Barnsley, Rotherham



and Normanton, as also with carpenters and painters at Hull and Doncaster, and with painters at Keighley and Dewsbury. It was fair with bricklayers in the colliery districts of Northumberland and Durham, and at Middlesbrough.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Bolton, St. Helens, Northwich and Wigan, with carpenters at Burnley, Accrington, Stockport and Warrington, with plumbers at Oldham, Bolton, Blackburn, Bury and Rochdale, and with painters at Manchester, Darwen and Ashton-under-Lyne.

At Nottingham employment was better than a month ago and a year ago, masons reporting it as fair. Employment was moderate at Mansfield and Newark, and showed an improvement at Ipswich. It was moderate with bricklayers in the Potteries and at Wolverhampton, Kidderminster, Wellingborough and Luton, with carpenters at Coventry, Walsall, Shrewsbury, Hereford and Northampton, and with painters at Lincoln, Burton and Coventry. It improved with carpenters at Leicester.

Employment was good with bricklayers at Llanelly and fair with carpenters at Swansea, Newport and Llanelly, and with plumbers and plasterers at Cardiff and Swansea.

At Edinburgh employment was better than a year ago. Masons at Dundee and Greenock were fairly well employed, as also were plasterers at Aberdeen and painters at Glasgow.

Employment at Dublin and Belfast improved with bricklayers and was fairly good with masons. It was fair also with plumbers at Dublin, with plasterers at Belfast, and with carpenters at Limerick.

## FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 169 Returns—6 from Employers' Associations, 128 from Trade Unions, and 35 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during October was much about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago. With coopers and brushmakers employment on the whole was fair. Trade Unions with a membership of 35,150 reported 7.7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, as compared with the same percentage a month ago and 9.7 per cent. a year ago.

### Furnishing Trades.

Employment with cabinet-makers, french polishers and upholsterers was bad. It showed little change as compared with a month ago but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 11.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 11.2 per cent. at the end of September, and 12.0 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in October, 1909, were valued at £36,094, as compared with £27,431 in September, 1909, and £36,360 in October, 1908; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £83,580, £75,222 and £69,224 respectively.

### Millsawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

Employment generally was dull. It showed an improvement compared with both a month ago, and a year ago. At Hull it continued fair, and at Nottingham and Birmingham it improved on a month ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of October, was 6.5 as compared with 7.1 a month ago, and 8.7 a year ago.

Imports.—The Table below shows the quantities of hewn and sawn timber, and the values of house frames, &c., imported for the months stated.

Description.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn ...	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.
" sawn ...	364,259	138,763	419,764	+ 225,496	- 55,505
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 720,610	£ 824,440	£ 766,878	- 94,830	- 37,268
	£ 16,720	£ 17,999	£ 20,640	- 1,279	- 5,920

### Coopers.

Employment on the whole was fair. It was better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. At Dublin and at Hull it was good; at Manchester and Belfast bad.

### Coachbuilding.

Employment was on the whole fair. It showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago. At Manchester employment was good; at Belfast fairly good. Trade Unions reported 5.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 4.4 per cent. a month ago, and 9.5 per cent. a year ago.

### Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was fair generally, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of October was 5.6, as compared with 6.3 in the previous month, and 8.3 a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment with packing-case makers was bad, but better than a year ago. With basket makers in London and Leicester it continued bad, with much short time. It was also bad with skip makers at Oldham.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in October, 1909, were valued at £31,090, as compared with £29,784 in September, 1909, and £30,234 in October, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £18,814, £16,308, and £16,166 respectively.

## GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 86 Returns—56 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 19 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago in the Yorkshire bottle making industry.

Returns received from firms employing 7,337 workpeople in the week ended October 23rd, showed a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the number employed shows a decrease of 2.1 per cent. and the amount of wages paid one of 4.8 per cent.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle ...	4,551	- 6.6	- 2.2	5,333	- 7.2	- 7.0
Plate Glass ...	675	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	547	+ 0.1	...
Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles) ...	1,764	+ 1.1	- 1.6	2,027	+ 3.1	+ 0.4
Other Branches ...	347	- 3.6	- 8.7	424	- 3.0	- 8.2
Total ...	7,337	- 4.0	- 2.1	8,631	- 4.1	- 4.8
Districts.						
North of England ...	875	+ 1.3	+ 7.2	3,077	+ 3.8	+ 4.8
Yorkshire ...	3,531	- 9.2	- 6.0	4,006	10.9	- 11.6
Lancashire ...	655	+ 1.6	+ 0.9	775	+ 2.2	+ 8.1
Worcester and Warwick ...	1,186	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	1,517	+ 3.9	+ 1.4
Scotland ...	755	+ 3.3	- 1.0	924	+ 1.3	- 3.8
Other parts of the United Kingdom ...	335	+ 0.6	+ 1.8	312	- 0.3	+ 1.2
Total ...	7,337	- 4.0	- 2.1	8,631	- 4.1	- 4.8

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire continued bad, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. It was moderate in the North of England and at Portobello; bad in Lancashire and at Dublin. It continued good at Bristol. Employment with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham continued quiet. With flint glass makers employment was fairly good at Wordsley and Birmingham. With flint glass cutters employment was moderate generally but improving; at Wordsley, however, it was good, and much better than a month ago; it was fair at Birmingham. Employment was moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. It was moderate, and worse than a month ago, with pressed glass makers on the Tyne. Employment was fair, and better than a month ago, with plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham. A slight improvement was reported with glass blowers in London.

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

Description.	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Window & German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	cwts. 108,358	cwts. 84,553	cwts. 109,171	+ 23,845	- 773
Plate ...	28,784	35,239	30,413	- 6,455	- 1,629
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	70,847	63,953	64,311	+ 6,894	+ 6,516
Manufactures, other sorts	753	596	354	- 41	- 201
Bottles ...	gross 117,219	gross 109,415	gross 93,388	+ 7,801	+ 23,831
Exports:					
Plate ...	cwts. 20,388	cwts. 19,317	cwts. 18,027	+ 1,071	+ 2,361
Flint ...	7,401	6,164	6,224	+ 1,237	+ 777
Manufactures, other sorts	47,365	40,895	44,673	+ 2,470	- 1,308
Bottles ...	gross 60,990	gross 63,193	gross 65,825	- 2,203	- 4,835

## POTTERY AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 24 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Pottery trade continued bad, but was rather better than a month ago and a year ago. It was moderate in the Brick and Tile trades, and about the same as a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Pottery Trade.—In Staffordshire employment continued bad in the earthenware trade, but a slight improvement was reported as compared with a month ago. Short time was general. Employment was fairly good in china factories at Longton. It was quiet, on the whole, in Devonshire. It continued good with earthenware potters, but bad with stone potters at Bristol. It was dull in the South Yorkshire and River Aire district. It was bad and worse than a month ago in Scotland. It continued fair with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

Brick and Tile Trades.—In the Bradford, Peterborough and Nottingham districts employment continued slack. It was fair in Shropshire and at Stourbridge, where it was better than a month ago. It was good in Bedfordshire, and fair in the Eastern Counties and in the Hartlepool district. Employment was quiet in Devonshire. It was bad in Bristol, but a slight improvement was reported as compared with a month ago. It continued to improve in North Wales.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in October, 1909, were valued at £88,446, as compared with £79,646 in September, 1909, and £82,068 in October, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £231,232, £186,708 and £198,321 respectively.

## AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 212 Reports from Correspondents in various districts.)

AGRICULTURAL employment in October was much interrupted by wet weather, and there was a consequent loss of time for day labourers in most parts of the country. The corn harvest was prolonged in a number of districts and farm work was generally backward, but there was a good demand for extra labour when the weather permitted.

Northern Counties.—Day labourers were in irregular work through rain in most districts reported on by correspondents in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland. There was similar interruption to employment in Lancashire, where in certain districts the wet weather considerably hindered men employed on the potato crop. There was a fair amount of employment offered in Yorkshire on the corn harvest and potato and root crops, but rain interrupted these and other operations, and the supply of labour available was often in excess of the demand.

Midland Counties.—Rain delayed outdoor work in Cheshire and Derbyshire, and a number of day labourers

were in irregular employment in consequence; the supply of these men was ample. Threshing, and raising the potato and mangel crops provided a fair amount of extra work in Nottinghamshire, and, except on several wet days, the supply of and demand for day labourers were about equal. Some surplus in the supply of such men was reported in Leicestershire. There was a good deal of interruption to outdoor work in Staffordshire; the supply of labour was generally sufficient, but in the Market Drayton, Tamworth, and Cannock Unions some difficulty was experienced in obtaining men for such work as potato lifting. Employment was fairly regular in Shropshire, though affected to some extent by the bad weather. There was, on the whole, a fairly good demand for extra labourers in Worcestershire and Warwickshire; in the Evesham Union the demand was said to be greater than the supply. Harvest work, threshing, &c., afforded a good deal of employment in Northamptonshire, and extra labourers are not reported to have lost much time, in spite of the wet weather which prevailed. Correspondents in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire reported some considerable loss of time among day labourers on account of wet weather. In both these counties and in Northamptonshire there was some demand for men qualified as waggoners, cattlemen, milkers, and shepherds. The supply of day labourers was generally in excess of the demand in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, though threshing and other work provided plenty of work for these men when the weather permitted.

Eastern Counties.—Employment was generally regular in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, with an equal supply of and demand for extra labourers, who were required for getting up potatoes and mangels. Work on the corn harvest, threshing, and potato lifting caused a good and fairly constant demand for labour in Lincolnshire; in the Brigg and Lincoln Unions it was stated that the demand was greater than the supply. Excessive rain caused farm work to be backward in Norfolk and Suffolk, but, according to most reports, the weather did not to a great extent affect the regularity of employment of extra labourers, who were wanted for threshing, carting and spreading manure, ploughing, hedge trimming, storing mangels, &c.; there was generally a sufficient supply of such men. Rain hindered outdoor work somewhat considerably in Essex, where harvesting operations were still proceeding at the end of October in certain districts.

Southern and South Western Counties.—Threshing, raising potatoes and mangels, and hedge trimming provided fairly regular employment in Kent, but rain caused some loss of time to day labourers in most districts. Rain similarly interrupted employment in Surrey, where some surplus in the supply of labour was reported. Much loss of time by day labourers was reported in Sussex and Hampshire, where rain considerably hindered farm work. In Berkshire employment, on the whole, was fairly regular, but in Wiltshire a good deal of irregularity of employment was reported, with some surplus of extra labourers. Threshing, raising roots, and hedge trimming, when the weather permitted, offered a fair amount of work for day labourers in Dorset and Somerset, though in several districts there was much loss of time from wet weather; the supply of extra men was well up to the demand. The employment of day labourers was generally very irregular in Herefordshire, and the supply was in excess of the demand. Employment was interrupted to some extent by rain in Gloucestershire, but manure carting and mangel pulling provided a fair amount of work for day labourers. A good supply of permanent labourers was reported by several correspondents, but there was still some scarcity mentioned in reports from the Dursley and Stow-in-the-Wold Unions. Several days were lost by day labourers in most districts in Devonshire on account of heavy rains, and the demand for this class of labour was only moderate. There was also some irregularity of employment in Cornwall, where, however, the supply of and demand for day labourers were, on the whole, fairly good and about equal.



FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

The fish landed in October, 1909, showed an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value as compared with October, 1908.

Employment at the principal ports during October was fairly good. At Grimsby employment was good with fishermen and fish curers, and fair with fish dock labourers. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was good with all classes, and better than a month ago and a year ago at each port. Employment at Hull was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. At Aberdeen it was good with fishermen and moderate with fish dock labourers and curers. It was better than a month ago. Employment at Fraserburgh was moderate with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. It was worse than either a month ago or a year ago. At Macduff and Peterhead employment was moderate generally. Off the south-western coast of England operations were greatly hindered by the stormy weather.

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

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1908.
Fish (other than Shell):	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales ...	2,201,030	2,025,044	937,335	933,573
Scotland ...	238,952	396,360	128,031	150,001
Ireland ...	42,996	41,599	16,085	17,670
Total ...	2,482,978	2,463,003	1,081,451	1,101,244
Shell Fish ...	—	—	29,214	35,343
Total Value...	—	—	1,110,665	1,137,587

The Exports of herrings, cured or salted, in October, 1909, were valued at £372,374, as compared with £649,172 in September, 1909, and £337,992 in October, 1908.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 137 Returns—116 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair generally in London, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued slack at Liverpool, but at the other principal ports it was fair, and rather better, on the whole, than in the previous month.

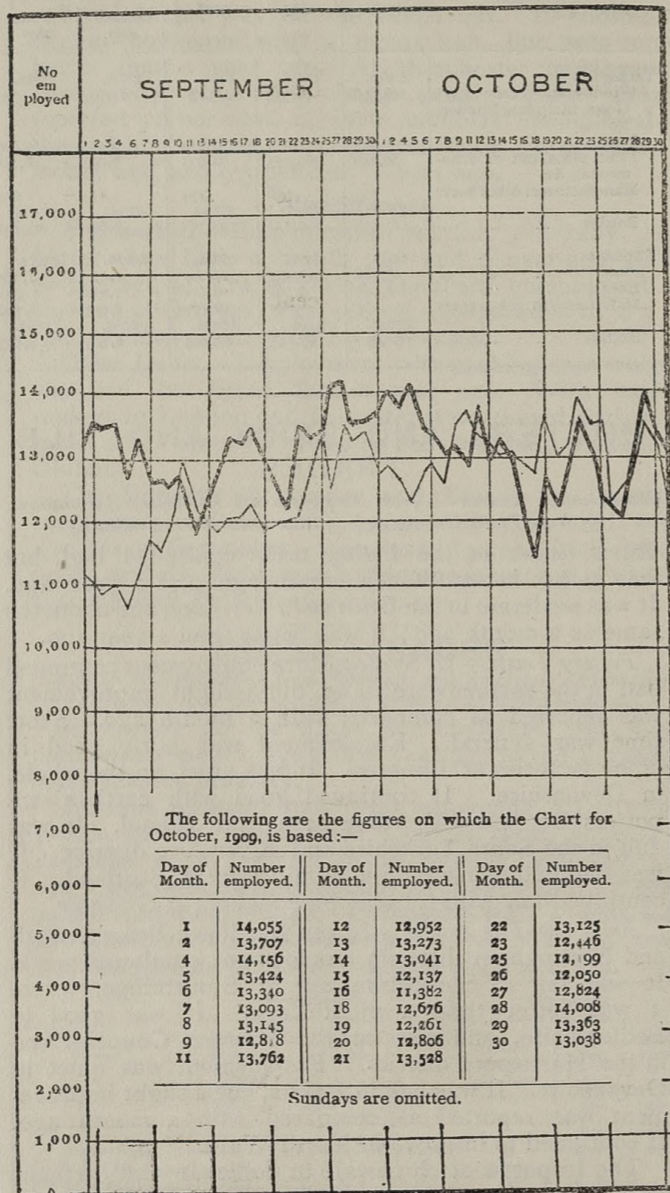
London.\*—There was some decline on a month ago in the North Side Upper Docks, on account of the absence of wool sales, but, on the whole, employment was slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. With deal porters employment was good. The average number of labourers employed daily in the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended October 30th was 13,123, an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with September, 1909, and of 0.7 per cent. as compared with October, 1908. The daily numbers employed in October, 1909, ranged from 11,382 on the 16th, to 14,156 on the 4th. During October 1908, the daily numbers ranged from 12,237 on the 26th to 13,866 on the 22nd.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks*			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Oct. 2nd	4,777	2,766	7,543	6,264	13,807
" " " 9th	4,610	2,483	7,093	6,235	13,329
" " " 16th	4,022	2,185	6,207	6,530	12,737
" " " 23rd	3,797	2,368	6,165	6,642	12,807
" " " 30th	4,145	2,276	6,421	6,493	12,914
Average for 5 weeks ended Oct. 30th, 1909	4,270	2,416	6,686	6,437	13,123
Average for Sep., 1909	4,330	2,587	6,917	6,137	13,054
Average for Oct., 1908	4,657	2,122	6,779	6,250	13,029

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

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

[The thick curve applies to 1909, and the thin curve to 1908.]



The following are the figures on which the Chart for October, 1909, is based:—

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1	14,055	12	12,952	23	13,125
2	13,707	13	13,273	24	12,445
3	13,424	14	13,941	25	14,599
4	14,156	15	12,137	26	12,050
5	13,424	16	11,382	27	12,824
6	13,340	17	11,382	28	14,008
7	13,093	18	12,676	29	13,363
8	13,145	19	12,261	30	13,038
9	12,818	20	12,806		
10	13,762	21	13,528		

Sundays are omitted.

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,237 in October, 1909, as compared with 1,153 in the previous month, and 1,154 in October, 1908.

Employment continued slack with dock labourers at Liverpool, but showed some improvement with quay and railway carters.

Other Ports.—On the Tyne and Wear employment with dock and quayside labourers was generally bad, and worse than a month ago; it was moderate with trimmers and teamers. At Middlesbrough employment was good with dock labourers and moderate with riverside labourers; it continued good at Hartlepool. It was moderate with dock labourers at Hull and Grimsby, and fair at Goole; with coal porters it was moderate at Hull, fair at Grimsby, and good at Goole. Employment was fairly good at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn and Parkerton. At Plymouth employment was quiet generally, and worse than a month ago. At Bristol and the South Wales ports it was good, showing an improvement on the previous month. There was some decline on a month ago at Manchester. An improvement was reported with dock labourers at Glasgow, and also at Leith, where employment was good; it was slack, but somewhat improved, at Grangemouth, and there was a slight improvement at Dundee. At Aberdeen employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago. Employment was fair at Dublin and bad at Belfast.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN OCTOBER.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), show that during October 40,335\* seamen, of whom 4,004 (or 9.9 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with October, 1908, there was a net decrease of 729. The chief increase was at London, and the principal decreases at Liverpool, Bristol and Cardiff.

For the ten months ended October, 1909, the total number of seamen shipped was 405,114\*, a decrease of 6,032 as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. The principal increases occurred at London, Middlesbrough and Hull. The decrease at Liverpool amounted to 8,179 (over 5 per cent.). Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	October,			Ten months ended October,		
	1908.	1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1909.	1908.	1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1909.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports ...	2,631	2,460	- 171	25,216	25,697	+ 481
Sunderland ...	291	371	+ 80	3,851	4,536	+ 685
Middlesbrough ...	375	483	+ 113	2,991	4,337	+ 1,346
Hull ...	950	1,013	+ 63	10,557	11,456	+ 899
Grimsby ...	56	70	+ 14	1,707	1,209	- 498
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol† ...	701	490	- 211	6,010	5,692	- 318
Newport, Mon. ...	867	828	- 39	9,686	9,067	- 619
Cardiff ...	4,986	4,790	- 196	48,030	46,189	- 1,841
Swansea ...	432	395	- 37	4,267	4,071	- 196
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool ...	14,555	14,220	- 335	154,586	146,407	- 8,179
London ...	6,705	6,829	+ 124	61,998	64,848	+ 2,850
Southampton ...	4,493	4,401	- 92	40,741	40,133	- 608
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith ...	226	170	- 56	3,736	3,766	+ 30
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	166	266	+ 100	2,118	2,504	+ 386
Glasgow ...	3,525	3,383	- 142	33,001	33,132	+ 131
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin ...	78	66	- 12	597	579	- 18
Belfast ...	117	95	- 22	2,054	1,431	- 623
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>41,064</b>	<b>40,335</b>	<b>- 729</b>	<b>411,146</b>	<b>405,114</b>	<b>- 6,032</b>

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION: WEEKLY EARNINGS: DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS EARNINGS.

Where compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, on account of the death by accident of a workman who leaves dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings, the amount payable is a sum equal to the earnings of the deceased during the three years preceding the injury, if he had been in the employment of the same employer during that time; or 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment, where he has not been so long in the employment. Where the employer has been accustomed to pay to the workman a sum to cover any special expense entailed on him by the nature of his employment the sum so paid is not to be reckoned as part of the earnings.

A miner was killed in circumstances entitling his dependants to the maximum amount of compensation, and proceedings were taken to obtain an award under the Act. The only question for decision was as to the amount payable. It was shown that the gross sum payable to the deceased in a period of 15 weeks (which was taken by agreement in order to determine his average weekly earnings) was £34 1s. 7d. Out of that the deceased had paid £12 16s. 6d. in wages to a "drawer" employed by him; and also he had paid £4 0s. 9d. as the price of explosives purchased from his employers for the purposes of his employment. In estimating the average weekly earnings the Sheriff deducted both the amount paid to the drawer and the amount paid for explosives from the gross earnings of the deceased. The dependants appealed on the latter point.

The Court of Session while intimating that the drawer's wages had been properly deducted held that as to the explosives the amount was not a sum paid to cover any special expense within the meaning of

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

the Act, as it was not a regular sum, but was an expense which the man could incur or not in his discretion. The appeal was allowed.—*Ferguson v. Stein & Co., Ltd., Court of Session, October 27th, 1909.*

REGISTERING MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT: LEGALITY OF UNREASONABLE AGREEMENT: REAL INTENTION OF PARTIES: ILLITERATE WORKMAN.

Where the amount of compensation payable under the Act has been ascertained by agreement, a memorandum of the agreement should be sent to the officer of the local Court, who, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, must record such memorandum in a special register, and thereupon the memorandum becomes enforceable as a judgment.

A workman in the employ of a shipbuilding company met with an accident by which his right hand was injured, and in respect of which he was entitled to compensation under the Act. His employers paid him at the rate of 13s. a week for 12 weeks. Each week the workman agreed to accept the compensation paid on the terms set out in a written receipt, to the effect that the payments were to continue only as long as, in the opinion of the employers, the workman's incapacity continued. At the end of 12 weeks the employers and their medical adviser formed the opinion that the man had recovered, and the employers refused to make any further payments. The workman then applied to have a memorandum of an agreement registered in the Sheriff Court to the effect that the employers "should pay the claimant compensation at the rate of 13s. per week in the terms of the said Act." The employers objected to the genuineness of this memorandum, stating that such agreement was never come to between them and the claimant, and that there was no existing agreement between the parties. The Sheriff Substitute, after hearing arguments, but without hearing witnesses, ordered the memorandum to be registered. It was alleged at the hearing that the terms of the written receipts had never been read over or explained to the workman, and that he was unable to read or write, and only put a cross to the documents without understanding their purport. The employers appealed against this order to register.

The Court of Session held that an agreement which was to continue only so long as in the employers' opinion the injured workman's incapacity lasted was contrary to the spirit of the Act, and was in ordinary circumstances an unreasonable agreement for a workman to have entered into; but such an agreement was not forbidden by the Act, and, although unreasonable, could not be held to be illegal. It seemed to be admitted on both sides that the agreement, whatever it was, had come to an end; but as the workman was an illiterate person the Sheriff-Substitute should have heard evidence to determine whether there was any real unconditional agreement between the parties, and whether any advantage had been taken of the workman's ignorance to obtain his signature by cross to a document which he did not understand. The case was accordingly referred back to the Sheriff-Substitute to have these questions determined.—*Orr v. John Brown & Co., Ltd., Court of Session, October 5th, 1909.*

(2) Trade Unions.

TRADE UNION: GUARANTEE OF SOLICITOR'S COSTS: AGREEMENT NOT AUTHORIZED BY RULES: AGENCY OF BRANCH.

A trade union had branches all over the United Kingdom. By the rules of the union the funds of all branches were the common property of the union, and administered by the executive according to rules. It was provided by the rules that no person should have power to incur any financial responsibility, or transact any business, in the name of a branch of the union except with the special authority of the branch or the branch committee. It was also provided that branches might advance money to assist any member to enforce his legal claim for compensation in cases of accident arising through the negligence of employers while pursuing his ordinary occupation; but that no money should be advanced under this rule until all the available evidence bearing on the case had been laid before a branch committee and a copy supplied to the executive. The executive might veto any decision of a branch to expend money in cases of such claims.

A branch of this union appointed a gentleman as solicitor to the branch. Under a written agreement which provided that "while the direct relation of agent and client shall subsist between you and each injured party for whom you act, we guarantee the costs incurred by you in the event of your fighting a case unsuccessfully." This document was signed by the president and secretary of the branch. In October, 1907, the solicitor was instructed by the branch secretary to act on behalf of a member of the union who had been injured. He accordingly brought an action on behalf of the injured man in the Court of Session, which, however, proved unsuccessful; and for the purpose of the proceedings employed in the usual course a firm of solicitors to act as his agents in Edinburgh. The injured man being impecunious the solicitor demanded the amount of his costs, including the amount due to his agents in Edinburgh, from the union; and on payment being refused brought an action against the union to recover the amount. The Court of Session decided that the agreement made by the officials of the branch did not bind the union; that to advance money to assist a member to enforce his legal claims was a very different thing from undertaking his case, which was the result of providing a solicitor for him and guaranteeing his expenses. The one thing was the undertaking of a known and limited liability discharged from funds in hand, while the other was the undertaking of an unknown and unlimited liability affecting the funds of the future. Hence it was held that the agreement made was not binding on the union, and judgment was given in their favour.—*Mackendrick v. National Union of Dock Labourers in Great Britain and Ireland, Court of Session, October 5th, 1909.*



(3) Miscellaneous.

ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD; EMPLOYMENT BY SERVANT: LIABILITY OF MASTER.

By the Employment of Children Act, 1903, a local authority may make bye-laws regulating the employment of children under the age of fourteen; and, amongst other things, may prescribe the hours between which employment is illegal, and the number of hours per day and per week beyond which employment is illegal. Any person offending against any such bye-law is liable to a fine on summary conviction. Where an employer is charged with any such offence and alleges that some other person is the actual offender, he is entitled to have that other person brought before the Court on the hearing of the charge, and if the Court is satisfied that the employer had used due diligence to obey the law and that the other person had committed the offence without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the employer, the other person may be convicted and the employer exonerated.

A County Council made a bye-law in the following terms:— "No child shall be employed on days when the school is open for more than 3½ hours a day; nor (a) between 8.30 a.m. and 5.0 p.m.: (b) before 6.0 a.m. or after 9.0 p.m."

A baker employed a van-man to deliver bread to his customers. This man, with the knowledge of the baker, but entirely voluntarily used to employ a boy of 13 years of age during permitted hours to help in delivering the bread. This child was liable to attend school full time. On a certain day on which the child's school was open he was found assisting the vanman in delivering bread between 8.30 a.m. and 5.0 p.m., but the baker was not aware of this. Proceedings were taken under the bye-law against the baker for employing the child during prohibited hours. On the facts as above stated being proved, the justices decided that the baker was not the employer of the child either in law or in fact, and dismissed the charge; but on application stated a case for appeal in the High Court.

The High Court dismissed the appeal holding that there was no evidence of any contract of employment of the child either by the baker or by anyone acting as his agent, and that the decision of the justices was right.—*Robinson v. Hill, King's Bench Division, 18th October, 1909.*

DELAY IN PAYMENT OF WAGES; WORKMAN REQUIRED TO WAIT: RIGHT TO BE PAID FOR WAITING.

A bricklayer who was working on a night shift at 5 o'clock one morning was told that his employment was to end at 6 o'clock. At the termination of his employment the sum of £5 4s. 8d. was due to him for wages; and on leaving off work at 6 o'clock he went to the office of his employers to receive the amount payable. There was no one at the office in a position to pay him, and he was kept waiting until 10.45 before he could get his money. In these circumstances he brought an action against his employers for 3s. 11d. for loss of time due to the delay in getting his wages. At the hearing evidence was given that it was usual when a workman was dismissed at an hour's notice to at once pay him all wages due so that he might not be delayed in getting other work. The County Court judge gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount he claimed on the ground that it was unreasonable to expect him to wait for his money after being dismissed with an hour's notice. The defendants appealed.

The High Court allowed the appeal, holding that the decision of the County Court judge was wrong, as no contract to pay the plaintiff for the time he was kept waiting could be implied.—*Harper v. Linthorpe, Dimsdale Smelting Co., Ltd. King's Bench Division, October 26th, 1909.*

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR. I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on November 1st, 1909, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district:—

District.	1st Nov., 1909.			1st Oct., 1909.			2nd Nov., 1908.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London:—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W.	6	5½	5½	6	5½	5½	5½	4½	5½
E. & N.E.	6	5	5½	6	5½	5½	5½	5	5½
S.E.	6½	5½	5½	6	5	5½	5½	5	5½
S.W.	6½	5½	5½	6½	5½	5½	6	5½	5½
W. & W.C.	6	5½	5½	6½	5½	5½	6	5½	5½
N. Counties & Yorks.	7	5½	5½	7	5½	5½	7	5	5½
Lancs. & Cheshire	6	5	5½	6½	5½	5½	6	5	5½
Midlands	6	5½	5½	6½	5½	5½	6	5	5½
Eastern Counties	6½	5½	5½	6½	5½	5½	6½	4½	5½
Southern Counties	6½	5½	5½	6½	5½	5½	6	5	5½
S. Western Counties and Wales	6½	5½	5½	6½	5½	5½	6	5	5½
Scotland	7	5½	6½	7	5	6½	7	5½	6½
Great Britain	7	5	6½	7	5	6½	7	4½	5½

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices shows a slight decrease. Compared with a year ago an increase of ½d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on Nov. 1st, 1909.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with		Last Change.	
		A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.
London	5½ & 6	d.	d.	Oct. '09	— ½
Birmingham	5½ & 6	...	+ ½	Sept. '09	— ½
Bolton	6	...	...	Sept. '09	— ½
Bristol	6 & 6½	...	+ ½	April '09	+ ½
Cardiff	5½ & 6	— ½	+ ½	Oct. '09	— ½
Derby	5½	— ½	+ ½	Oct. '09	— ½
Hull	6	...	+ ½	Sept. '09	— ½
Ipswich	6	...	...	Sept. '09	— ½
Leeds	7	...	+ 1	April '09	+ 1
Leicester	5½	...	+ ½	Sept. '09	— ½
Liverpool	6	...	+ ½	April '09	+ ½
Manchester	5½	...	+ ½	Sept. '09	— ½
Middlesbrough	6 & 7	...	+ ½	April '09	+ ½
Norwich	5½	...	+ ½	Sept. '09	— ½
Nottingham	6	...	+ ½	Mar. '09	+ ½
Oldham	5½	— ½	+ 1	Oct. '09	— ½
Plymouth	6½	...	+ ½	April '09	+ ½
Portsmouth	6½	...	+ ½	April '09	+ ½
Potteries	5 & 5½	— ½	+ ½	Oct. '09	— ½
Southampton	5½ & 6	...	+ ½	Sept. '09	+ ½
Wolverhampton	5½	...	+ ½	Sept. '09	— ½
Aberdeen	6½	...	+ 1	July '09	+ ½
Dundee	5½	— ½	— 1	Oct. '09	— ½
Edinburgh	6½	— ½	...	Oct. '09	— ½
Glasgow	6½	...	+ ½	April '09	+ ½
Belfast	6½	...	+ ½	April '09	+ ½
Dublin	6½	...	+ ½	June '09	+ ½

As compared with October 1st, the predominant price of bread has fallen ½d. per 4 lbs. in Cardiff, Derby Oldham, the Potteries, Dundee and Edinburgh. In London a fall of ½d. per 4 lbs. occurred. As compared with a year ago, one town (Dundee) shows a decrease of ½d. per 4 lbs., and in three towns (Bolton, Ipswich and Edinburgh) the price is unaltered. In the remaining towns increases have occurred. In London the increase was ½d. per 4 lbs.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September-October, 1909, amounted to 18,588,140 cwts., or 3,144,340 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1908. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September-October, 1909, amounted to 2,273,984 cwts., or 269,854 cwts. more than in September-October, 1908.

Month.	British Wheat.		Imports.		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for cash).
	Mean London Gazette Price. (England and Wales).	(Average Declared Value.)	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
1908	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.
October	7 2	8 7½	10 10½	11 3½	11 3½
September	7 11	9 3½	11 11½	12 6½	12 6½
October	7 4	8 10	11 10½	12 0	12 0

STANDARD TIME RATES OF WAGES.

THE Labour Department of the Board of Trade has recently issued a Report\* which gives the time rates of wages and hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) at October 1st, 1909, for a large number of occupations as recognised by Trade Unions. The industries covered by the Report are the building trades, the engineering and shipbuilding trades, printing and bookbinding, cabinet-making and furnishing, gas stokers, bakers, boot and shoe operatives and farriers. In addition information is given with regard to the maximum and minimum rates of wages of police constables, the predominant rates of wages of seamen, and the average rates of wages and earnings of agricultural labourers.

The more important industries not represented in the report are mining and quarrying, iron and steel manufacture, the textile trades and the clothing trades.

\* Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom at October 1st, 1909. Cd. 4924. Price 1d.

In most of the occupations in these trades payment is made on a piece-work system.

In the building trades the hours of labour given are those worked in the summer, winter hours being shorter, and often not uniform. In those occupations in the engineering and shipbuilding trades in which the recognised hours in winter differ from those in summer, the hours are given for both periods.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE POOR LAWS—SCOTLAND.

THE Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress have now published their Report\* on Scotland. The previous reports on England and Wales and Ireland have been dealt with in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March and May respectively.

The administration of the Poor Law in Scotland is at present in the hands of Parish Councils directly elected for that purpose every three years. In the case of burghs with a population of 7,000 and upwards the majority of the Commission recommend that the duties and powers now vested in Parish Councils should be transferred to a Burgh Public Assistance Authority, consisting of a Statutory Committee of the Town Council. In counties exclusive of such burghs a County Public Assistance Authority should be established to deal with questions of public assistance affecting the county as a whole, and particularly to provide institutions for the maintenance of the various classes of poor persons. In burghs with a population of less than 7,000 it is proposed to retain the Parish Councils for purposes of public assistance, strengthened by the addition of a proportion of persons experienced in the relief of distress, appointed by the County Public Assistance Authority.

The recommendations of the Majority with regard to the abolition of general poorhouses, the treatment of the aged and children, the administration of home assistance and the relief of distress due to unemployment by such measures as the decentralisation of labour, the establishment of Labour Exchanges and a system of unemployment insurance are in general similar to those contained in their report on England and Wales.

The four members of the Commission who signed the Minority reports on England and Wales and Ireland publish a separate report recommending the abolition of the Scottish Poor Law, and the transference of each of its services to specialised authorities: a Local Education Authority to deal with children, a Local Health Authority to deal with sick persons, a Lunacy Authority to provide for the feeble-minded, and a Local Pension Authority to deal with the aged. The steps necessary to diminish unemployment, and to maintain and train the unemployed should be taken by a new National Authority.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during October, 1909.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.
Bicester	C. M. Hendriks, Bicester	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Bishops Cleeve	J. S. Dockray, 24, Hadham Road	4, High Street, Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Cromer	R. Grant, "Ruthven"	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Keighley	J. H. Ferguson, 135, North Street	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Kinvarra	T. J. Conolly, Dungora House	Tuesday and Friday, 12 noon—2 p.m.
Leslie	A. R. Wight, Woodmancott	Monday, 9-10 a.m.
Littleport	R. N. Poignand, Hereward House	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Markinch	P. T. Heron, St. Andrew's Cottage	Do. do.
Marlborough	W. B. Maurice, Lloran House	Surgery, High Street, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Maryborough	N. J. Blayney, Maryborough	Wednesday, 9-11 a.m.
Mountmellick	T. W. Rice, Main Street, Portarlino	Wednesday, 9-11 a.m.
Narberth	E. W. Price, High Street...	(1) Thursday, 9-10 a.m.; (2) Coffee Tavern, Saundersfoot, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month, 11-30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
Normanton	R. B. Sandiford, High View	49, Wakefield Rd., Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
North Tawton	H. S. Desprey, North Tawton	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Watlington	T. R. King-Edwards, Watlington	Do. do.
Windermere	G. Holroyde, Myln Garth	Do. do.

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

\* Cd. 4922. Price 2s. 8d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for ten months ended October.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

	Ten months ended October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) during Jan.-Oct., 1909, as compared with same period in	
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1907.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£204,278,291	£201,300,308	£207,388,643	+ £6,088,341	+ £3,110,358
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	196,204,333	163,120,179	171,257,254	+ 8,137,075	— 24,947,079
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	130,316,325	120,229,388	121,660,820	+ 1,431,432	— 8,655,505
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	1,936,295	1,860,402	2,105,702	+ 245,300	+ 119,407
Total value of Imports	532,735,244	486,510,277	502,412,429	+ 15,902,148	— 30,322,819

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Ten months ended October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) during Jan.-Oct., 1909, as compared with same period in	
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1907.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£18,467,934	£17,660,089	£18,994,813	+ £1,334,724	+ £526,879
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured†	45,493,992	43,878,576	41,654,357	— 2,224,219	— 3,839,635
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured‡	288,514,569	252,337,875	245,351,996	— 6,985,879	— 43,162,573
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	5,124,189	4,794,048	5,266,926	+ 472,878	+ 142,737
Total value of Exports of British produce.	387,600,684	318,670,588	311,268,092	— 7,402,496	— 46,332,592

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £74,978,654 in the ten months ended October, 1909, an increase of £10,181,804 on the corresponding period of 1908, but a decrease of £4,141,798 as compared with the first ten months of 1907.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended October 30th, 1909, amounted to £4,530,267, an increase of £64,460 (or 1.4 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

During the forty-three weeks ended October 30th, 1909, the receipts amounted to £45,200,258, a decrease of £301,934 (or 0.7 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1908.

	4 weeks ended Oct. 30th, 1909.		43 weeks ended Oct. 30th, 1909.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on 1908.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on 1908.
English Lines:—	£	£	£	£
L. & N.W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	1,418,209	+ 10,404	14,216,671	— 263,478
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	729,926	+ 3,604	7,157,555	— 139,880
Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	841,602	+ 45,511	8,395,372	+ 77,927
L. & S.W., and Gt. Western	685,900	— 1,300	6,969,500	— 8,400
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	158,483	+ 1,027	1,610,448	+ 13,391
Scottish Lines:—				
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian	554,699	+ 2,369	5,525,213	— 3,792
Irish Lines:—				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	141,448	+ 2,845	1,315,499	+ 27,298
Total	4,530,267	+ 64,460	45,200,258	— 301,934

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



**DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS**

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during October, 1909, was 58, consisting of 52 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, and 5 cases of anthrax. Two deaths due to lead poisoning and 3 due to anthrax were reported during October. In addition to the above, 24 cases of lead poisoning (1 of which was fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-October, 1909, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 523, as compared with 633 in the corresponding period of 1908. The number of deaths during the same period was 35 in 1909 and 33 in 1908. In addition there were 201 cases of lead poisoning (including 37 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first ten months of 1909, as compared with 189 cases (including 33 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1908.

**Analysis by Industries.**

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

Industry.	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Month of Oct., 1909.	Ten Months ended Oct., 1909.	Month of Oct., 1909.	Ten Months ended Oct., 1909.
	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>				
Smelting of Metals ...	5	56	64	4
Brass Works ...	—	4	5	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ...	—	8	13	—
Plumbing and Soldering ...	2	23	26	—
Printing ...	1	19	27	—
File Cutting ...	3	8	8	—
Tinning and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware	1	12	9	—
White Lead Works ...	3	26	67	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works	1	6	8	—
China and Earthenware*	7	45	105	—
Litho-Transfer Works ...	—	1	2	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	4	2	—
Enamelling of Iron Plates	2	3	6	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	2	23	22	—
Paint and Colour Works ...	3	32	20	—
Coach Making ...	12	85	63	—
Shipbuilding ...	2	22	10	—
Paint used in other Industries	4	32	35	—
Other Industries ...	4	52	65	—
<b>Total in Factories and Workshops</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>2</b>
House Painting and Plumbing ...	24	201	189	37
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>				
<b>Mercurial Poisoning—</b>				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	1	2	—
Furriers' Processes	—	3	4	—
Other Industries ...	1	3	3	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Phosphorus Poisoning—</b>				
Lucifer Match Works	—	3	1	—
Other Industries ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Arsenic Poisoning—</b>				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	4	16	—
Other Industries ...	—	—	6	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>				
Wool ...	2	24	17	—
Handling of Horsehair	—	7	11	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	3	18	11	—
Other Industries ...	—	2	5	—
<b>Total, Anthrax ...</b>	<b>5†</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>

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

\* Of the 7 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 5 were females.  
† Including 2 dock labourers.

**FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN OCTOBER.**

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

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during October, 1909, was 270, an increase of 51 as compared with September, 1909, and of 30 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for October during the years 1904-1908 was 245, the maximum year being 1907, with 276 deaths, and the minimum year 1904, with 216 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in October, 1909, was 156, compared with 117 in September, 1909, and 105 in October, 1908. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in October, 1909, was 88, as compared with 64 in the previous month, and 92 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 23, 36, and 36 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, 1909, was 61, as compared with 52 in September, 1909, and 134 in October, 1908.

During the ten months ended October, 1909, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 2,395, as compared with 2,416 in 1908. The total number of seamen killed during the same period was 746 in 1909, and 1,051 in 1908.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1909, on a	
	Oct., 1909.	Sept., 1909.	Oct., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Railway Service—</b>					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	4	3	2	+ 1	+ 2
Engine Drivers...	1	3	1	- 2	...
Firemen ...	...	...	...	...	...
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	5	1	...	...
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) ...	4	2	10	+ 2	- 6
Porters ...	2	5	4	- 3	- 2
Shunters...	1	2	4	- 1	- 3
Miscellaneous ...	9	15	14	- 6	- 5
Contractors' Servants ...	2	1	...	+ 1	+ 2
<b>Total, Railway Service</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>- 13</b>	<b>- 13</b>
<b>Mines—</b>					
Underground ...	134	99	91	+ 35	+ 43
Surface ...	14	8	8	+ 6	+ 6
<b>Total, Mines ...</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>+ 41</b>	<b>+ 49</b>
<b>Quarries over 20 feet deep ...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>+ 2</b>
<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>					
<b>Textile—</b>					
Cotton ...	2	2	...	...	+ 2
Wool and Worsted ...	3	...	4	+ 3	- 1
Other Textiles ...	1	...	...	+ 1	+ 1
<b>Non-Textile—</b>					
Extraction of Metals ...	2	1	5	+ 1	- 3
Founding and Conversion of Metals	11	15	6	- 4	+ 5
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	4	...	1	+ 4	+ 3
Ship and Boat Building ...	6	3	8	+ 3	- 2
Wood ...	2	...	1	+ 2	+ 1
Chemicals ...	1	1	3	...	- 2
Laundries ...	1	...	1	+ 1	...
Other Non-Textile Industries	32	26	25	+ 6	+ 7
<b>Total, Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>+ 17</b>	<b>+ 11</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5—</b>					
Docks, Wharves and Quays...	11	7	20	+ 4	- 9
Warehouses ...	...	...	4	...	- 4
Buildings to which Act applies	12	9	14	+ 3	- 2
<b>Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>+ 7</b>	<b>- 15</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>- 4</b>
<b>Total, exclusive of Seamen</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>+ 51</b>	<b>+ 30</b>
<b>Seamen—</b>					
<b>On Trading Vessels—</b>					
Sailing ...	6	7	11	- 1	- 5
Steam ...	42	38	116	+ 4	- 74
<b>On Fishing Vessels—</b>					
Sailing ...	2	1	...	+ 1	+ 2
Steam ...	11	6	7	+ 5	+ 4
<b>Total, Seamen ...</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>+ 9</b>	<b>- 73</b>
<b>Total, including Seamen</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>+ 60</b>	<b>- 43</b>

**TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.\***

**Number and Magnitude.**—Thirty-one disputes began in October, 1909, as compared with 19 in September, 1909, and 19 in October, 1908. By the 31 disputes, 12,407 workpeople were directly, and 3,997 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of work people involved in old disputes which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 19,773 workpeople involved in trade disputes in October, 1909, as compared with 21,988 in September, 1909, and 133,894 in October, 1908.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building ...	1	25	20	45
Coal Mining ...	17	11,159	3,927	15,086
Metal Trades ...	2	215	...	215
Textile ...	4	753	...	753
Boot and Shoe Trade ...	1	40	...	40
Other Trades ...	6	215	50	265
<b>Total, October, 1909...</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12,407</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>16,404</b>
<b>Total, September, 1909 ...</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>7,152</b>	<b>13,492</b>
<b>Total, October, 1908 ...</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>7,274</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 31 new disputes, 8 arose on demands for increased wages, 2 on objections to reductions in wages, 11 on other wages questions, 1 on a question of hours of labour, 4 on details of working arrangements, 3 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and 2 on questions of Trade Union principle.

**Results.**—Definite results were reported in the case of 18 new disputes, directly involving 7,667 persons, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 769 persons. Of these 26 new and old disputes, 2, directly involving 4,250 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 1,180 persons, were decided in favour of

the employers; and 15, directly involving 3,006 persons were compromised. In the case of 2 other disputes terminating during the month work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The aggregate duration in October of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 96,500 working days. In addition, 59,600 working days were lost during October owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in October of all disputes, new and old, was 156,100 working days, as compared with 160,100 in the previous month, and 3,393,500 in the corresponding month of 1908.

**Summary for the First Ten Months of 1908 and 1909.**—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days, for the ten months, January—October, 1908 and 1909, respectively, were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.-Oct., 1908.			Jan.-Oct., 1909.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building ...	19	2,796	71,300	13	1,552	18,900
Mining and Quarrying...	114	60,039	1,014,800	175	256,352	1,972,500
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	45	57,729	3,784,800	41	7,348	146,700
Textile ...	58	131,270	4,759,400	46	5,689	128,900
Clothing ...	27	3,822	66,400	23	2,293	17,200
Transport ...	16	2,320	16,800	18	4,809	91,600
Other Trades ...	40	3,671	64,300	38	1,910	43,400
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>261,647</b>	<b>9,777,800</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>279,933</b>	<b>2,442,200</b>

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

**Principal Trade Disputes.**

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began in 1909.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.‡				
<b>Coal Mining—</b>							
Off Hand Lads, Drivers, Hewers, &c.	Durham ...	60	715	15 Oct.	3	Claim by one lad for higher wages...	Work resumed on old conditions.
Contractors and Daywage Men, Hewers, &c.	Barnsley ...	111	857	6 Oct.	4	Dispute as to working conditions ...	Amicable settlement effected.
Underground Workers and Surface Workers	Mansfield ...	1,386	156	22 Oct.	2	Dispute as to payment for "snap" time	Amicable settlement effected.
Coal Miners	Dowlais ...	4,230	182	1 Oct.	3	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists joined the South Wales Miners' Federation
Hauliers and Other Workpeople	Blaina ...	800	...	8 Oct.	1	Dispute as to allowances ...	Amicable settlement effected.
Coal Miners	Ruabon ...	1,200	...	27 Oct.	...	Dispute as to payment for hard or difficult places	No settlement reported.
Coal Miners	Bannockburn ...	1,280	...	11 Oct.	12	Dispute arising out of dismissal of a workman	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Coal Miners	Falkirk ...	708	174	11 Oct.	14	Against re-arrangement of hours for winding	Work resumed on employers terms.
<b>Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour—</b>							
Watermen's and Lightermen's Apprentices	The Thames	207	...	3 July	90	Dispute as to the interpretation, in regard to apprentices' hours of labour, of Lord Brassey's Award of 1889	See p. 366.

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

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

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

**Passengers to and from Places out of Europe.**—59,959 passengers left the United Kingdom, and 16,509 arrived from places out of Europe in September, 1909; the corresponding figures for September, 1908, were 51,868, and 20,028 respectively. The outward

balance to British North America was 9,157 in September, 1909, as compared with 4,205 in September, 1908; and to the United States, 27,986 in September, 1909, as compared with 21,117 in September, 1908.



CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Wages.

Changes taking effect in October.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in October, 1909, was an increase of £799 per week, as compared with a decrease of £67 per week in September, 1909, and one of £1,499 per week in October, 1908. The number of workpeople affected was 70,897, of whom 67,965 received increases amounting to £858 per week, and 2,932 sustained decreases amounting to £69 per week. The total number affected in the previous month was 13,097, and in October, 1908, 72,202.

One change, affecting 71 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; three changes, affecting 44,247 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards; and sixteen changes, affecting 17,343 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 9,236 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

Summary for the ten completed months of 1909.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose wages were changed, so far as reported, during the ten months ended October 31st, 1909, was 1,120,195, as compared with 901,576 in the corresponding period of 1908. The changes arranged gave 11,268 workpeople a net increase of £416 per week and 1,107,500 workpeople a net decrease of £68,656 per week, whilst the remaining 1,427 had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus a decrease of £68,240 per week, as compared with one of £56,375 per week in the corresponding period of 1908.

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

Groups of Trades.	January—October.			
	1908.		1909.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building ... ..	11,147	+ 178	10,501	- 563
Coal Mining ... ..	531,750	- 42,532	84,251	-55,264
Iron, &c., Mining ... ..	14,518	- 2,937	7,721	- 191
Quarrying ... ..	2,413	- 274	2,051	- 31
Pig Iron Manufacture ... ..	17,050	- 2,207	14,381	- 348
Iron and Steel Manufacture ... ..	51,179	- 6,651	26,100	- 1,079
Engineering and Shipbuilding ... ..	99,703	- 3,882	48,812	- 2,438
Other Metal Trades ... ..	1,873	+ 205	3,357	+ 368
Textile Trades ... ..	12,205	+ 1,107	155,811	- 8,020
Clothing Trades ... ..	1,625	+ 83	769	+ 72
Printing, &c., Trades ... ..	10,843	+ 953	1,110	+ 68
Glass, &c., Trades ... ..	6,303	+ 208	63	- 2
Other Trades ... ..	5,895	- 412	1,679	- 76
Employees of Local Authorities ... ..	2,673	+ 217	579	+ 51
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>901,576</b>	<b>- 81,378</b>	<b>1,120,195</b>	<b>- 68,240</b>

Hours.

No changes in hours of labour were reported as taking effect in October, 1909. The total number reported as affected by changes in hours of labour during the ten months ended October 31st, 1909, was 58,289 (exclusive of those affected on account of the adoption of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908). Of these, 621 had their aggregate working time increased by 1,140 hours per week, and 57,668 had reductions amounting to 103,853 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages in October.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN OCTOBER.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change takes effect in 1909.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	
					Increase.	Decrease.
Coal Mining	Northumberland...	4 & 11 Oct.	Underground Workers and Banksmen (except Deputies, Mechanics, Enginemen and Firemen) ... ..	38,000	...	Increase of 1½ per cent., making wages 30 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
			Other Surface Workers ... ..			Increase of 1 per cent., making wages 21 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
Ironstone Mining	Cumberland ...	11 Oct.	Hewers and Other Underground Workers ... ..	6,000	...	Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages of Hewers 47½ per cent., and of other Underground Workers 37½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
			Ironstone Miners ... ..			7,500
Quarrying	Cleveland ...	25 Oct.	Limestone Quarrymen ... ..	1,700	...	Increase of 1½ d. per foot or per ton on piece rates, and of 2d. per day on day rates.
			Limestone Quarrymen ... ..			247
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham	2 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	5,590	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 23½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			1,400
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cumberland ...	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	430	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 16½ per cent. above the standard.
			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			600
Pig Iron Manufacture	Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 9 per cent. above the standard.
			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			1,250
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 12 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			1,250
Pig Iron Manufacture	Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 12 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			1,250
Pig Iron Manufacture	Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 12 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			1,250
Pig Iron Manufacture	Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 12 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			1,250
Pig Iron Manufacture	Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 12 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
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Pig Iron Manufacture	Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 12 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
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Pig Iron Manufacture	Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 12 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			1,250
Pig Iron Manufacture	Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 12 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
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Pig Iron Manufacture	Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 12 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
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			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			1,250
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			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			1,250
Pig Iron Manufacture	Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	1,400	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 12 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
			Blastfurnacemen ... ..			1,25







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**New South Wales.** *Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, Building Societies and Co-operative Societies.* Report of the Registrar for the year 1908. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 31.]

**Commonwealth of Australia.** *Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.* Return of days occupied in Hearing of Industrial Disputes, &c. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp. 5.]

**Queensland.** *Report of the Officer in Charge, Government Relief, for 1908.* [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer: pp. 4.]

**Cape Colony.** *Report of the Government Labour Bureau for the month of August, 1909.* [Pp. 3.]

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**Massachusetts Labour Bulletin, No. 67, September, 1909.** Comprises (I.) text of c. 514 of the Acts of 1909—an Act to Codify the Laws relating to Labour, (II.) Supplementary compilation of other labour laws of the State. [Pp. 166.]

**State of New York.** *Department of Labour Bulletin, No. 42, September, 1909.* Unemployment—January to June, 1909; investigation into industrial training; decisions of New York Courts—Employers' Liability, &c.

##### France.

**Journal of the French Labour Department, September, 1909.** State subventions to unemployed funds in 1908; labour conditions of Paris municipal workers; employment and labour disputes in August. [Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie: price 2d.]

##### Germany.

**Journal of the German Labour Department, October, 1909.** Employment in September; unemployment among members of Trade Unions in third quarter of 1909. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]

**Statistics of Magdeburg, 1908** (Reprint from Administrative Report, 1908-9). Employment in 1908; number of persons engaged in industry, &c., on March 31st, 1909. Municipal Statistical Office. [Magdeburg: pp. 68.]

**Statistical Yearbook of Baden, 1908 and 1909.** Trade unions and employers' associations; labour exchanges; labour disputes; workpeople's insurance; savings banks; prices of various articles of food, &c.; wages of general labourers, forestry workers and agricultural workers, &c. Statistical Office of Baden. [Karlsruhe: pp. xxiii+747: price 5s. 11d.]

**Collective Agreements in the Building Trades in 1908.** Zentralverband der Maurer und Bauhilfsarbeiter Deutschlands. [Hamburg: Th. Bömelburg & G. Behrendt: pp. xviii.+862.]

##### Austria-Hungary

**Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, September, 1909.** Text of law of June 20th, 1909, on Sunday rest in Basel-Stadt; wages, &c., in Pola Arsenal in 1908. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

**Statistical Journal of Hungary, August and September, 1909.** Institutions for the protection and welfare of workpeople, 1908; legislation in force as to agricultural workers. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

**Proceedings of the 25th Session of the Council for Labour, May 24th, 1909.** Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna.]

**Publications of the Statistical Office of Bukovina, XII. and XII. (3 parts).** Occupation census of 1900: industrial and agricultural undertakings in 1902. [Czernowitz, 1907-1909: H. Parcire: pp. 93, xviii + 226, xix. + 327, xiv. + 172.]

##### Italy.

**Proceedings of the Higher Council of Labour, Thirteenth Session, June, 1909.** Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 105: price 1s. 2d.]

**Journal of the Italian Labour Department, September, 1909.** Labour disputes in second half of 1908; agricultural labour disputes in first half of 1909; labour disputes in August; prices of food, &c., in July. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

**Results of an Inquiry made by the Italian Statistical Department relating to the Work of the Statistical Offices of the Principal Countries.** Extract from "Bollettino del Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio," 1909. [Rome: pp. 30.]

##### Belgium.

**Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, September 30th, 1909** (labour disputes in August); October 15th, 1909 (employment in September: workpeople's building societies in 1908). [Brussels: F. Van Buggenhoudt: price 1d. each.]

##### Holland.

**Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, September, 1909.** Employment and labour disputes in August. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

**Report for 1908 of the Advisory Council on Railway Services, to the Minister of Dykes and Waterways.** [The Hague: Gebroeders van Cleef: pp. 545+xii.+tables.]

**Strikes and Lock-outs in Holland in 1908.** Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. lxxx+62: price 5d.]

**Report of the Central Office for Social Information for year ending June 30th, 1909.** [Amsterdam: Vossiusstraat, 37: pp. 14.]

##### Norway.

**Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, August, 1909.** Unemployment in August. [Christiania.]

##### Sweden.

**Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 7, 1909.** Prices of food, &c., in June; factory inspection in 1907. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

**Report on Insurance in 1906.** 3. Smaller Swedish Insurance Institutions. Swedish Insurance Department. [Stockholm: pp. 102.]

##### Spain.

**Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, September, 1909.** Labour disputes in August; cost of living in first quarter of 1909 in further list of provinces. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, Libreria, calle de Preciados, 48: price 2½d.]

##### Portugal.

**Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department, Nos. 24 and 29, 1909.** Factory inspection in 1907, and in fourth district in 1908. [Lisbon.]

##### General.

**Journal of the International Labour Office, No. 8, 1909.** Contains texts of recent labour laws, &c. [Geneva: Gustav Fischer.]

#### CONSULAR REPORTS.

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

**Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4370.** *Foreign Commerce of Russia and Trade of the Consular District of St. Petersburg.* Transactions of the Peasants' Agrarian Bank, &c. [Cd. 4446-194: pp. 70: price 5½d.]

**No. 4351.** *Trade and Commerce of Belgium, 1908, and the first half of 1909.* Statistics of the coal, iron and steel, glass and other industries. [Cd. 4446-175: pp. 60: price 3d.]

**No. 4358.** *Trade of Brazil, 1908.* Immigration and colonisation, society for the improvement of agriculture, &c. [Cd. 4446-182 + pp. 97: price 7d.]

**No. 4353.** *Trade of Lombardy, 1908.* Silk industry, cocoon crop, emigration, building and rents, &c. [Cd. 4446-177: pp. 31: price 3½d.]

**No. 4356.** *Trade and Commerce of Lyons District, 1908, with exception of the Lyons and St Etienne Silk Trade.* Strikes, improved workmen's dwellings, cost of food, &c. [Cd. 4446-180: pp. 36: price 2½d.]

#### INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

##### REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING OCTOBER.

(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 October was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 16; under the Friendly Societies Acts, 37 (including 21 Branches); under the Building Societies Acts, 1, in all, 56.**

**Among the new Societies registered in October were the following:—**

**Trade Unions.—England.**—Nil. **Scotland.**—1, viz., Scottish Wood-cutting Machinemen's Soc., 35, Robertson Street, Glasgow. **Ireland.**—1, viz., Independent Stationary Steam and Gas Engine Drivers', Steam and Electrical Crane and Motor Drivers', Greasers', Firemen and Trimmers' Trade Union, 35, Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.**—10, viz., *Working Men's Clubs:* (4) Shipley Unionist Club, Ltd., Dale Street, Shipley; Brentbridge Social Club and Inst., Ltd., Brentbridge House, Hendon; Knighton and Dist. Conservative Club, Ltd., Broad Street, Knighton, Co. Radnor; Rothwell and Dist. Conservative Club and Inst., Ltd., Market Place, Rothwell, Kettering. *Small Holdings:* (2) Abingdon Small Holdings Soc., Ltd., Mr. W. B. Jameson, Switburne Road, Abingdon, Berks.; Uffington Small Holdings Soc., Ltd., Chapel Lane, Uffington, Faringdon, Berks. *Co-operative Distributive:* (2) South Western Indust. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 99, Ashleigh Road, Mortlake, S.W.; Okehampton and Dist. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., St. James Street, Okehampton. *Agricultural Distributive:* (1) Llanelly and Dist. Farmers' Soc., Ltd., Cwmbach Farm, Llanelly. *Miscellaneous:* (1) Scotland, 3, viz., *Agricultural Productive:* (1) Kilmalcolm and Dist. Dairy Assoc., Ltd., Denniston Farm, Kilmalcolm. *Miscellaneous:* (2). **Ireland,** 3, viz., *Agricultural Productive:* (2) Meenahela Bridge Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Meenahela, Abbeystale, Co. Limerick; Kilmore, Aughrim and Killucan Co-op. Dairy Soc., Ltd., Kilbride, Roscommon. *Miscellaneous:* (1).

**Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.**—15, viz., Hodthorpe Working Men's Club, Hodthorpe Mansfield; Manor Park Working Men's Club and Inst., Manor Park, E.; Garndiffaith Workmen's Hall and Inst., Garndiffaith, Pontypool; Old Fallow Working Men's Club and Inst., Cannock S.O., Staffs.; Highgate Village Reform Working Men's Club and Inst., Highgate, Yorks.; Barrow-in-Furness Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Barrow-in-Furness; Gt. Harwood and Dist. Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Gt. Harwood, Lancs.; Shaw Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Shaw, Lancs.; Morecambe Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Morecambe, Lancs.; Limsfield Dist. Credit Soc., Limsfield, Surrey; Leeds Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Leeds; Victoria Park Square Benefit Soc., Be hnal Green, N.E.; Maid Adaline Foresters' Friendly Soc., Rhymney, Mon.; Wimbledon Municipal Sick Benefit Soc., Wimbledon; St. Cuthbert's Sick and Dividend Soc., Winson Green, Birmingham. **Scotland**—1, viz., Scottish Foresters' Convalescent Home Benevolent Soc., Kinbuck, Perth. **Ireland**—Nil.

##### (2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST

	Notices received in Oct., of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions ... ..	1	...	1
Industrial and Provident Societies ... ..	1	4	91
Friendly Societies ... ..	...	16	3
Building " " " " " "	1	6	1

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

##### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1909.

**ADMIRALTY.**  
**BOOTS, STROKEHOLD**—R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.  
**BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c.**  
 J. Arons & Sons, Ltd., Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge.  
 Brushes, Ltd. (H. Rose & Sons), Grosvenor Road, St. Albans.  
 Davis Burrows & Sons, Leeds.  
 D. Clark & Son, Stafford Street, Walsall.  
 W. Cleghorn & Son, Selbourne Street, Walsall.  
 E. & A. W. Greenslade, Thomas Street, Bristol.  
 H. W. Jones, 34, Great Dover Street, S.E.  
 G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Road, E.C.  
 S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford Street, Mile End, E.  
 Newton & Cook, 3 & 5, Wardour Street, W.  
 S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.  
 A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard Street, S.E.  
 R. A. Rooney & Sons, 27, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.  
 Titterton & Howard, 8 to 10, Great Titchfield Street, W.  
 W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., 9 to 12, Broad Weir, Bristol.  
**BRUSHES PAINTERS', &c.**  
 A. Bennett & Co., Painting Brush Works, Manchester.  
 D. Clark & Sons, Stafford Street, Walsall.  
 Hamilton & Co. (London) Ltd., 118, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.  
 G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Road, E.C.  
 S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford Street, Mile End, E.  
 A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard Street, S.E.  
 Titterton & Howard, 8 to 10, Great Titchfield Street, E.  
 W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., 9 to 12, Broad Weir, Bristol.  
**BOATS, COLLAPSIBLE**—Berthon Boat Co., Ltd., Romsey, Hants.  
**CARPETS**—J. & J. S. Templeton, 1 to 8, Crownpoint Road, Glasgow.  
**COOKING APPARATUS**—Benham & Sons, Ltd., Wigmore Street, W.  
**DUFFLE SUITS**—J. Compton & Sons, St. Katherine Dock House, Tower Hill, E.  
 J. Hunter & Son, Liverpool.  
**FLOATING STAGES**—J. T. Crampton, Albion Shipyard, Portsmouth.  
**HAZEL ROD FENDERS**  
 T. Black, 32, Brynmor Street, Greenock.  
 Blair Bros., 4, Baker Street, Greenock.  
**INCANDESCENT LAMPS**  
 Edison & Swan Co., Ltd., Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.  
 General Electric Co., Ltd., 71, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.  
**LAMP FITTINGS**—McGeoch & Co., Ltd., 46, Coventry Road, Birmingham.  
**NAVYPHONES**—A. Graham & Co., Ltd., Crofton Park Road, S.E.  
**RED LEAD**  
 Cookson & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 Walkers, Parkers & Co., Ltd., Chester.  
**STEEL WIRE ROPE**—T. & W. Smith, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
**SHIRTING, BLUE STRIPED COTTON**  
 Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Cooper House Mills, Luddenden-Foot, Yorks.  
 W. A. Rothwell, 21, Marsden Square, Manchester.  
 Cottrill & Co., 31, New Cannon Street, Manchester.  
 Bailey & Berry, Ltd., Spring Mill, Earby, near Colne.  
**STOCKINGS**—Sax Knitting Co., Wakefield.  
**TELEGRAPH GEAR**—Chadburns (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool.

**WAR OFFICE.**  
**BEDFORD CORD**  
 J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Dover Mills, Holmfirth.  
 Lockwood & Keighley, Ltd., Huddersfield.  
 Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Hinchliffe Mill, Holmfirth.

**BOILERS, LANCASHIRE**—T. Hill & Sons, Heywood, Manchester.  
**CANVAS**  
 Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.  
 Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee.  
 Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.  
**CLOTH**—Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury.  
 J. Arkison & Sons, Sowerby Bridge.  
 J. Banks & Sons, Fartown Mills, Pudsey.  
 H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds.  
 G. Briggs & Sons, Storrs Hill Mills, Ossett.  
 J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.  
 Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield.  
 A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley.  
 J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley.  
 J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.  
 T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.  
 W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds.  
 Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Cam Mills, Dursley.  
 J. Law & Sons, Greetland, near Halifax.  
 Marling & Co. Ltd., Stroud.  
 J. Maude & Sons, Bank House Mill, Stainland.  
 Strachan & Co., Ltd., Frome Hall Mills, Stroud.  
 J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.  
 J. Wilson, Warwick Road Mill, Batley.  
 P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey.  
**CLOTHING**  
 J. Compton & Sons, St. Katherine Dock House, Tower Hill, E.  
 George House, Ltd., 343, Wick Road, Hackney, N.E.  
 G. Glanfield & Son, 1, 3 & 5, Brick Lane, E.  
 Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick.  
**COMPOSITION, STEEL MOULDING**—Pickford, Holland & Co., Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.  
**CORDAGE**—Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Road, E.  
**DRUMS, OIL**—F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., 140, Trundley's Road, Deptford, S.E.  
**EJECTORS, SEWAGE**—Hughes & Lancaster, Ltd., 16, Victoria Street, S.W.  
**FLANNEL**  
 G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Valley Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.  
 Kalsall & Kemp, Ltd., Beechwoods, Rochdale.  
 J. Radcliffe & Co., Green Mill, Rochdale.  
 J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills, Rochdale.  
 R. Schofield, Well 'th' Lane Mills, Rochdale.  
 W. Shaw & Sons, Vale Mills, Rochdale.  
 J. Smith (Milnor), Ltd., 64, Dale Street, Milnor, Rochdale.  
**HOSE, CANVAS**  
 G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 F. Reidaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.  
**LEATHER**  
 Adams Bros., Raunds.  
 R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.  
 W. Nichols & Son, Kettering.  
**MASKS, FENCING**  
 F. Bryan, 195, Long Lane, S.E.  
 G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.  
**OIL, LINSEED AND RANGOON**—C. Price & Co., 13, Upper Thames Street, E.C.  
**PAINT, WHITE LEAD**—Cookson & Co., Ltd., Milburn House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
**SERGE**  
 H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds.  
 J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.  
 J. Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge.  
 Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.  
 R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Broom Mills, Farsley.  
 Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh, Devon.  
 J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.  
 T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.  
 W. Playne & Co., Longford Mills, Minchinhampton, Stroud.  
 Strachan & Co., Ltd., Lodgemore Mills, Stroud.  
 J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.  
 J. W. Whirworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.  
**SHOES**—S. Walker, Walgrave.  
**TINS, MESS**  
 Haynes Bros., Gervase Street, Old Kent Road, S.E.  
 Bulpitt & Sons, 153/161, Camden Street, Birmingham.  
**TARTAN**  
 D. Ballantyne & Co., Peebles.  
 H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Tweedvale Mills, Walkerburn.  
 H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds.  
 W. Brown & Sons, Wildbank Mills, Galashiels.  
 J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.  
 A. L. Cochrane & Bros., Ltd., Nethersdale, Galashiels.  
 Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield.  
 J. Dalziel & Co., Walkerburn.  
 Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.  
 J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.  
 T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.  
 J. Law & Sons, Greetland, near Halifax.  
 R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick.  
 J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.  
**TWEED**  
 Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury.  
 H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds.  
 Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield.  
 A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley.  
 J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley.  
 J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.



T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.  
 W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds.  
 J. Law & Sons, Greetland, near Halifax.  
 P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey.

**WORKS SERVICES—**  
 Additions, &c., to Married Quarters, Wellington Lines, Aldershot—Crosby & Co., South Street, Farnham.  
 Erection of Dining and Cookhouse Huts Ordnance Depot, Priory, Dover—W. H. Grigg, Salisbury House, Beaconsfield Avenue, Dover.  
 Erection of Latrines, Larkhill Camp, Salisbury Plain—Billett & Musselwhite, Castle Street, Salisbury.  
 Erection of Huts, Willsworthy Camp—Woodman & Sons, Bartholomew Street, Exeter.  
 Erection of Drill and Gymnastic Hall, Tidworth—A. J. Colborne, County Road, Swindon.  
 Erection of Farm Buildings, Haxton Farm, Salisbury Plain—Billett & Musselwhite, Castle Street, Salisbury.  
 Erection of Schoolmistresses' Quarters, Curragh Camp—T. O'Mahony, Fermoy, co. Cork.  
 Erection of Riding School, Kildare—D. Rowell & Co., Westminster, S.W.  
 Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters, Fermoy—D. Creedon, Rathhealy Road, Fermoy.  
 Erection of Practice Battery, Shoeburyness—Barden & Head, 12, Union Street, Maidstone.  
 Laying Cast Iron Water Main, West Down, Salisbury Plain—W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes.  
 Periodical Painting, Portobello and Wellington Barracks, Dublin—E. Fearnley & Sons, Bradford.  
 Periodical Works Services, Longmoor—A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley.

#### GENERAL POST OFFICE,

AMMONIA, CHLORIDE OF—Cardiff Alkali Co., Ltd., Cardiff.  
 CABLE, INDIA RUBBER AND COTTON CORE—W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.  
 CABLE, PAPER CORE—  
 British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.  
 Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.O., Kent.  
 Western Electric Co., North Woolwich, E.  
 CELLS, DRY—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.  
 GENERATORS, UNMOUNTED—International Electric Co., Kilburn, N.W.  
 PAPER, MORSE AND HUGHES—Colley's Patents, Ltd., 3-12, Marine Street, Bermondsey, S.E.  
 STAY RODS, GALVANIZED—Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.  
 UNIFORM CLOTHING—Myers & Co., 222-226, Cambridge Road, N.E.  
 WATERPROOF CLOTHING—  
 North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 2, 4 & 6, East Road, City Road, N.  
 Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith Walk, Edinburgh.  
 WIRE, BRONZE—  
 T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor.  
 British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.  
 Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Wellington, Salop.  
 F. Smith & Co., &c., Ltd., Anaconda Works, Salford.  
 BATTERY EQUIPMENT AND MAIN SWITCHBOARD INSTALLATION at the Head Post Office, Bristol—Westminster Engineering Co., Ltd., Victoria Road, Willesden Junction, N.W.  
 LAY AND JOINT LINES OF CAST IRON PIPES in the Charing Cross Telephone Exchange Area, Glasgow—Greig & Matthews, 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.  
 TELEPHONE TRUNK SERVICE EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION at the Post Office Trunk Exchange, Sheffield, and at Post Office Trunk Exchange, Bristol—British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

#### STATIONERY OFFICE.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS—Smith & McLaurin, Ltd., Cartside Mills, Milliken Park, N.B.  
 PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS—  
 Arnold & Foster, Ltd., Eynsford Mill, Eynsford, Kent.  
 Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Dalmarnock Paper Mill, Glasgow.  
 A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mill, Penicuik, N.B.  
 R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat and Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie.  
 J. B. Green & Son, Hayle Mill, Maidstone.  
 Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele Mill, Culompton, Devon.  
 London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Riverside Mill, Dartford.  
 Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet.  
 A. E. Reed & Co., Ltd., King's Mill, Loudwater, High Wycombe.  
 T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Rye Mill, High Wycombe.  
 Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd., Avonside Paper Mill, Bristol.  
 R. Sommerville & Co., Creach Mill, near Taunton.  
 Team Valley Paper Mills, Gateshead.  
 Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Furness Mills, Ulverston.  
 PARCHMENTS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS—  
 H. Band & Co., Plough Yard, High Street, Brentford.  
 Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., Verney Road, South Bermondsey, S.E.  
 R. Daws, 7 & 8, Dyers Buildings, E.C.  
 G. Gibbs & Son, Mitcham Common.  
 A. Stent & Sons, Havant, Hants.  
 Venables, Tyler & Co., Ltd., Newport Pagnell.

PRINTING, BINDING, &c.—  
 Binding 15,000 "Army Service Corps Training, Part I"; 8,000 "Rules and Regulations under Marriage Act"—M. Bell & Co., Temple Works, Cursitor Street, E.C.

Binding 14,900 "Mounted Infantry Training, 1909"—Harrison & Sons, 45-47, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.  
 Binding 22,500 "Manual of Seamanship, Vol II 1909"—E. Symonds & Sons, Ltd., Belvedere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, N.  
 Printing, Binding, &c., 1,000 Abstract Books; 1,200 "Army Book, 161"; 4,000 "Army Book, 45"—Hadden, Best & Co., West Harding Street, E.C.  
 Printing, Binding, &c., 5,000 books Army Form, "F 734"—J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Apsley Mill, Hamel Hempstead.  
 Printing, Binding, &c., 10,000 "Record of Surcharges"; 10,000 "Lineman's Diary," 1,500 "Army Book 98," 1,000 "Seamen's Aliotment Note"—McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.  
 Printing, Binding, &c., 5,000 "Army Book 199," 2,000 "Army Book 200," 3,200 Lock Label Books. Supplying 2,000 Brown Millboards, 16 in. by 10½ in., 500 Portfolios, 1,700 Spring Portfolios—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.  
 650 Cloth Covered Boxes—W. A. Fincham & Co., Spa Works, Northampton Row, E.C.  
 Printing, &c., "How to Join the Royal Navy," "Royal Naval Calendar"—Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Broken Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C.  
 Printing Special Forms—Admiralty, Gp. V.—W. P. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Prujean Square, Old Bailey, E.C., and 24, Great New Street, E.C.  
 Printing Special Franked Forms for Departments in Ireland—Cahill & Co., 40, Lower Ormond Quay, and 35-37, Great Strand Street, Dublin.

#### OFFICE OF WORKS.

**BUILDERS' WORK—**  
 Erection of Laboratory, Edinburgh Botanic Gardens—John Angus, 15, Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh.  
 New Money Order Department Building, Holloway—William King & Son, 3, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.  
 New Post Office, Brechin—W. Black & Son, 30, Clerk Street, Brechin.  
 Labour Exchange, Leicester—Edwin Fox, 6, Evington Street, Leicester.  
 Central London Recruiting Depot—Joseph Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford.  
 Enlargement of Post Office, Keighley—J. T. Wright, 100, Skinner Lane, Leeds.  
 Adaptation of Premises to Labour Exchange, Nottingham—Thomas Fish & Sons, Pilchergate and Hermitage Mills, Nottingham.  
 FLOORS, Edinburgh G.P.O. Extension—Stuart's Granolithic Stone Co., Ltd., 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.  
 FITTINGS, Grimsby Post Office—H. W. Parker & Son, 46, Wormgate, Boston, Lincs.  
 MECHANICAL STOKERS, G.P.O., King Edward Building—T. & T. Vicars, 20, Bucklersbury, E.C.

#### OFFICE OF WOODS, &c.

*England—*  
 ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING FARM HOUSE AND BUILDINGS AND ERECTION OF NEW COTTAGES AND FARM BUILDINGS at Wingland, Lincs.—J. R. Bateman & Son, Sutton Bridge, Wisbech.  
*Scotland—*  
 HOUSES AND OTHER WORKS IN CONNECTION WITH PROPOSED SMALL HOLDINGS, Stirling—  
 R. D. & J. Gardner, 11, King Street, Stirling.  
 R. Anderson & Sons, 21, Barnton-street, Stirling, and 1070, Argyll Street, Glasgow.  
 R. Frater, 73, Port Street, Stirling.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

BUILDING WORKS—Templebreedy War Signal Station—Erection. John Murphy, Ardville, Blackrock Road, Cork.

#### ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

**CLOTH—**  
 Messrs. Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury, near Wakefield.  
 The Athlone Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Athlone.  
 Messrs. D. Ballantyne & Co., March Street Mills, Peebles, N.B.  
 Messrs. Henry Booth & Sons, Moor Head Mill, Gildersome, near Leeds.  
 Messrs. Wm. Brown & Sons, Wilderbank Mill, Galashiels.  
 The Caledon Woollen Mills Co., Caledon, County Tyrone.  
 Messrs. Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield.  
 Messrs. A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds.  
 Messrs. John Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, Leeds.  
 Messrs. J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.  
 Messrs. T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.  
 Messrs. W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds.  
 Messrs. John Law & Sons, Greetland, near Halifax.  
 Messrs. Martin Mahony & Bros., Ltd., Blarney, Cork.  
 Messrs. Wilson & Glenavy, Ltd., Hawick, N.B.  
 Messrs. P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds.