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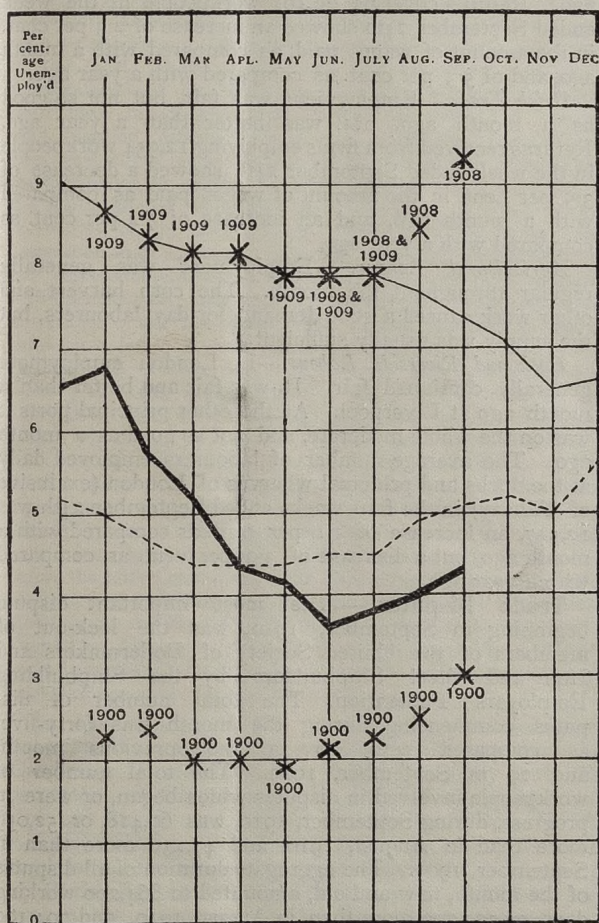
PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. For September, 1910, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 674,760 members in the following trades:—

Building	56,649	Paper, Printing & Book-binding	60,759
Coal Mining	147,034	Woodworking and Furnishing	34,286
Engineering	169,864	Miscellaneous	18,519
Shipbuilding	27,722		
Other Metal Trades	42,006		
Textiles	117,921		
		Total	674,760

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER.

[In addition to the 2,884 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,245 were received from employers relating to 1,152,295 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 7,129 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in September was, on the whole, much about the same as in August, when allowance is made for the effect of the lock-out in the shipbuilding trade on other industries.

As compared with a year ago, most of the principal industries showed an improvement. There was, however, a decline in the cotton trade, and employment in coal mining showed little change.

In the 416 Trade Unions with a net membership of 674,760 making returns, 28,703 (or 4.3 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of September, 1910, compared with 4.0 per cent. at the end of August, 1910, and 7.4 per cent. at the end of September, 1909.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry continued fair on the whole during September, and was about the same as a year ago.

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

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment during September was fair, and better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 23,150 workpeople, showed 311 furnaces in blast at the end of September, 1910, as compared with 312 in August, 1910, and 297 in September, 1909.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. According to returns covering 91,373 workpeople, the volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended September 24th, 1910, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 6.9 per cent. on a year ago.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good and was better than a year ago. At works covered by Returns 496 tinplate and steel sheet mills were working at the end of September, 1910, as compared with 491 a month ago and 453 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment was fair and, although somewhat affected by the boilermakers' lock-out, showed little general change compared with a month ago. It was much better than a year ago. Trade unions with a membership of 169,864 reported 4.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4.4 per cent. a month ago and 10.8 per cent. a year ago.

Shipbuilding.—Employment was dislocated in most of the principal centres during September on account of the lock-out of members of the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, which re-acted on the

industry generally. In centres not affected by the dispute employment continued fair, and better than a year ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment during September in both the spinning and weaving branches continued bad; there was some improvement in the spinning branch as compared with a month ago.* As compared with a year ago there was a considerable decline in both branches. Much short time was worked in the spinning branch, and there was a great deal of slackness in the weaving branch. Returns from firms employing 112,476 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 8.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Woolen Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 30,588 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 7.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 45,678 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade.—Employment continued good, and was slightly better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 48,696 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment continued good and showed but little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,512 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 1.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment continued moderate and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,223 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago and a decrease of 1.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 21,961 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 8.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment was fairly good; it was better than both a month and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,783 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, 1910, showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 8.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed a seasonal improvement, but was not so good as a year ago. In the provinces it was slack. In the ready-made branch it was fairly good, and slightly better than a year ago.

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

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment was fair and showed little change compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 64,957 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,149 members reported 4.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4.7 per cent. a month ago, and 4.5 per cent. a year ago.

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

*The stoppage of work in the spinning mills did not take place until October 1st.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment continued dull with letterpress printers and fairly good with lithographic printers and bookbinders. It showed little general change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago, especially with lithographic printers and bookbinders. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 51,900 reported 5.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of September and August, 1910, and 6.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1909. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 4.4, 4.6, and 6.4.

Building Trades.—Employment was slack. It showed a seasonal decline compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment on the whole was moderate; it was about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago. With coach-builders it was good. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,286 reported 4.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, compared with 4.1 per cent. a month ago, and 7.7 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment was moderate on the whole, and worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,615 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Porcelain, China and Earthenware Industry.—Employment was fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns covering 22,401 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago, and of 5.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Brick Trade.—Employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 12,954 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed a decrease of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Agricultural Labour.—Employment was generally regular throughout the month. The corn harvest and other work caused a good demand for day labourers, but the supply was usually sufficient.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—In London employment generally continued fair. It was fair and better than a month ago at Liverpool. At the other principal ports it was on the whole moderate, and not so good as a month ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves of London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the four weeks ended September 24th was 12,547, an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 3.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—The most important dispute beginning in September, 1910, was the lock-out of members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. The total number of disputes commencing during the month was forty-five, as compared with 26 in the previous month, and 19 in September, 1909. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began, or were in progress, during September, 1910, was 69,418, or 52,059 more than in August, 1910, and 47,430 more than in September, 1909. The aggregate duration of all disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 864,200 working days, or 723,700 more than in August, 1910, and 704,100 more than in September, 1909. Definite results were reported in the case of 28 disputes, new and old, directly involving 18,494 persons. Of these 28 disputes, 9 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 8 in favour of the employers, and 11 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in September affected 24,000 workpeople, all of whom received advances. Amongst these workpeople were 3,400 iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, 13,000 engineers, &c., on the Clyde and 5,200 iron moulders in Scotland. The estimated effect of the changes was an increase of £1,200 per week,

DISPUTE IN THE COTTON TRADE.

IN May last the Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Association took exception to an order and to a notice which had been posted at the Fern Mill, Shaw, relating to the picking of flats. One of the operatives (George Howe) acting on the instructions of the Association refused to do the work required, with the result that on June 7th he was discharged. On June 14th the 269 spinners, carders and other workpeople employed at the mill ceased work. The operatives claimed that the proceedings of the employers in connection with the discharge of Howe contravened Clause 7 of the Brooklands Agreement, which states:—

"Should any firm make any change which when completed involves an alteration in the work or rate of wages of the Operatives which is considered not satisfactory by them, then the firm shall at once place the matter in the hands of their Association, who shall immediately take action as per Clause 6, failing which the Operatives involved shall have the right to tender notices to cease work without further notice to the Employers' Association."

Clause 6 states:—

"That in future no local Employers' Association, nor the Federated Association of Employers, on the one hand, nor any Trades Union or Federation of Trades Unions, on the other hand, shall countenance, encourage, or support any lock-out or strike which may arise from, or be caused by any question, difference or dispute, contention, grievance, or complaint with respect to work, wages, or any other matter, unless and until the same has been submitted in writing by the Secretary of the local Employers' Association to the Secretary of the local Trades Union, or by the Secretary of the local Trades Union to the Secretary of the local Employers' Association, as the case may be; nor unless and until such Secretaries or a Committee consisting of three representatives of the local Trades Union with their Secretary, and three representatives of the Employers' Association with their Secretary, shall have failed, after full enquiry, to settle and arrange such question, difference or dispute, contention, complaint or grievance, within the space of seven days from the receipt of the communication in writing aforesaid; nor unless and until, failing the last-mentioned settlement or arrangement, if either of the Secretaries of the local Trades Union or local Employers' Association shall so deem it advisable, a Committee consisting of four representatives of the Federated Association of Employers, with their Secretary, and four representatives of the Amalgamated Association of the Operatives' Trades Unions, with their Secretary, shall have failed to settle or arrange, as aforesaid, within the further space of seven days from the time when such matter was referred to them, provided always that the Secretaries or the Committee hereinbefore mentioned, as the case may be, shall have power to extend or enlarge the said periods of seven days whenever they may deem it expedient or desirable to do so. Should either the local Employers' Association or the local Operatives' Association fail to call such a meeting within seven days (unless by consent of the other side), then the party which has asked for the meeting shall have the right to at once carry the question before the Joint Committee of the Employers' Federation and the Operatives' Amalgamation without further reference to the local Association, and should either the Employers' Federation or the Operatives' Amalgamation fail to deal with the matter in dispute within a further seven days, then either side shall be at liberty to take such action as they may think fit."

In the course of the subsequent correspondence between the parties, the employers claimed that the Cardroom Association had failed to carry out the provisions of Clause 6 of the Brooklands Agreement, and on August 3rd offered to submit to Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., or to the firms of solicitors who represented the respective organisations at the drawing up of the Agreement, the question as to which side had broken the Agreement. Two informal conferences of representatives of employers and workpeople were held, but without result, and at a meeting of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners held at Manchester on September 9th, it was decided that unless the operatives agreed by September 12th to accept arbitration, a general lock-out beginning in October would be recommended. At a meeting of the members of the Federation held on September 19th it was unanimously decided to carry out this recommendation.

Meanwhile, the employers' proposals had been under the consideration of the workpeople's representatives, and at a meeting of delegates of the Amalgamated

Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives on September 23rd, it was agreed to accept Mr. Askwith as arbitrator on the question as to which side had broken the Brooklands Agreement, the Fern Mill to stop running until the award was given. To this the employers would not agree, and after further correspondence between the parties, in the course of which further proposals and counter-proposals were put forward, a deadlock appeared to be reached.

On September 30th Mr. Askwith went to Manchester, and after communicating with representatives of both sides, succeeded in arranging a joint conference of the parties. At this conference the following proposals were exchanged.

EMPLOYERS.

Before arbitration takes place the Fern Mill must start without George Howe. If you agree to this we will withdraw the lockout notices, and in the event of arbitration going against us, pay George Howe the whole of his wages from the time he was stopped up to the time the arbitrator's award is given. Beyond this we cannot go.

OPERATIVES.

Your proposal is practically the same, as offered previously. We cannot accept it. Either the mill must stop until the arbitration is over or George Howe start work with the other workpeople at the Fern Mill. We are agreed that Mr. Askwith be asked to arbitrate on the question as to who has broken the Brooklands Agreement, at once.

The conference failed to effect a settlement and the lock-out commenced. Mr. Askwith continued to carry on negotiations in Manchester, and on October 2nd a letter was sent by the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation to the Employers' Federation in the following terms:—

At a special representative meeting of our members held to-day, the following recommendations, as suggested by Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., of the Board of Trade, were agreed to, and they read as follows:—

Seeing that there are grave differences between our Associations as to what are the respective powers under Clauses 6 and 7 of the Brooklands Agreement, we suggest that a joint conference, prior to arbitration, if arbitration should be found necessary by the conference, should be held, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., for the purpose of deciding what are our respective powers under these clauses. And as by your offer of September 30th it is provided that George Howe shall not suffer if you are found to be in the wrong, and that we on our part shall not allow him to suffer if we are found to be in the wrong, we agree to the starting of the Fern Mill under the conditions of your offer of September 30th. As you have stated you have no feeling against George Howe, we take it you will recognise that he was advised by us, and we shall be glad to hear that you would be willing to find him another similar situation as a grinder in the Shaw district.

To the proposed conference the employers, in a letter dated October 3rd, agreed, but with regard to Howe they stated that, while they were willing to recommend the Federation Employers in the Shaw district to give him the first vacancy that arose, they had no power to find him a situation. The employers' letter was considered at a meeting of the men's representatives held on the same day, at which it was decided that, as the employers had not accepted the proposal *re* George Howe, put forward by the operatives on October 2nd, the men could not accept the suggestions contained in the employers' reply. Mr. Askwith continued negotiations, and on October 5th the following terms of settlement respecting George Howe were arrived at:—

(1) Duke Spinning Company (Limited) offer to engage George Howe as stripper and grinder to work for them on the same terms and conditions as the men now in their employ.

(2) The Fern Spinning Company (Limited) offer to engage the man who will be displaced by the engaging of George Howe at the Duke Spinning Company (Limited) as stripper and grinder to work for them on the same terms and conditions as the men now in their employ.

The engagement in both cases to commence on the restarting of the respective mills.

In transmitting these terms to the employers, the operatives stated that they agreed to the other points of settlement contained in their letter of October 2nd and in the employers' reply of October 3rd.

The terms were accepted by the employers on October 6th, and it was agreed (both sides concurring in the arrangement) that the mills which had been stopped should start on Monday, October 10th.

The conference agreed to in the letters of October 2nd and 3rd, will take place at Manchester on November 7th

PRODUCTION BY INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1909.

The following particulars relating to production by Workmen's Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom in 1909 are based upon returns made to the Labour Department and to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. The statistics are exclusive of Agricultural Societies and of Farming and Dairying Departments of Wholesale and Retail Distributive Societies.

The Returns received for the year 1909 show that 2 wholesale and 976 retail societies established primarily for distribution* and 5 corn milling and 137 other societies established primarily for production, or a total of 1,120 societies of all classes, had 49,753 employees engaged in the production of goods amounting in value to £24,332,927. The total amount paid in wages was £2,765,103. Of these societies 884, with 35,289 employees and a production of £18,030,878, were in England and Wales, 218, with 14,021 employees and a production of £6,246,861, were in Scotland, and 18, with 443 employees and a production of £55,188, were in Ireland.

The following Table shows the value of goods produced by each of the various classes of societies in each of the years 1899 to 1909, together with the totals and the amount and percentage of increase in the year 1909 over 1899.

Year.	Value of Production by Societies established primarily for				Total Production by all classes of Societies.
	Production.		Wholesale Distribution.	Retail Distribution.	
	Corn Milling Societies.	Other Productive Societies.			
1899	£ 1,184,885	£ 1,546,627	£ 3,306,516	£ 3,850,505	£ 9,888,533
1900	1,226,995	1,627,116	3,827,086	4,293,414	10,974,611
1901	1,234,311	1,662,491	4,334,210	4,648,772	11,879,784
1902	1,303,682	1,719,803	4,850,026	5,153,880	13,027,391
1903	1,377,703	1,752,300	5,189,673	5,417,227	13,736,903
1904	1,345,207	1,783,779	5,515,161	5,958,099	14,602,246
1905	1,378,328	1,794,712	5,854,355	6,268,110	15,295,505
1906	995,018	1,924,262	6,804,924	6,675,646	16,349,850
1907	954,733	2,082,066	8,102,980	8,277,974	19,417,753
1908	1,048,943	2,180,226	8,464,021	11,085,095	22,778,285
1909	1,111,563	2,193,305	8,993,922	12,034,137	24,332,927
Increase in 1909 over 1899	73,322†	646,678	5,687,406	8,183,632‡	14,444,394
Percentage Increase	6.21	41.8	172.0	212.5§	146.1

In the following Table the total production (£24,332,927) of all classes of societies in 1909 is shown according to the nature and extent of the principal industries carried on by each class of society separately:—

Industries carried on by Societies of all classes.	142 Associations for Production, including 5 Corn Mills.		2 Associations for Wholesale Distribution.		976 Associations for Retail Distribution.		Totals.
	No. of Em-ployees.	Wages paid.	No. of Em-ployees.	Wages paid.	No. of Em-ployees.	Wages paid.	
Food and Tobacco	2,008	£ 138,132	3,501	£ 197,849	7,242	£ 513,413	£ 12,751
Clothing	3,168	140,682	8,027	366,591	12,754	629,229	23,949
Building, Quarrying, Woodworking, and Furnishing	422	32,883	1,843	156,454	1,747	137,500	4,012
Soap, Candle and Starch Making	...	...	985	56,570	...	...	985
Textiles	1,876	83,583	1,448	65,233	107	2,317	3,431
Printing, &c.	902	64,690	1,637	77,931	31	833	2,370
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	505	24,631	461	28,850	109	7,697	1,075
Other Industries	417	15,237	244	12,353	319	12,445	980
Total for 1909	9,298	499,838	18,146	961,831	22,309	1,303,434	49,753
Total for Societies making returns in 1908	3,229,169	8,464,021	11,085,095	22,778,285			
Percentage increase in 1909 over 1908	2.3	6.3	8.6	6.8			

It will be seen that food and tobacco account for nearly 75 per cent. of the total production, the clothing group accounting for about 13 per cent.

The number of employees engaged in production in 1909 and the wages paid to them are stated below, for the same groups of industries and classes of societies as in the preceding Table:—

* For particulars of the Distributive work of these Societies in 1909 see GAZETTE for August, 1910, p. 260.
 † In these societies the goods produced are usually transferred to the distributive departments, and not sold direct from the productive departments.
 ‡ Decrease. Two corn mills were amalgamated with the English Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1906.
 § A considerable part of the increase in the value of production by retail societies is due to a much larger number than formerly making returns of the slaughtering of cattle.

Industries.	142 Associations for Production, including 5 Corn Mills.		2 Associations for Wholesale Distribution.		976 Associations for Retail Distribution.		Totals.	
	No. of Em-ployees.	Wages paid.	No. of Em-ployees.	Wages paid.	No. of Em-ployees.	Wages paid.	No. of Em-ployees.	Wages paid.
Food and Tobacco	2,008	£ 138,132	3,501	£ 197,849	7,242	£ 513,413	12,751	£ 849,394
Clothing	3,168	140,682	8,027	366,591	12,754	629,229	23,949	1,136,502
Building, Quarrying, Woodworking, and Furnishing	422	32,883	1,843	156,454	1,747	137,500	4,012	326,837
Soap, Candle and Starch Making	...	...	985	56,570	...	...	985	56,570
Textiles	1,876	83,583	1,448	65,233	107	2,317	3,431	151,133
Printing, &c.	902	64,690	1,637	77,931	31	833	2,370	143,454
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	505	24,631	461	28,850	109	7,697	1,075	61,176
Other Industries	417	15,237	244	12,353	319	12,445	980	40,035
Total for 1909	9,298	499,838	18,146	961,831	22,309	1,303,434	49,753	2,765,103

Thus nearly half of the total number of employees engaged in production were employed in the clothing trades, and over one-fourth in the preparation of food and tobacco.

Of the total number of employees engaged in production 27,151 or 55 per cent., were men; 14,885, or 30 per cent., were women; and the remaining 7,717, or 15 per cent. were young persons under 18 years of age.

Of the 1,120 societies of all classes 153 allotted sums to their employees engaged in production out of the profits of the year. The total amount so allotted was £35,003 to 14,685 employees of societies and departments paying £787,232 in wages, this being equal to £2 7s. 8d. per head, or 4.4 per cent. on the wages paid, compared with £2 7s. 3d. per head, or 4.4 per cent. on wages, allotted in 1908 by 158 societies.

Workers' Societies for Production.

Out of a total of 103 workers' societies established primarily for production, 84 societies, with 95.7 per cent. of the total sales of the 103 societies, gave figures showing the extent to which the workpeople employed by them shared in the membership, capital and control of the societies by which they were employed. As regards the proportion of the production which was under the direct control of the employees, the returns show that in 18 societies (with 36.0 per cent. of the total sales of the 84 societies) the employees were not represented on the managing committees; in 40 societies (with 27.7 per cent. of the sales) some of the committeemen, but less than a majority, were employees, while in 26 societies, (with 36.3 per cent. of the total sales of the 84 societies) employees formed the majority of the managing committee. Fourteen of these 26 societies were engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

In the Table below these returns are summarised:—

I.—Number of Societies to which particulars relate	1908.		1909.	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
II.—Membership: The total membership consisted of:—				
1. Employees	3,570	16.1	3,760	16.4
2. Other Individuals	14,892	67.1	15,258	66.6
3. Societies	3,738	16.8	3,885	17.0
Total Membership	22,200	100.0	22,903	100.0
III.—Employees: The persons employed consisted of:—				
1. Members	3,570	56.0	3,760	59.4
2. Non-Members	2,807	44.0	2,569	40.6
Total Employees	6,377	100.0	6,329	100.0
IV.—Share and Loan Capital: The Share and Loan Capital was held by:—				
1. Employees	£ 72,260	11.2	£ 82,457	10.6
2. Other Individual Members	236,056	36.6	296,213	37.9
3. Societies	270,743	41.9	289,519	37.1
4. Non-Members (Loans)	66,351	10.3	112,332	14.4
Total Share and Loan Capital	645,410	100.0	780,521	100.0
V.—Management: The Management Committees consisted of:—				
1. Employees	290	36.7	292	38.5
2. Other Individual Members	367	46.5	314	41.4
3. Representatives of Societies	133	16.8	152	20.1
Total Number of Committeemen	790	100.0	758	100.0

§ These figures are exclusive of the number and wages of employees engaged in distribution.

SIXTH MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF WORKPEOPLE.

The Sixth Meeting of the International Association for the Legal Protection of Workpeople was held on September 26th-28th at Lugano, Switzerland. Official representatives were present from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (the Empire and Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Saxony), Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Canada. There were also present 84 delegates from the various National Sections of the Association.

The subjects considered by the Meeting included the regulation of the hours of labour, the extension to foreign workpeople of the benefits conferred upon native workers in regard to insurance against sickness and accidents, the prevention of accidents to workpeople employed on railways and in transport, the protection of child workers, and legislation with respect to industrial poisons (in particular, white phosphorus in match-making, lead in house-painting, pottery manufacture and printing), caisson disease, diseases affecting divers (e.g., in salvage operations), and the measures to be adopted for the protection of home-workers. The subject of the means taken in different countries for the enforcement of their laws for the protection of workpeople was also dealt with.

The Meeting resolved, that the time is ripe for approaching the several Governments with a view to securing the making of an International Convention for the prohibition of night work for young persons, and to the extension to all countries of the limitation of the daily hours of labour to ten for women and young persons, and the Executive Committee of the Association was directed to take steps to bring about the conclusion of international agreements of this nature.

The Meeting re-affirmed the resolution in favour of a legal maximum eight-hour shift for underground workers in coal mines passed at the preceding Meeting of the Association, and instructed the Executive Committee to recommend the different Governments to define the length of the shift as that period of time which elapses between the beginning of the descent to the first man in the shift, and the completed ascent to the bank of the first man of the shift. (By the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, the length of the shift is "the period between the times at which the last workman leaves the surface and the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.")

The Meeting expressed the opinion that the time has arrived for prohibiting the use of plumbic colours in inside painting work, and for requiring that all receptacles containing such colours shall be marked with a statement of the nature of their contents, and directed the Executive Committee to approach the several National Sections with a view to carrying out these objects. The Meeting also formulated schemes embodying the principles which should be adopted in framing regulations for the prevention of lead poisoning in the ceramic industries and the printing and kindred trades, and resolved that the different Governments should, by means of petitions presented by the Executive Committee, be recommended to adopt these schemes.

The National Sections were also requested to petition their respective Governments in favour of the adoption of automatic couplings for the protection of railway workers.

With respect to Home Work, the declaration made at the last Meeting of the Association, that the principal cause of the evils from which home-workers suffer is the lowness of their wages, and that accordingly the first step to be taken is to endeavour to raise these wages, was renewed at Lugano. In order to raise the wages of home-workers, the Meeting recommended the trade organisation of these workpeople and the making of collective agreements with Employers and Employers' Associations, and the express affirmation in the legislation of each country of the principle that agreements for the payment of inadequate and usurious rates of wages may be annulled, and the making of such agreements may be

put a stop to. The Meeting further expressed the opinion that, as things are at present, the most efficacious remedy for the abuses prevalent in regard to Home Work consists in the institution of Wages Boards on the lines of the recent British Law (the Trade Boards Act, 1909), and that in any case in which rates of wages shall have been fixed for home-workers by a Board, the daily earnings of other workpeople employed in factories or workshops, and making the same articles, shall not be allowed to be lower than the wages payable to the home-workers under the determination of the Trade Board.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE Forty-third Annual Congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom was held at the Victoria Hall, Sheffield, on Monday, September 12th, and the five following days. The Congress was presided over by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. J. Haslam, M.P. The standing orders of the Congress provide that it shall consist only of representatives of Trade Unions who are actually working at their trades at the time of their appointment, or are permanent paid officials of the Unions they represent. Trade Unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof, but many of the larger Unions do not send the full number of delegates to which they are entitled. Voting on important questions is by card, on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented.

The analysis into groups of trades given below shows the composition of the Congress, and the trade groups represented are compared with the corresponding figures for the Congress of 1909:—

Groups of Trades.	1909.			1910.		
	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.
Building	7	17	101,584	5	14	88,059
Mining and Quarrying	8	124	564,611	10	133	566,830
Engineering	10	15	40,151	12	18	44,815
Shipbuilding (including Boiler-making)	4	12	72,045	3	10	71,620
Other Metal Trades	6	36	74,000	7	44	70,690
Textiles	12*	98	224,267	14*	98	235,229
Clothing	7	17	54,344	7	18	55,930
Transport (Land & Water)	14	48	149,519	14	45	143,466
Chemical, Gas & General Labourers	8	25	63,099	8	17	62,863
Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	13	23	59,474	13	23	61,553
Pottery and Glass	4	5	7,625	4	5	6,441
Woodworking, Furnishing, &c.	7	9	24,956	7	9	22,932
Baking and Cigar-making	3	5	8,432	3	5	7,909
Enginemens	5	27	55,598	5	24	51,834
Post Office Employees	3	5	50,705	3	5	53,969
Miscellaneous	22	31	100,879	21	28	95,713
Total	133	497	1,651,289	136	496	1,639,853

The number of organisations accounted for in the above statement is 136, but some of these organisations are Federations having members of several of their constituent Trade Unions in attendance at the Congress. Allowing for such cases, members of about 230 Trade Unions attended as delegates this year out of about 1,153 Unions in existence. The membership represented, however, comprised 70 per cent. of the total membership of all Trade Unions. The differences in the membership represented as compared with the previous Congress are partly due to certain Trade Unions having been represented at only one of the Congresses.

Among the principal subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were: restriction of the hours of labour to eight per day for workpeople generally; amendment of the Mines Regulation Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act; the wages and general conditions of labour of workers employed by contractors for the Government; labour exchanges; compulsory state insurance; trade boards; evictions during trade disputes; State help for blind workpeople; the calling of a national conference on unemployment; the preparation of a report on the various existing forms of conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes; and secular education.

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

A resolution in favour of restoring political power to trade unions was carried by a large majority.

The voting by Congress for members of the Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year resulted in the election of representatives of the following organisations:—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship-builders, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Card and Blowing Room Operatives, National Dock Labourers, Gasworkers and General Labourers, Amalgamated Brassworkers, Miners' Federation, London Compositors, Railway Servants, Amalgamated Weavers, Associated Shipwrights, Patternmakers, Shop Assistants, Bakers, Musicians, and Machine Workers. Mr. W. Mullin, general secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. W. C. Steadman, secretary. It was decided that the next Annual Congress should be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BUILDING PLANS.

BEFORE building operations are commenced in this country the plans of the proposed buildings, with a few exceptions, have to be approved by the Local Authority of the district, and a good indication of the prospective state of the building trade may be obtained from the estimated cost of such buildings. Accordingly, returns have been obtained by the Labour Department from the Authorities of 91 of the principal urban districts in the United Kingdom giving for July, August, and September, 1909 and 1910, the estimated cost of the buildings for which they have passed the plans. The population of the districts covered by these returns is estimated at over 9 millions.

Returns have also been received from a number of other Local Authorities, but in some cases no particulars of the estimated cost were stated, while in others the estimated cost of the buildings could only be given for 1910. A summary of the 91 Returns which furnished full particulars for both 1909 and 1910 is given in the following Table:—

Estimated Cost of Buildings for which Plans were approved by the Local Authorities of 91 principal Urban Districts in the Quarter ended September 30th, 1909 and 1910.

District. (Estimated population covered by Returns is stated in brackets).	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and Other Business Premises.	Churches Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings and Alterations.	Total.
Third Quarter of 1909.						
Outer London (900,000) ...	458,462	31,900	25,570	67,085	56,528	639,545
Northern Counties (700,000) ...	63,153	45,873	14,228	17,242	25,196	165,692
Yorkshire (800,000) ...	190,675	4,910	17,500	40,000	42,575	295,660
Lancashire and Cheshire (2,000,000) ...	313,173	37,725	64,355	166,650	71,188	653,091
Midlands (1,300,000) ...	245,218	194,929	38,610	88,679	66,884	634,320
Other Districts in England (1,000,000) ...	346,130	7,235	22,110	46,200	32,420	451,995
Wales and Mon. (400,000) ...	124,480	1,000	15,360	12,200	24,760	177,800
Scotland (1,750,000) ...	311,215	57,740	53,505	235,027	124,851	782,338
Ireland (750,000) ...	52,141	13,040	5,060	25,820	23,950	120,011
Total ...	2,104,647	394,352	256,298	698,903	468,352	3,922,552
Third Quarter of 1910.						
Outer London (900,000) ...	356,640	40,385	55,570	81,040	58,654	592,289
Northern Counties (700,000) ...	96,391	12,845	2,490	39,101	19,247	169,074
Yorkshire (800,000) ...	116,700	27,959	50,450	21,950	29,831	246,890
Lancashire and Cheshire (2,000,000) ...	253,139	44,530	79,040	52,705	96,172	525,586
Midlands (1,300,000) ...	262,911	150,524	28,075	70,454	70,355	582,319
Other districts in England (1,000,000) ...	356,723	4,265	20,840	45,500	48,376	469,706
Wales and Mon. (400,000) ...	79,500	1,450	21,660	16,650	13,320	132,580
Scotland (1,750,000) ...	100,302	30,091	70,771	117,046	68,192	386,402
Ireland (750,000) ...	35,985	12,885	20,590	5,400	56,970	131,830
Total ...	1,657,291	324,934	349,486	449,846	455,119	3,236,676

As compared with a year ago there was a total decrease of £685,876, or about 17 per cent. There was an increase of £93,188 (or 36 per cent.) under shops and business premises; all the other classes of buildings showed decreases as follows:—

Class of Building.	Decrease.	
	Amount.	Per cent.
Dwelling Houses ...	£ 447,356	21
Factories and Workshops ...	69,418	18
Churches, Schools and Public Buildings ...	249,057	36
Other Buildings ...	13,233	3

There were slight increases in the Northern Counties, Rest of England and in Ireland. The other districts showed decreases as given below:—

District.	Decrease.	
	Amount.	Per cent.
Outer London ...	£ 47,256	7
Yorkshire ...	48,770	16
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	127,505	20
Midlands ...	52,001	8
Wales and Mon. ...	45,220	25
Scotland ...	395,936	51

TRADE UNIONS IN GERMANY IN 1909.

THE total membership of trade unions in the German Empire in 1909, according to statistics* recently compiled by the Imperial Statistical Office, was 3,597,259. More than half of these viz., 1,832,667, belonged to unions known as "Gewerkschaften", which are affiliated to a central body at Berlin, and are identified with the social-democratic movement. Other important groups of unions were the "Christian" unions with 270,751 members, and the "Hirsch-Duncker" unions with 108,028. In addition there were "Patriotic" unions with 24,657 members, "Yellow" unions with 71,346, Roman Catholic or Protestant unions with 635,570, and independent, or unattached unions with 654,240 members.

A measure of the growth of trade unionism in Germany during recent years is afforded by the following Table showing the membership of the first three of these groups of unions since the year 1901. (Figures for a series of years with regard to the other groups are not available).

Year.	Total Membership of Unions.		
	Social-Democratic.	"Christian."	"Hirsch-Duncker."
1901 ...	677,510	81,667	96,765
1902 ...	733,206	81,652	102,851
1903 ...	887,698	91,440	110,215
1904 ...	1,052,108	107,556	111,889
1905 ...	1,344,803	188,106	117,097
1906 ...	1,689,709	247,116	118,508
1907 ...	1,865,596	274,323	108,889
1908 ...	1,831,731	264,519	105,633
1909 ...	1,832,667	270,751	108,028

The aggregate membership of these three groups has risen from 858,942 in 1901 to 2,211,446 in 1909, an increase of 157 per cent.

With regard to the financial position of these groups of organisations, the total receipts of the Social-Democratic unions amounted to £2,484,348 in 1909, their expenditure to £2,274,648, and their accumulated funds at the end of the year to £2,137,812. In the case of the "Christian" unions these totals were respectively £226,128, £188,338 and £263,796, while in the case of the "Hirsch-Duncker" unions they amounted to £137,972, £127,548 and £214,981 respectively. For the benefit of unemployed members (including those travelling in search of work) the Social-Democratic Unions spent £477,888, the "Christian" unions £9,614, and the "Hirsch-Duncker" unions £17,568 in 1909. Under the head of strike pay and allowances in support of "victimised" members these groups spent £392,306, £24,044 and £7,288 respectively, in the same year.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN BELGIUM IN 1909†.

THE number of labour disputes reported to the Belgian Labour Department in 1909 was 128, of which 124 were strikes and 4 lock-outs. In these 18,579 workpeople took part, while a further 3,989 were compelled to cease work, giving a total of 22,568 directly and indirectly affected.

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

The following particulars refer only to the disputes which terminated in 1909. These numbered 123, of which 119 were strikes and 4 were lock-outs, the number of persons involved either directly or indirectly amounting to 19,344. In three groups of trades only could the number of disputes or workpeople be considered as of importance, viz., mining and quarrying, where there were 17 disputes affecting 7,449 persons, textile—40 disputes affecting 4,568 persons, and metal—16 disputes affecting 1,712 persons. The principal demands leading to strikes or lock-outs had reference to wages in 60 cases, hours of labour in 21 cases, working arrangements in 11 cases, while in 31 cases the demands related to the employment of certain individuals or classes of workpeople and to trade unionism. Of the 123 disputes which came to an end in the year, 12, directly involving 611 persons, terminated in favour of the workpeople, and 75, involving 7,203 workpeople, in favour of the employers, while 34, with 4,615 workpeople involved, were compromised. The 2 remaining disputes which terminated began as lock-outs, but afterwards developed into strikes.

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, &c.*

Canada.

The following regulations are important as affecting emigrants:—All emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 30th must possess 25 dols., (£5 4s.), and children 12.50 dols. (£2 12s.) each (and between November 1st and the last day of February 50 dols. (£10 8s.) and 25 dols. (£5 4s.) respectively), and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only, viz. (1) farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) approved railway construction labourers who are guaranteed employment by railway contractors or companies; (3) labourers of any kind who are certified as desirable by the Canadian authorities in London, are not financially assisted by charitable societies or public funds, and are guaranteed employment in Canada; and (4) certain relatives of residents in Canada. All emigrants sent to Canada by British Charitable Societies or Public Funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, and must be guaranteed farm work (in which they must continue) or female domestic service in Canada, or must be members of a family going out to their husband or father, who is able and willing to care for them on arrival. Any emigrant, who, within three years of landing in Canada, becomes a public charge or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, or hospital or other charitable institution, may be deported with those dependent on him or her.

It is too late in the year for emigrants (other than female servants) without means or a guarantee of employment to go to Canada, and in any case they must fulfil the stringent requirements of the Regulations of the Canadian Government, and must remember that the winter is approaching, when farm and railway work is discontinued to a great extent. The carpet weavers' strike at Guelph (Ontario) is still unsettled: plumbers are on strike at Montreal and Ottawa.

Commonwealth of Australia.

Free, nominated or assisted passages are granted by New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia to agriculturists, dairy hands, and female servants, for whom there is a good demand. Considerable numbers of such emigrants are taking advantage of these cheap passages. There is not much demand for mechanics. The ironmoulders in Queensland have struck for a rise of 2s. a day in their wages, that is, from 10s. to 12s. There has been a great scarcity of farm labourers and boys in South Australia, but the demand is being gradually met by new arrivals; there has been also a demand for masons, carpenters and boilermakers.

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

In Victoria no emigrants are wanted except farmers with capital, and experienced farm labourers. The State is now inaugurating a new Immigration Scheme, by which farms of 10 to 200 acres may be purchased by farm labourers and farmers, and 80 per cent. of their passage money be advanced; application must be made to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London.

New Zealand.

Reduced passages to New Zealand at £8 to £12 third class and £27 second class are offered to agriculturists with a little money, landing between September and January, and at £2 16s. to £6 16s. third class to female domestic servants who will have £2 on landing at any time, and for these classes of emigrants there is a good demand. The local supply of mechanics and general labourers is for the most part sufficient; but, as the present is the busy season, there are now more openings than usual.

Union of South Africa.

In the Transvaal the improvement in the demand for skilled labour continues, especially in the building trades, but even in these the supply has been equal to the demand, except possibly in the case of masons. While the demand has been readily met employment has been as readily obtained. The engineering trades are satisfactory, printers are much better employed than for some time back, and skilled miners are always in demand. Unskilled labourers for the mines are not in much demand; labourers engaged on railway construction have done much better, and earn on an average 6s. 6d. to 8s. a day. In the Cape Province also the improvement continues, but both there and in Natal and the Orange Free State there are at present very few openings for emigrants. Throughout South Africa there is a demand for female servants, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 329 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

FRANCE.

Employment in August.*—The building and allied trades were working at full pressure. In the metal trades employment continued good on the whole, especially in machine shops at Paris. For the box makers in the fish preserving industry along the coast of Brittany it improved slightly, but was still below the average. In the cotton industry the system of working short time to the extent of one day per week showed a tendency to spread. In the woollen trades, and also in the power-loom silk weaving industry of the Lyons district employment was good. Makers of small silk wares, however, continued to be short of work. In the printing trades there was some decline in the provinces, but increased activity at Paris. Among pottery workers employment was unsatisfactory. A certain number of the glass works which had closed during the hot weather were still idle. There was much unemployment among coopers in the vineyard districts, while vineyard workers themselves were thrown out of employment owing to the spread of disease among the vines. In certain centres woodcutters who had found temporary employment in the fields were thrown out of work at the termination of the harvest. Gardeners in the Paris district and agricultural labourers in the Seine-et-Marne department were fully employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in August were received by the French Labour Department from 961 trade unions, with an

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

aggregate membership of 253,676. Excluding returns from the miners' unions of the Pas-de-Calais department, 4.5 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 4.4 per cent. in the previous month, and 6.4 per cent. in August, 1909.*

Weekly Rest in Blastfurnaces, &c.—The French law of July 13th, 1906, a summary of which was given in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for 1906, p. 232, laid down, as a general rule, that all workpeople engaged in industrial or commercial establishments should have a weekly day of rest. It was stated in the law that special regulations would be issued permitting deviations from its provisions in respect to certain categories of workpeople employed in establishments where furnaces are kept burning day and night, such as blastfurnaces, and iron and steel works generally. This has now been done by a Decree of August 31st, 1910, a copy of which has been transmitted by H.M. Ambassador at Paris in a despatch dated September 20th.

Where work is carried on by means of two alternating shifts, the particular classes of workpeople specified in the Decree must have at least 24 consecutive hours' rest each fortnight, or 18 each week at the time of changing shifts. In addition, 26 days' rest must be given during the year. Where work is done without alternation of shifts the number of days' rest of the specified workpeople need not exceed 26 in the year in the case of their being employed entirely on day work (5 a.m. to 9 p.m.) and for a number of hours not exceeding 10 per day.

Where work is divided into three shifts of 8 hours, and, in the course of changing the shifts, two consecutive spells, not exceeding 12 hours, are worked, a weekly rest of hours is permitted for two consecutive weeks, provided that in the following week it be not less than 24 hours.

The Decree comes into force three months after date of publication.

GERMANY.

Employment in August.—According to the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department) for September, the state of the labour market as a whole showed no change in August as compared with the previous month. The resumption of work in the *building trades* continued to have a stimulating effect on a number of industries.

Coal Mining.—In the Ruhr district insufficient orders caused the colliery owners to introduce short time. In Upper Silesia, and in the lignite mines of Central Germany, on the other hand, conditions were somewhat more favourable than in July owing to the increased sale of house coal.

The *metal and engineering trades* are described as having had sufficient employment, a condition which is stated to have prevailed also, but more generally, in the *electrical trades*. In the *textile trades* the state of trade was the subject of much complaint in the *spinning industry* (especially cotton), but the reports from the *weaving industry* (including cotton) were satisfactory.

Dispute in German Shipbuilding Industry.—Despatches dated October 7th to 10th from H.M. Ambassador at Berlin, H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg, and H.M. Consul at Stettin report the termination of the dispute in German shipyards (see September GAZETTE, p. 302). In Hamburg all the men are to receive an increase in wages of 2 pfennigs (about 1d.) per hour (with a commencing minimum wage of 4½d. per hour), while in other towns the rates are to be settled by mutual arrangement according to local conditions. From January 1st, 1911, the hours of labour will be reduced to 55 per week in Hamburg, and to 56 in other towns, while the weekly rates of wages will be kept at the same level as prior to that date by the granting of a further increase of 1 pfennig per hour.

According to the above terms, which were accepted by the men's representatives, there was to have been a

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on p. 329. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."

general resumption on October 10th, if they were confirmed by the men, and according to H.M. Consul at Stettin, the men at that port have in fact resumed work. Later reports in the German press state that work has now been resumed also at Bremen, Kiel and Bremerhaven. At Hamburg vacancies could be found at first for only a certain proportion of the strikers, while at Flensburg the men have rejected the terms and demand a settlement by a local committee.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in August.—In the *Building Trades*, in spite of a certain decline since July, employment continued satisfactory in most towns. In the *Iron and Steel Trades* only a few towns reported some decline, the majority having had steady employment throughout the month. The reports for *Machine-making* were also favourable, no men being discharged. *Shipbuilders* were not quite so busy as in July, but no discharges were reported. The *Diamond Industry* had less than 2 per cent. of the men out of work at the end of the month. In the *Textile Trades* employment varied greatly according to locality, but was, on the whole, worse than in July.

BELGIUM.†

Employment in August.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.9 per cent. of the 45,971 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of August, compared with 2.0 per cent. in July, and 2.8 per cent. in August, 1909.‡

NORWAY.§

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed†		
	Aug. 31st, 1910.	July 31st, 1910.	Aug. 31st, 1909.	Aug. 31st, 1910.	July 31st, 1910.	Aug. 31st, 1909.
	Bricklayers and Masons ...	446	400	301	...	...	6.6
Carpenters and Joiners ...	800	774	514	0.6	1.6	3.8
Painters ...	450	439	450	...	...	...
Metal Workers ...	5,572	5,360	5,151	1.5	1.5	4.6
Boot and Shoe Makers ...	557	556	508	1.1	0.4	0.2
Printers ...	1,455	1,491	1,363	2.9	1.2	1.7
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers ...	687	780	742	...	5.8	...
Sawyers and Planers ...	432	430	454	3.7	8.4	6.2
Bakers ...	300	300	260	4.7	4.3	7.7
Tinned Goods Workers ...	259	243	305	0.4	0.8	2.0
Total ...	10,958	10,973	10,348	1.5	1.9	3.6

UNITED STATES.

Strike of Coal Miners.—In the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1910 (p. 155), a "walk-out" of coal miners in the bituminous coalfields of the United States was stated to have taken place on April 1st, pending a readjustment of the wages scale which expired on March 31st. A despatch from H.M. Consul-General at Chicago, dated September 12th, states that, as regards the Illinois miners, who numbered 72,000, working in 900 mines, the dispute came to an end on September 1st, the men being granted a wages increase of 3 per cent. It is stated that the strike resulted in a shortage of coal of 20 million tons, causing a loss to the mine owners of about £3,600,000. A despatch from H.M. Consul at St. Louis, dated September 22nd, states that the above dispute has also terminated in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, an increase in wages of 5 per cent. having been granted.

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

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

‡ These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on page 329. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."

§ Arbeidsmarkedet (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office).

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 519 Returns—453 from Employers, 49 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry was fair on the whole during September, and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,307 pits employing 652,149 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the four weeks ended September 24th, 1910, was 5.22, as compared with 4.93 in August, 1910, and 5.26 a year ago. It should be noted, however, that during August, 0.41 of a day per week was lost on account of holidays.

Of the 652,149 workpeople covered by the Returns, 474,317 (or 73 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended September 24th, while 328,283 (or 50 per cent.) were employed at pits working 22 or more days.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.63), this number, however, being exclusive of Returns from a number of pits at which there were sectional disputes. The lowest average was in Lancashire and Cheshire (4.50).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week at the pits during the four weeks ended September 24th, 1910, together with the figures for similar periods in August, 1910, and September, 1909. Collieries at which there were disputes causing loss of employment are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Sept., 1910.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
		Sept. 24th, 1910.	Aug. 27th, 1910.*	Sept. 25th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	44,055	5.28	4.96	5.34	+ 0.32	- 0.06
Durham ...	128,615	5.39	5.16	5.38	+ 0.23	+ 0.01
Cumberland ...	5,974	5.58	5.21	5.42	+ 0.37	+ 0.16
South Yorkshire ...	73,567	5.29	5.26	5.46	+ 0.03	- 0.17
West Yorkshire ...	25,506	5.02	4.53	5.07	+ 0.49	- 0.05
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	60,638	4.50	4.40	4.83	+ 0.10	- 0.33
Derbyshire ...	44,048	4.80	4.55	5.05	+ 0.25	- 0.25
Nottingham and Leicester ...	32,308	5.01	4.54	4.80	+ 0.47	+ 0.21
Staffordshire ...	30,010	5.18	4.21	5.00	+ 0.97	+ 0.18
Warwick, Worcester and Salop ...	8,220	5.55	4.61	5.07	+ 0.94	+ 0.48
Gloucester and Somerset ...	7,620	4.67	4.19	4.78	+ 0.48	- 0.11
North Wales ...	10,487	5.42	5.10	5.28	+ 0.32	+ 0.14
South Wales and Mon. ...	125,485	5.63	5.16	5.74	+ 0.47	- 0.11
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	896,533	5.24	4.91	5.30	+ 0.33	- 0.06
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland ...	24,056	5.06	4.98	4.72	+ 0.08	+ 0.34
The Lothians ...	4,401	5.05	5.00	4.62	+ 0.05	+ 0.43
Fife ...	26,576	4.98	5.31	5.05	- 0.33	- 0.07
SCOTLAND ...	55,033	5.02	5.14	4.88	- 0.12	+ 0.14
IRELAND ...	583	5.23	5.09	5.36	+ 0.14	- 0.13
United Kingdom ...	652,149	5.22	4.93	5.26	+ 0.29	- 0.04

Compared with a month ago (after making allowance for holidays) there was an improvement in Cumberland, Staffordshire, and Warwick, Worcester and Salop; and a decline in Lancashire and Cheshire, South Wales and Monmouth, and Fife. In the other districts there was not much change.

Compared with a year ago there was a considerable improvement in Warwick, Worcester and Salop, West Scotland and the Lothians; while there was a decline in Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Derbyshire.

* 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.

† The figures in this column are reduced on account of holidays.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in Sept., 1910.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
		Sept. 24th, 1910.	Aug. 27th, 1910.*	Sept. 25th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ...	8,167	5.39	5.11	5.36	+ 0.48	+ 0.03
Coking ...	37,031	5.32	5.12	5.34	+ 0.20	- 0.02
Gas ...	45,680	5.30	5.02	5.36	+ 0.28	- 0.06
House ...	80,714	4.84	4.36	4.78	+ 0.48	+ 0.06
Steam ...	246,513	5.37	5.05	5.47	+ 0.32	- 0.10
Mixed ...	234,044	5.14	4.93	5.14	+ 0.21	...
All Descriptions ...	652,149	5.22	4.93	5.26	+ 0.29	- 0.04

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at pits producing anthracite and house coal; and a decline at coking, gas and steam coal pits.

The **Exports** of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in September, 1910, amounted to 5,899,917 tons, or 149,134 tons more than in August, 1910, and 70,622 tons more than in September, 1909.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 74 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Employment showed a further slight improvement on the previous month in tin mines, and was fair in lead mines. Quarrymen and settmakers continued generally fairly well employed.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the four weeks ended September 24th the average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.91, as compared with 5.83 a month ago, and 5.93 a year ago. The average for August was slightly reduced on account of holidays.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Sept., 1910.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
		Sept. 24th, 1910.	August 27th, 1910.*	Sept. 25th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland ...	8,117	5.91	5.94	5.97	- 0.03	- 0.06
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	4,692	5.95	5.86	5.93	+ 0.09	+ 0.02
Scotland ...	1,011	5.72	5.47	5.70	+ 0.25	+ 0.02
Other Districts ...	2,529	5.90	5.56	5.86	+ 0.34	+ 0.04
All Districts ...	16,349	5.91	5.83	5.93	+ 0.08	- 0.02

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 97.7 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended September 24th, as compared with 90.7 per cent. a month ago, and 96.1 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,165 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended September 24th, as compared with 3,137 in August, 1910, and 3,200 in September, 1909. The average number of days worked per week during September, 1910 period, was 5.80, as compared with 5.64 a month ago and 5.37 a year ago.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall showed a further improvement, on the whole, compared with the previous month; in the Camborne district it was reported as fair and regular, and in the Penzance district as moderate.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued fair in North Wales.

* The figures in this column are reduced on account of holidays.

Quarrying.

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

Granite.—Employment continued good in Aberdeenshire and Leicestershire. It was still fair on the whole in Cornwall, and dull at Princetown (Devon).

Limestone.—Employment continued fair in Cleveland and South Durham. At Buxton it was dull, though again slightly better than in the previous month. It was still dull in the Plymouth district. In North Wales it was fairly good.

Other Stone.—Chert quarrymen continued well employed at Bakewell, and employment was reported as fair and improving in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district. In road-material quarries employment was good in the Clee Hill district, and fair in North Wales. Employment continued good in freestone quarries in the Newcastle and Gateshead district. It was still bad, with much short time, in Forfarshire.

Settling.—Employment continued fair in Scotland, and good in Leicestershire, North Wales, and the Clee Hill district.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

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

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of September, 1910, was 311, as compared with 312 in August, and 297 in September, 1909. Six furnaces were relit during the month (four in Lanarkshire, and one each in Cumberland and Staffordshire), and seven were either damped down or blown out (four in Lanarkshire, two in the Cleveland district, and one in Glamorganshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works covered by the Returns was 23,150, an increase of 5.5 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 Sept., 1910, on a	
	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland	80	82	79	- 2	+ 1
Cumberland & Lancs.	33	32	30	+ 1	+ 3
S. and S.W. Yorks...	13	13	12	...	+ 1
Derby & Nottingham	34	34	32	...	+ 2
Leicester, Lincoln, & Northampton)	28	28	26	...	+ 2
Stafford & Worcester	35	34	34	+ 1	+ 1
S.Wales & Monmouth	12	13	10	- 1	+ 2
Other districts ...	5	5	6	...	- 1
England & Wales ...	240	241	229	- 1	+ 11
Scotland	71	71	68	...	+ 3
Total	311	312	297	- 1	+ 14

The Imports of iron ore in September, 1910, amounted to 486,795 tons, or 44,998 tons more than in August, 1910, but 59,137 tons less than in September, 1909.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in September, 1910, amounted to 103,265 tons, or 13,949 tons more than in August, 1910, and 630 tons more than in September, 1909.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 203 Returns—188 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 showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. According to Returns covering 91,373 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended September 24th, 1910, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 6.9 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 501,500.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople employed.			Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
IRON:						
Puddling Forges ...	9,357	- 91	+ 351	4.86	+ 0.05	+ 0.04
Rolling Mills	3,884	+ 235	+ 97	4.81	- 0.09	+ 0.06
Forging	390	- 32	- 67	4.48	- 0.24	+ 0.05
Founding	1,793	- 10	+ 85	5.67	- 0.11	...
Other Departments ...	619	+ 7	- 35	5.81	+ 0.06	- 0.06
Mechanics, Labourers ...	1,879	+ 6	+ 104	5.50	+ 0.01	- 0.03
Total, Iron	17,922	+ 116	+ 538	5.02	- 0.01	...
STEEL:						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	8,760	- 60	+ 696	5.79	+ 0.02	+ 0.01
Crucible Furnaces ...	534	- 17	- 9	5.44	+ 0.07	+ 0.53
Bessemer Converters ...	1,491	- 119	+ 60	5.10	+ 0.07	+ 0.01
Rolling Mills	14,663	- 602	+ 260	5.41	- 0.05	+ 0.11
Forging and Pressing ...	4,906	+ 44	+ 140	5.36	+ 0.04	+ 0.10
Founding	7,899	+ 57	+ 953	5.86	- 0.01	+ 0.05
Other Departments ...	7,754	+ 74	+ 847	5.79	- 0.04	+ 0.07
Mechanics, Labourers ...	7,901	- 193	+ 653	5.93	+ 0.01	...
Total, Steel	51,818	- 816	+ 3,600	5.68	...	+ 0.07
IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):						
Rolling Mills	10,825	- 7	+ 593	5.13	- 0.01	+ 0.03
Forging and Pressing ...	707	- 19	- 38	5.17	...	- 0.20
Founding	664	- 12	+ 5	5.88	+ 0.01	- 0.01
Other Departments ...	3,400	+ 109	+ 281	5.75	+ 0.01	- 0.13
Mechanics, Labourers ...	6,037	- 25	+ 323	5.73	- 0.06	- 0.05
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	21,633	+ 46	+ 1,164	5.42	- 0.02	- 0.02
Grand Total	91,373	- 655	+ 8,299	5.49	- 0.01	+ 0.04
Districts.						
Northumberland & Durham	10,570	- 109	+ 856	5.51	- 0.07	- 0.02
Cleveland	7,990	- 517	+ 168	5.61	+ 0.04	+ 0.03
Sheffield and Rotherham	16,977	+ 179	+ 1,463	5.63	...	+ 0.13
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,095	+ 31	- 253	5.29	- 0.01	- 0.25
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.	7,104	- 194	- 207	5.11	+ 0.05	- 0.17
Staffordshire	10,135	+ 62	+ 499	5.43	- 0.01	- 0.02
Other Midland Counties ...	5,065	+ 157	+ 238	5.31	- 0.08	+ 0.01
Wales and Monmouth ...	11,877	+ 185	+ 1,887	5.59	- 0.03	+ 0.08
Total, England and Wales	73,813	- 205	+ 4,651	5.49	- 0.01	+ 0.02
Scotland	17,560	- 449	+ 648	5.49	- 0.01	+ 0.14
Total	91,373	- 655	+ 8,299	5.49	- 0.01	+ 0.04

Compared with a month ago, there was, on the whole, a slight decrease in the number of workpeople employed. The district which showed the largest decrease was Cleveland, while in the departments the largest decreases occurred at Bessemer converters and steel rolling mills. The number of shifts worked was 5.49, as compared with 5.50 in August. A slight decline was noticeable in the Northumberland and Durham and Other Midland Counties districts.

Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the number of workpeople employed in every district except Leeds, Bradford, &c., and Cumberland, Lancs., and Cheshire, in which districts employment generally showed a decline. In the departments there was a marked improvement at open hearth melting furnaces, and steel foundries. The average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 0.04 of a shift. The improvement chiefly affected crucible furnaces, steel rolling mills, and steel forges; at iron forges there was a decline which amounted to 0.95 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during September, 1910, amounted to 113,680 tons, or 776 tons less than in August, 1910, but 12,739 tons more than in September, 1909.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates for tinning) during September, 1910, amounted to 231,013 tons, or 3,276 tons more than in August, 1910, and 25,537 tons more than in September, 1909.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

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

At the works covered by the Returns, 430 tinplate mills were working at the end of September, as compared

with 426 a month ago and 401 a year ago. The numbers of sheet mills working at the same dates were 66, 65* and 52 respectively. It was reported that there was some scarcity of millmen. The works to which these particulars relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 24,800 workpeople.

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

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) on a		At end of Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	75	...	...	430	+ 4	+ 29
Steel Sheet Works	10	...	+ 2	66	+ 1	+ 14
Total	85	...	+ 2	496	+ 5	+ 43

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

	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.					
To United States	8,451	2,940	4,408	+ 5,511	+ 4,043
British East Indies ...	3,392	4,529	4,681	- 1,137	- 1,289
Germany	3,340	2,913	2,831	+ 427	+ 509
France	1,183	1,253	1,072	- 70	+ 111
Netherlands	3,092	2,422	2,618	+ 670	+ 474
China and Japan	2,294	4,200	3,871	- 1,906	- 44
Australia	1,354	1,402	1,310	- 48	+ 44
Canada	2,894	2,799	1,778	+ 95	+ 1,116
Other Countries	15,949	13,642	14,185	+ 2,307	+ 1,764
Total	41,949	36,100	36,754	+ 5,849	+ 5,195
Black Plates for Tinning.					
Total	4,302	4,951	3,997	- 649	+ 305

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,040 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 981 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 52 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during September was fair and, although somewhat affected by the boilermakers' lock-out, showed little general change compared with a month ago. It was much better than a year ago.

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1910.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
		Sept., 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North East Coast	15,182	9.4	6.2	20.3	+ 3.2	- 10.9
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,500	5.1	4.8	9.7	+ 0.3	- 4.6
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	12,690	7.9	7.6	13.4	+ 0.3	- 5.5
West Riding Towns	12,285	5.2	5.8	12.9	- 0.6	- 7.7
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,005	3.7	4.0	8.1	- 0.3	- 4.4
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	7,541	3.1	5.3	7.3	- 2.2	- 4.2
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,387	4.0	6.0	9.0	- 2.0	- 5.0
London and Neighbouring District	11,653	2.6	2.8	6.1	- 0.2	- 3.5
South Coast	4,639	1.3	2.0	6.3	- 0.7	- 5.0
South Wales and Bristol District	6,469	3.7	4.0	8.4	- 0.3	- 4.7
Glasgow and District	15,708	4.8	4.2	13.3	+ 0.6	- 8.5
East of Scotland	3,626	7.0	6.3	23.5	+ 0.7	- 16.5
Belfast and Dublin	3,420	3.0	3.0	13.7	...	- 10.7
Other Districts	5,541	2.9	3.8	7.3	- 0.9	- 4.4
United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	169,864	4.8	4.4	10.8	+ 0.4	- 6.0

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 169,864 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of September was 4.8, as compared with 4.4 a month ago and 10.8 a year ago. Compared with a month ago the principal changes in the percentages unemployed were an increase in the North East Coast district and in Scotland (where employment was affected by the boilermakers' lockout) and a decrease in the Midland districts.

* Revised figure.
† Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

Compared with a year ago a substantial decrease in the percentage unemployed is shown in every district, especially in Scotland, in the Belfast and Dublin district, and on the North-East Coast, where in September, 1909, the percentages were very high.

On the North-East Coast employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, chiefly owing to the boilermakers' lock-out. At ordnance and electrical engineering works in the Newcastle district employment was fairly good; overtime was worked on turbine engines, and short time at railway shops. At Sunderland and Hartlepool employment was slack generally. It was fair at Stockton.

Employment was fairly good at Manchester, but at Liverpool employment was dull and worse than a month ago; brassfounders, with whom employment was good a month ago, reported a decline. At Crewe employment remained slack, with short time. At Barrow it was fairly good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district the general percentage unemployed continued high, and short time at textile machinery works was still common. In general engineering works at Oldham employment was fair and better than a month ago. Employment remained fair at Preston, Bury and Rochdale.

Employment at Leeds was moderate on the whole, but bad with makers of textile tools. Employment remained fairly good at Sheffield, Bradford and Halifax, and in the Hull and Lincolnshire district.

In the Midland and Eastern Counties, in London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and at Bristol and Swindon employment continued fairly good generally. In South Wales it remained moderate on the whole.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good generally, with overtime, though somewhat affected by the boilermakers' lock-out. At some of the locomotive works and iron foundries short time was still in operation. In the East of Scotland employment remained fair.

Employment remained good at Belfast and moderate at Dublin.

The Imports of machinery in September, 1910, amounted to £344,648, or £35,557 less than in August, 1910, but £54,569 more than in September, 1909.

The Exports of machinery in September, 1910, amounted to £2,469,279, or £156,331 more than in August, 1910, and £144,636 more than in September, 1909.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 362 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 342 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was dislocated in most of the principal centres during September on account of the lock-out of members of the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, which reacted on the industry generally. In those centres not affected by the dispute employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. Excluding those branches of the above Society which were directly affected by the lock-out, Trade Unions with a membership of 27,722 reported 15.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 9.1 per cent. a month ago and 22.4 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* at end of Sept., 1910.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
		Sept., 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth	2,834	31.9	12.6	28.6	+ 19.3	+ 3.3
Wear	1,847	38.6	15.1	40.1	+ 23.5	- 1.5
Tees and Hartlepool	679	41.8	7.6	25.9	+ 34.2	+ 15.9
Humber	1,117	16.3	8.4	23.6	+ 7.9	- 7.3
Thames and Medway	4,274	5.3	4.8	9.8	+ 0.5	- 4.5
South Coast	5,122	1.9	3.4	6.6	- 1.5	- 4.2
Bristol Channel Ports	1,026	21.1	19.8	30.3	+ 1.3	- 9.2
Mersey	1,209	12.2	14.9	23.9	- 2.7	- 11.7
Clyde	3,976	20.6	5.7	17.2	+ 14.9	+ 3.4
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ...	824	36.7	18.8	45.6	+ 17.9	- 8.9
Belfast	3,214	2.1	1.8	17.8	+ 0.3	- 15.7
Other Districts						

Employment was affected by the lock-out of Iron and Steel Shipbuilders in all the principal districts except the Thames and Medway, South Coast, Bristol Channel and Belfast districts.

In the Thames and Medway district employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. It was good at the Royal Dockyards. Employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago on the South Coast.

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

In districts other than the above, employment was reported as fair with shipwrights at Cardiff, Pembroke Dock, Barrow, Aberdeen, and at a few centres on the Clyde.

TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

According to Lloyd's Return there was at the end of September, 1910, an increase in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 35,610 tons gross (or 3.2 per cent.), as compared with the end of June, 1910, and of 376,161 tons gross (or 48.3 per cent.) as compared with the end of September, 1909. The war vessels under construction showed a decrease of 66,008 tons displacement as compared with June, 1910, but an increase of 73,390 tons displacement as compared with September, 1909.

District.	Merchant Vessels.			War Vessels.		
	End of Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on June, '10.	Sept., '09.	End of Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on June, '10.	Sept., '09.
	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons displacement.	Tons displacement.	Tons displacement.
Clyde	47,377	+ 29,546	+ 132,750	106,526	- 4,853	+ 57,918
Belfast	232,000	+ 4,500	+ 55,470	—	—	—
Tyne	204,016	+ 9,479	+ 85,061	54,445	- 24,554	+ 1,993
Wear	109,273	+ 773	+ 25,153	—	—	—
Hartlepool and Whitby	54,048	- 11,235	+ 13,108	—	—	—
Middlesbro' and Stockton	65,648	- 5,319	+ 20,228	—	—	—
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	2,979	- 201	+ 99	37,970	- 20,810	- 7,900
Other Districts... ..	68,856	+ 8,067	+ 44,292	37,944	+ 4,659	+ 30,869
Royal Dockyards	75,630	—	—	75,630	- 20,450	- 9,490
Total	1,154,197	+ 35,610	+ 376,161	312,515	- 66,008	+ 73,390

Merchant Vessels.—Compared with the end of June, 1910, there was a large increase on the Clyde; on the Tyne and at Belfast there were also increases. In the Hartlepool and Whitby, and Middlesbrough and Stockton districts there were decreases. As compared with a year ago there were increases in every district, the most marked being on the Clyde and Tyne, and at Belfast.

War Vessels.—Compared with June, 1910, there were marked decreases on the Tyne and at Barrow; there was also a slight decrease on the Clyde. Compared with September, 1909, there was a large increase on the Clyde, and a slight increase on the Tyne; in the Barrow district there was a decrease. At the Royal Dockyards there was a decrease of over 20,000 tons displacement as compared with June, 1910, and of nearly 10,000 tons displacement as compared with September, 1909.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 94 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 63 from Trade Unions, and 28 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 22,725 reported 2.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 2.4 per cent. a month ago and 4.5 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—With brassworkers employment continued good and was better than a year ago. At Birmingham it was good with brass and fair with iron bedstead makers.

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

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

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—Employment continued good with hollow-ware stampers and piercers at Wolverhampton. It improved with lock and latch makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall.

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

Cutlery, Tools, &c.—At Sheffield employment was good with pen and pocket blade forgers, and grinders, razor grinders, plate, spoon and fork filers and sheep shear workers, fair with edge tool grinders, joiners' and small tool makers, table blade forgers, grinders, and hafters, pen and pocket knife cutlers, file forgers, cutters, and hardeners, and razor forgers and hafters. At Birmingham it was good with edge tool makers. At Redditch it was good with needle makers, and continued quiet in the fishhook trade. It continued quiet also in the Coventry watch trade.

Tubes.—In South Staffordshire employment was quiet and worse than a month ago and a year ago. It continued good in the brass and copper tube trades at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment continued moderate with block and cable chain makers and strikers, and bad with anchormen. It was moderate with anchormen on the Wear. In the anvil and vice trade at Dudley it was not quite so good as a month ago. At Sheffield it continued bad with railway spring fitters and vicemen.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers continued fair generally and was better than a year ago; it was good at Bury. With tin plate makers-up it was good, with some overtime, at Oldham, and continued fair at Nottingham, Birmingham, and Edinburgh. In the ironplate trade it was fairly good, with some overtime, in the Lye district, but continued quiet at Wolverhampton, Dudley and Bilston.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—In London, employment was slack, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago with goldsmiths and jewellers; it was good with silversmiths and electro-plate operatives. At Sheffield it continued fair with silversmiths. At Birmingham it was fair in the silver jewellery trade, and improving with gold jewellery, both sections being better than a month ago; it was good and better than a month ago with silversmiths and electro-platers and with Britannia metal workers.

Farriers.—Employment continued fair generally, and was good in the Potteries district and in Essex.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the value of cutlery and hardware imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:—	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery	16,367	18,007	12,643	- 1,640	+ 3,724
Hardware	102,261	102,870	95,468	- 609	+ 6,793
Exports:—	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery	74,226	72,064	62,606	+ 2,162	+ 11,620
Hardware	210,615	205,954	190,786	+ 4,661	+ 19,829
Implements and Tools... ..	203,554	184,220	156,657	+ 19,334	+ 46,897

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 442 Returns—370 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 66 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during September in both the spinning and weaving branches continued bad; there was some improvement in the spinning branch as compared with a month ago.* As compared with a year ago there was a considerable decline in both branches. Much short time was worked in the spinning branch and there was a considerable slackness in the weaving branch. Returns

* The stoppage of work in the spinning mills did not take place until October 1st.

from firms employing 112,476 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	13,121	+ 1.0	- 4.5	10,374	+ 3.0	- 11.8
Spinning	22,609	- 0.1	- 3.5	19,476	+ 3.6	- 10.8
Weaving	51,734	- 3.4	- 5.5	45,817	- 2.9	- 9.8
Other	9,119	+ 0.4	- 1.1	10,582	+ 0.7	- 2.8
Not specified	15,893	+ 0.4	+ 3.0	15,484	+ 4.3	+ 1.0
Total	112,476	- 1.4	- 3.5	99,733	+ 0.4	- 8.0
Districts.						
Ashton	6,007	- 9.7	- 13.0	5,713	- 5.7	- 10.1
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	5,548	- 0.9	- 6.2	3,891	- 6.9	- 26.6
Oldham	12,683	+ 1.7	- 2.3	12,694	+ 9.9	+ 1.0
Bolton and Leigh	11,778	+ 2.9	- 4.6	10,021	+ 3.9	- 8.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	9,497	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	8,499	+ 2.7	- 0.7
Manchester	8,992	- 1.3	- 1.7	6,294	- 1.4	- 6.0
Preston and Chorley	12,209	- 5.1	- 11.1	9,665	- 4.0	- 23.5
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	14,842	- 4.4	- 3.3	13,670	- 1.1	- 9.0
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	15,135	- 0.2	- 0.9	16,515	- 0.4	- 0.2
Other Lancashire Towns... ..	3,884	+ 0.2	- 6.6	2,938	- 1.2	- 16.5
Yorkshire Towns	5,379	- 0.8	+ 11.3	4,759	+ 0.9	- 2.5
Other Districts	6,522	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	5,074	- 1.0	- 6.1
Total	112,476	- 1.4	- 3.5	99,733	+ 0.4	- 8.0

As compared with a month ago there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed in the weaving department; the wages paid showed an increase of 3.0 and 3.6 per cent. respectively in the preparing and spinning departments, and a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the weaving department. As compared with a year ago the number employed showed decreases of 4.5 per cent. in the preparing department, of 3.5 per cent. in the spinning department, and of 5.5 per cent. in the weaving department; the wages paid declined nearly 12 per cent. in the preparing department, nearly 11 per cent. in the spinning department, and nearly 10 per cent. in the weaving department.

In the districts, as compared with a month ago, the principal changes in the number employed were decreases of 9.7 per cent. in the Ashton district, of 5.1 per cent. in the Preston district, and of 4.4 per cent. in the Blackburn district: in the Bolton district there was an increase of 2.9 per cent. The wages paid showed an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in the Oldham district, and of nearly 4.0 per cent. in the Bolton district; the most marked decreases were in the Stockport and Ashton districts, 6.9 and 5.7 per cent. respectively; there was a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the Preston District. As compared with a year ago the number employed decreased in all the principal Lancashire districts, except Bury, where there was but little change. In Yorkshire there was an increase of 11.3 per cent. The amount of wages paid showed a decrease in every district except Oldham, where there was an increase of 1.0 per cent. The decrease amounted to 23.5 per cent. in the Preston district; 26.6 per cent. in the Stockport district; 10.1 per cent. in Ashton district; 9.0 per cent. in the Blackburn district and 8.0 per cent. in the Bolton District.

Raw Cotton.

American Cotton.—During the month of September, 1910, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 7.90d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8.25d. and the lowest, 7.61d. per lb. The average price for August, 1910, was 8.26d. per lb., and for September, 1909, 7.02d. per lb. For the period from October 1st to 10th, 1910, the average price of "middling American" was 7.81d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on October 7th, 1910, was estimated by the

Liverpool Cotton Association to be 522,200 bales, as compared with 794,640 bales on October 8th, 1909.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during September, 1910, averaged 11.89d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 12.31d., and the lowest 11.25d. The average price for August, 1910, was 12.11d. per lb., and for September, 1909, 9.47d. per lb. For the period from October 1st to 10th, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 11.27d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	179,427	132,535	227,505	+ 46,892	- 48,078
Brazilian	11,995	5,811	16,113	+ 6,164	- 4,138
East Indian	5,905	5,276	5,032	+ 629	+ 873
Egyptian	9,115	14,425	18,877	+ 5,310	+ 9,762
Miscellaneous	8,850	3,748	9,501	+ 5,102	- 651
Total	215,292	161,815	277,048	+ 53,477	- 61,756

Exports.

The Table below shows the quantity of exported cotton yarn and cotton piece goods for the months stated:—

Description.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton Yarn and Twist—					
Grey	12,467	12,681	14,971	- 214	- 2,504
Bleached and Dyed	2,832	2,379	3,005	+ 453	- 173
Total	15,299	15,060	17,976	+ 230	- 2,677
Cotton—					
Thread for Sewing	1,873	1,899	2,416	- 26	- 543
Cotton Piece Goods—					
Grey or Unbleached	141,541	168,209	165,192	- 26,668	- 23,651
Bleached	132,913	135,748	133,347	- 2,835	- 434
Printed	107,982	103,337	90,436	+ 4,645	+ 17,546
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	109,743	113,631	90,008	- 3,888	+ 19,735
Total	492,179	520,925	478,983	- 28,746	+ 13,196

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 384 Returns—357 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 21 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

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

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	804	+ 1.9	- 1.6	847	+ 7.4	+ 2.0
Spinning	6,376	+ 2.2	+ 8.3	6,169	+ 3.1	+ 12.8
Weaving	12,693	+ 1.1	+ 4.4	11,655	+ 0.9	+ 5.7
Other Departments	8,492	- 0.3	+ 7.0	8,939	+ 0.8	+ 7.1
Unspecified	2,223	- 0.1	+ 4.9	2,179	+ 1.9	+ 11.2
Total	30,588	+ 0.9	+ 5.8	29,789	+ 1.6	+ 7.8
Districts.						
Huddersfield District	5,640	+ 2.7	+ 6.7	6,330	+ 3.9	+ 8.3
Leeds District	3,081	+ 0.7	+ 4.6	2,165	+ 1.0	+ 7.5
Dewsbury & Batley District	4,971	- 0.3	+ 5.4	5,219	- 1.2	+ 8.3
Other Parts of West Riding	2,216	- 0.8	+ 4.0	2,422	+ 4.0	+ 9.0
Total, West Riding	15,908	+ 0.9	+ 5.6	16,834	+ 1.8	+ 8.3
Scotland	8,019	+ 1.8	+ 7.4	7,635	+ 3.6	+ 9.7
Other Districts	6,661	- 0.1	+ 4.3	5,320	- 1.8	+ 4.0
Total Woollen	30,588	+ 0.9	+ 5.8	29,789	+ 1.6	+ 7.8

Returns from firms employing 30,588 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent.

in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In all the principal districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Both overtime and nightwork were reported in the Huddersfield district and in the Dewsbury district several firms were running day and night.

Worst Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 45,678 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment was good in all the principal districts, and a deficiency of labour was reported. Some overtime was worked in the Keighley and Huddersfield districts.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting & Combing ...	5,398	+ 0.9	+ 2.7	5,801	+ 5.3	+ 12.1
Spinning ...	23,428	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	13,563	+ 1.0	+ 4.3
Weaving ...	9,697	+ 1.8	+ 2.0	8,877	+ 2.7	+ 2.9
Other Departments ...	5,297	+ 1.3	+ 6.2	5,611	+ 4.5	+ 6.9
Not specified ...	1,858	+ 2.1	+ 5.2	1,266	+ 4.5	+ 6.8
Total ...	45,678	+ 0.9	+ 2.3	35,118	+ 2.5	+ 5.1

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Bradford District ...	22,478	+ 1.3	+ 2.7	17,330	+ 3.0	+ 6.4
Keighley District ...	6,786	+ 1.4	+ 6.3	5,319	+ 4.7	+ 10.0
Halifax District ...	5,075	+ 0.6	+ 4.4	3,528	+ 0.6	+ 5.5
Huddersfield District ...	5,620	+ 1.0	+ 3.6	5,237	+ 1.9	+ 4.8
Other Parts of West Riding	3,957	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	1,944	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Total West Riding ...	43,916	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	33,358	+ 2.5	+ 5.1
Other Districts ...	2,662	+ 0.3	+ 3.7	1,760	+ 1.1	+ 4.6
Total Worst Trade ...	45,678	+ 0.9	+ 2.3	35,118	+ 2.5	+ 5.1

Prices of Raw Material.

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

	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.
Average Prices:			
Lincoln Hoggas ...	10 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂
40's Crossbred tops ...	15	14 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂
60's Super Botany tops ...	29 ¹ / ₂	29 ¹ / ₂	28 ¹ / ₂
Course of Prices:			
Lincoln Hoggas ...	10, 10 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂ , 10	10 ¹ / ₂ , 10 ¹ / ₂
40's Crossbred tops ...	15	14 ¹ / ₂ , 15	13 ¹ / ₂ , 13 ¹ / ₂
60's Super Botany tops ...	29 ¹ / ₂	29 ¹ / ₂	28, 28 ¹ / ₂

Imports and Exports.

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

	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).					
Imports ... 1,000 lbs.	32,292	31,512	26,492	+ 780	+ 5,800
British Exports ...	2,962	2,920	6,644	+ 42	+ 3,682
Re-Exports of Imported Wool ... 1,000 lbs.	5,587	23,662	8,912	+ 18,075	+ 3,325
British and Irish Manufactures Exported.					
Yarn:					
Woollen ...	406	343	219	+ 63	+ 187
Worsted ...	5,767	4,979	4,784	+ 788	+ 983
Alpaca and Mohair ...	1,634	1,378	1,519	+ 256	+ 115
Total, Yarn ...	7,807	6,700	6,522	+ 1,107	+ 1,285
Piece Goods:					
Woollen ... 1,000 yds.	8,636	11,195	7,031	+ 2,559	+ 1,605
Worsted ...	6,458	8,685	6,524	+ 2,227	+ 66
Total Piece Goods ...	15,094	19,880	13,555	+ 4,786	+ 1,539

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 112 Returns—104 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 48,696 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 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 1.1 per cent. both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	6,414	- 0.4	- 1.0	3,569	- 0.8	- 1.4
Spinning ...	12,249	- 0.2	- 1.0	6,084	- 0.6	- 0.8
Weaving ...	17,231	- 0.1	+ 2.2	10,748	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Other ...	7,778	- 0.8	+ 4.3	6,115	- 1.7	+ 3.7
Not specified ...	5,024	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	2,888	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Total ...	48,696	- 0.2	+ 1.1	29,404	- 0.4	+ 1.1

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Belfast ...	17,684	- 0.4	+ 1.4	10,907	- 0.7	+ 1.0
Other Places in Ireland ...	15,415	- 0.3	- 0.8	8,371	+ 0.3	- 1.0
Total, Ireland ...	33,099	- 0.4	+ 0.3	19,278	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Fifeshire ...	7,193	+ 0.4	+ 5.4	4,758	+ 0.3	+ 5.3
Other Places in Scotland ...	6,249	+ 0.0	- 0.1	3,961	- 1.7	- 0.5
Total, Scotland ...	13,442	+ 0.3	+ 2.7	8,719	- 0.7	+ 2.6
England ...	2,155	- 0.2	+ 3.8	1,407	- 1.3	+ 5.8
United Kingdom ...	48,696	- 0.2	+ 1.1	29,404	- 0.4	+ 1.1

Employment continued good in the Belfast district, and showed some improvement on a year ago. In other parts of Ireland there was but little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In Fifeshire employment continued fair and was better than a year ago. In England there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but an improvement as compared with a year ago.

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

Description.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) ... tons	3,033	5,035	4,488	- 2,002	- 1,455
Exports:					
Linen Yarn ... 100 lbs	14,295	14,599	13,115	- 304	+ 1,180
Linen Piece Goods ... 100 yds	149,385	157,480	185,361	- 8,095	- 35,976

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 34 Returns—32 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

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

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	4,302	- 0.7	+ 0.4	2,967	- 0.7	+ 2.8
Spinning ...	5,182	+ 1.0	- 2.8	3,312	+ 0.9	- 0.7
Weaving ...	6,164	- 0.6	- 0.7	4,832	+ 1.7	+ 0.5
Other ...	1,973	- 0.1	- 0.9	2,094	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Not specified ...	891	- 1.2	...	683	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Total ...	18,512	- 0.2	- 1.0	13,888	+ 0.8	+ 1.1

Returns from firms employing 18,512 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there

was a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 18,512 workpeople covered by the returns, 15,985 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

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.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Jute ... tons	3,076	4,316	5,498	- 1,240	- 2,422
Exports:					
Jute Yarn ... 100 lbs	51,930	40,651	46,431	+ 11,279	+ 5,499
Jute Piece Goods ... 100 yds	130,348	137,767	188,730	- 7,419	- 58,382

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 82 Returns—72 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate and showed, on the whole, little change as compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,223 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Levers ...	1,789	+ 2.0	+ 0.8	2,116	- 0.8	- 7.7
Curtain ...	3,009	+ 0.9	+ 3.5	2,952	+ 4.2	+ 2.9
Plain Net ...	1,623	- 2.7	+ 1.9	1,250	- 1.7	- 3.2
Others ...	802	+ 1.0	- 3.6	582	+ 6.0	+ 7.2
Total ...	7,223	- 0.1	+ 1.7	6,900	+ 1.7	- 1.4

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Nottingham City ...	1,535	+ 0.7	- 0.3	1,471	+ 3.1	- 0.7
Long Eaton and other outlying districts	1,457	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	1,765	+ 0.9	+ 1.0
Other English districts	2,019	- 1.8	+ 1.6	1,619	- 1.1	- 6.2
Scotland ...	2,212	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	2,045	+ 3.7	+ 0.3
Total ...	7,223	- 0.1	+ 1.7	6,900	+ 1.7	- 1.4

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers branch, and good in the curtain branch; in the plain net branch it was fair. On the whole there was a slight decline as compared with a year ago. In the Long Eaton district employment was still bad, with some short time; it was slightly better than a year ago. In the West of England employment was fairly good, and about the same as a month ago. In Scotland there was an improvement on a month ago.

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

Description.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Cotton Lace ...	204,181	190,458	210,924	+ 13,723	- 6,743
Silk Lace ...	9,076	7,459	13,911	+ 1,617	- 4,835
Exports:					
Cotton Lace ...	322,989	323,538	307,999	- 549	+ 14,990
Silk Lace ...	10,553	8,109	6,506	+ 2,444	+ 4,047

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 64 Returns—53 from Employers, 7 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good; it was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,783 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, 1910, showed

a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Throwing ...	1,086	- 2.1	+ 2.9	463	+ 3.3	+ 5.7
Spinning ...	2,492	- 2.9	+ 0.8	1,953	+ 4.3	+ 6.1
Weaving ...	3,824	+ 0.2	+ 4.6	2,616	- 0.2	+ 6.9
Other ...	812	+ 2.4	- 1.6	619	+ 1.3	+ 4.4
Not specified ...	569	+ 6.2	+ 17.8	524	+ 17.2	+ 31.7
Total ...	8,783	- 0.4	+ 3.4	6,175	+ 2.4	+ 8.0

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,197	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	2,492	+ 1.9	+ 4.3
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	914	- 8.3	- 8.1	763	+ 4.4	+ 9.0
Eastern Counties ...	2,778	+ 0.8	+ 10.7	1,738	+ 1.8	+ 15.6
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	1,894	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	1,182	+ 3.1	+ 5.2
Total ...	8,783	- 0.4	+ 3.4	6,175	+ 2.4	+ 8.0

frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment showed an improvement compared with a year ago, but short time was reported among trade unionists at Nottingham; with hand frame workers in the country districts employment was fair. In Scotland employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

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

Description.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hosiery, Woollen ...	£ 50,388	£ 53,361	£ 49,661	- 2,973	+ 727
" Cotton ...	188,096	210,504	165,618	- 22,408	+ 22,478
Exports:					
Hosiery, Woollen ...	165,744	166,416	133,941	- 672	+ 31,803
" Cotton ...	55,115	60,401	48,218	- 5,286	+ 6,897

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 44 Returns—20 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 14 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed an improvement compared with a month ago, and was much better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 5,373 workpeople and paying £4,854 in wages in the week ended September 24th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.6 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 5.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

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

Cotton Dyers and Bleachers.—Employment continued moderate and was about the same as a year ago; much short time was reported, chiefly in the bleaching branch.

Calico Printers, &c.—Employment with machine calico printers continued good, and was better than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was quiet. In Scotland it continued good with calico printers, engravers, and block printers.

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

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.—At Leicester employment showed a further decline; at Hinckley it was good, and better than a month ago; at Loughborough full time was reported. At Nottingham employment with dyers showed an improvement, and was fair; with bleachers at Basford it was quiet; with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell it was fair; on the whole employment in Nottinghamshire was slightly better than a month ago.

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

HAT TRADE.

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

EMPLOYMENT during September in the *Silk* hat trade continued moderate.

In the *Felt* hat trade employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 2.9, compared with 2.1 a month ago and 1.2 a year ago. Employment was reported as quiet at Denton, with much short time; at Stockport it was moderate, and in Warwickshire it was good.

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

Description.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
All kinds ... dozens	68,498	53,426	37,406	+ 15,072	+ 31,092
Exports:					
Hats, Felt... ..	57,808	72,922	53,210	- 15,114	+ 4,598
" Straw	39,364	49,927	40,363	- 10,563	- 999
" Other sorts ...	11,550	12,810	9,739	- 1,260	+ 1,811
Total	108,722	135,659	103,312	- 26,937	+ 5,410

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 483 Returns—467 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 5 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair, and showed little change as compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 64,957 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment continued moderate, but was better than a year ago; some short time was reported. At Northampton employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. At Kettering it continued fair; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was not quite so good as a month ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood employment was good, and better than a year ago; some overtime was reported. At Leeds employment was slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Sept., 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Sept., 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.				
London	2,288	+ 2.0	2,461	+ 2.0
Leicester	12,982	- 0.5	12,181	- 3.1
Leicester Country District	3,264	- 0.2	2,915	+ 0.7
Northampton	9,965	+ 0.9	9,669	- 0.4
Northampton Country District	8,897	+ 0.2	8,725	+ 0.8
Kettering	4,029	- 0.1	4,033	- 1.5
Stafford & District ...	2,776	+ 0.4	2,545	- 2.8
Norwich & District ...	3,035	+ 0.6	3,085	- 3.8
Bristol & District ...	1,392	+ 3.3	1,223	- 1.1
Kingswood	1,869	+ 2.0	1,897	+ 4.3
Leeds & District ...	2,460	+ 2.2	2,308	+ 1.9
Manchester & District ...	3,186	+ 0.9	3,033	+ 0.6
Birmingham & District ...	966	- 0.9	789	+ 1.7
Other parts of England and Wales	3,102	+ 2.6	2,816	+ 4.6
ENGLAND & WALES ...	60,811	+ 0.2	57,680	- 0.5
SCOTLAND	3,677	- 0.3	3,533	+ 0.0
IRELAND	469	+ 4.0	320	+ 2.9
UNITED KINGDOM ...	64,957	+ 0.2	61,533	- 0.4

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

Description.	Sept., 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less Re-exports)					
Quantity ... doz. pairs	50,039	42,580	45,194	+ 7,459	+ 4,845
Value £	89,828	86,345	99,433	+ 3,483	- 605
Exports (British & Irish)					
Quantity ... doz. pairs	125,612	119,474	108,811	+ 7,138	+ 17,801
Value £	309,631	285,818	244,895	+ 23,813	+ 64,739

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 34 Returns—21 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,149 members reported 4.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4.7 per cent. a month ago, and 4.5 per cent. a year ago.

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

Saddle and Harness Makers.—In London employment continued bad with harness makers; at Walsall it continued good with brown saddlers and fairly good with gig saddlers. With saddlers it was fairly good at Glasgow, and fair at Dublin.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—With portmanteau and trunk makers employment was fair in London, but not so good as a month ago. With fancy leather workers it was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. With fancy and morocco leather finishers it continued good.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides raw, and pieces thereof, dry	46,349	39,398	34,970	+ 6,951	+ 11,379
Ditto, wet	68,951	74,687	57,716	- 5,736	+ 11,235
Total Hides, dry and wet	115,300	114,085	92,686	+ 1,215	+ 22,614
Goat skins, undressed, No. 1	859,935	1,361,749	1,501,449	- 501,814	- 641,514
Sheep skins	239,434	248,897	215,417	- 18,463	+ 15,017
Leather* cwt.	92,126	103,202	85,923	- 11,076	+ 6,203
Exports:					
Leather cwt.	17,504	16,622	17,481	+ 882	+ 23
Gloves ... doz. prs.	25,474	25,693	28,077	- 219	- 2,603
Machinery Belting... cwt.	3,356	3,239	3,020	+ 117	+ 336
Other Sorts ... (value) £	49,392	47,396	45,197	+ 2,019	+ 4,198
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	46,936	42,856	37,821	+ 4,080	+ 9,115

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 117 Returns—91 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during September showed a seasonal improvement, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £9,859 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended September 24th showed an increase of 12.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was fairly good and showed little change compared with a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported employment as dull.

Leeds.—Employment showed an improvement at the end of the month, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,917 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended September 24th, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported a good deal of short time in the earlier part of the month.

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

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

The **Imports** of apparel, not waterproofed, in September, 1910, were valued at £374,245, as compared with £288,129, in August, 1910, and £385,740 in September, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at £656,394, £687,253 and £506,861 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 196 Returns, 190 from Employers, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed a seasonal improvement. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades, employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. In the shirt and collar trade generally it was fair; in the corset trade it was moderate.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 2,150 dressmakers in the week ended September 24th, showed an increase of 5.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good. Court dressmakers employing 592 workpeople in the week ended August 27th, and 1,188 in the week ended September 24th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,213 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 24th showed an increase of 9.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good. There was some deficiency of labour.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 1,825 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 24th, showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 10.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was fair, and slightly better than a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,746 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,459 in wages in the week ended September 24th, showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 2,963 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 24th, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 436 Returns—132 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 285 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns received from firms employing 21,510 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there

was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties ...	5,533	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ...	1,561	- 0.6	+ 1.4
Southern Counties ...	7,576	+ 1.3	+ 1.7
Scotland ...	6,080	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	20,750	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Hand-made Paper ...	760	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Total ...	21,510	+ 0.6	+ 1.7

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,484 members had 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of September and August, 1910, and 2.3 per cent. in September, 1909. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 572 members had 6.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 7.0 per cent. a month ago, and 6.4 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in September, 1910, amounted to £557,391, as compared with £542,982 in August, 1910, and £437,860 in September, 1909; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £257,975, £247,931 and £220,058 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment remained dull with letterpress printers and fairly good with lithographic printers, showing little change on the whole compared with a month ago, and an improvement compared with a year ago, especially with lithographic printers.

London.—Employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, and an improvement compared with a year ago. It was slack with compositors, and fair with machine managers (with whom it was better than a month ago). With lithographic printers it continued fairly good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment though fairly good was worse than a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers at Edinburgh was good, with overtime, but declined towards the end of the month. At Glasgow, Leeds, Newcastle, Nottingham and Leicester employment was fair and better than a month ago. At Liverpool, Birmingham, Plymouth, Bristol, Cardiff and Dublin it was slack and worse than a month ago. With lithographic printers employment continued fair. Employment generally was better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1910.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ...	21,235	7.1	6.2	7.9	+ 0.9	- 0.8
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,549	4.7	6.4	7.0	- 1.7	+ 2.3
Lancashire and Cheshire	6,946	5.5	7.0	5.1	- 1.5	+ 0.4
East Midlands and Eastern Counties	2,657	4.0	4.4	3.3	- 0.4	+ 0.7
West Midlands ...	2,709	6.6	6.7	5.6	- 0.1	+ 1.0
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,239	3.9	4.1	3.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Scotland ...	6,071	2.3	2.7	4.4	- 0.4	- 2.1
Ireland ...	2,494	9.5	7.8	12.7	+ 1.7	+ 3.2
United Kingdom ...	51,900	5.7	5.7	6.6	...	- 0.9

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued fair generally. It was rather better than a month ago and much better than a year ago.

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1910.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Sept., 1910.	Aug., 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ...	3,450	3.0	4.0	5.3	- 1.0	- 2.3
Other Districts ...	3,353	5.8	5.3	7.5	+ 0.5	- 1.7
United Kingdom ...	6,803	4.4	4.6	6.4	- 0.2	- 2.0

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,623 Returns—1,189 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,370 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 64 from Local Correspondents.)

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

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of September was 7.2 as compared with 5.0 a month ago and 10.8 a year ago; and for plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 10.1, 8.8, and 13.3. The increase in the percentages unemployed as compared with a month ago was most noticeable in the Northern Counties and Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding. In the case of plumbers, the remaining districts showed a slight net decrease in the percentage unemployed as compared with a month ago.

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers, masons, slaters, painters, and labourers showed a decline in employment compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago a general improvement was shown.

For London the Trade Union Returns showed that 5.7 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 5.0 a month ago and 12.3 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 8.0, 8.4, and 13.2.

Returns received from firms employing 60,012 workpeople at the end of September show that as compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the total number employed by them of 10.5 per cent. in London and of 3.0 per cent. in other districts.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	No. paid on last pay-day in Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Skilled Tradesmen.		Labourers.	
London ...	8,428	- 1,194	5,485	- 483				
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	3,599	- 155	2,650	- 272				
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	5,066	- 61	3,858	- 79				
Midland and Eastern Counties ...	4,299	- 124	3,721	- 11				
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales ...	5,629	- 266	3,064	- 208				
Other Districts ...	773	- 41	554	+ 28				
England and Wales ...	27,794	- 1,841	19,332	- 1,025				
Scotland ...	4,221	- 117	2,528	- 96				
Ireland ...	595	- 42	833	+ 59				
United Kingdom ...	32,610	- 2,000	22,693	- 1,062				
					Lads and Boys.		Total.	
London ...	532	- 10	14,445	- 1,687				
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	692	- 6	6,941	- 433				
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,112	- 8	10,036	- 148				
Midland & Eastern Counties ...	492	+ 1	8,512	- 134				
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales ...	703	+ 13	9,396	- 461				
Other districts ...	78	- 1	1,405	- 14				
England and Wales ...	3,609	- 11	80,738	- 2,877				
Scotland ...	1,001	- 11	7,750	- 224				
Ireland ...	99	+ 3	1,827	+ 20				
United Kingdom ...	4,709	- 19	60,012	- 3,081				

Employment was slack on the whole, and worse than a month ago, in most of the large centres. It was fair, however, at Bradford, Huddersfield, and Doncaster, as also with painters at Leeds and with carpenters at Sheffield, Barnsley and Hull. With slaters and tilers in the Northern Counties and Yorkshire employment was fair generally.

At Oldham, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Rochdale and Stockport employment was fair on the whole. It was fair also with plasterers at Manchester and Liverpool.

Employment was reported as fair with carpenters, painters and labourers at Nottingham; with painters and plumbers at Leicester, and with carpenters, plumbers, plasterers and labourers at Birmingham. At Coventry and Lincoln employment was fair generally. It was fair with bricklayers and carpenters at Shrewsbury, Rugby and Ipswich, with bricklayers at Wolverhampton, Walsall, Stourbridge, the Potteries, Derby and Luton, and with painters at Derby and Northampton.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Chatham, Maidstone, Swindon, Hereford, and Taunton; with carpenters at Maidstone, Gravesend, Oxford, Gloucester, Bath, and Llanelly, and with masons and plasterers at Cardiff.

At Glasgow employment was fair with bricklayers, plasterers and slaters, and improved with masons. At Aberdeen it was fair generally.

Employment was good at Belfast and moderate on the whole at Dublin, Cork, and Limerick.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 178 Returns—5 from Employers' Associations, 135 from Trade Unions, and 38 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole was moderate; it was about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago. With coachbuilders it was good, Trade Unions with a membership of 34,286 reported 4.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, compared with 4.1 per cent. a month ago, and 7.7 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment with cabinet-makers, upholsterers and french polishers continued moderate on the whole; it was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 5.7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 5.9 per cent. a month ago, and 11.2 per cent. a year ago. Employment was good with cabinet-makers at Belfast and Dublin, but slack at Manchester, Edinburgh and Newcastle. Upholsterers continued well employed in London.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in September, 1910, were valued at £30,255 as compared with £27,558, in August, 1910, and £27,431 in September, 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £93,990, £84,130, and £75,222, respectively.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment was moderate, but better than a year ago. It was good at Liverpool and Belfast; at Birmingham and Leicester it was bad. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 5.1, as compared with 3.9 a month ago and, 7.1 a year ago.

Imports.

Description.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn ...	412,048	478,367	511,099	- 66,319	- 99,051
" sawn ...	907,476	940,431	824,440	- 32,955	+ 83,036
House Frames, Fittings and Joiner's Work (value)	17,622	19,012	17,999	- 1,390	- 377

Coopers.

Employment was generally fairly good and better than a year ago. It was still dull at Burton, but rather better than a month ago.

Coachbuilding.

Employment continued good on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 2.3 per cent. a month ago, and 4.4 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 8.6, as compared with 5.9 a month ago and 6.3 a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment with packing-case makers continued fair, and was better than a year ago. At Liverpool, however, it was slack. With general wheelwrights and smiths employment continued moderate. With basket makers employment continued bad in London and moderate at Leicester. It was still bad, with short time, with skip makers at Oldham.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in September, 1910, were valued at £32,728 as compared with £35,436, in August, 1910, and £29,784 in September 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £18,775, £18,521, and £16,308 respectively.

PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRY.

(Based on 108 Returns—98 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 22,401 workpeople in the week ended September 24th, 1910, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 24th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches:—						
China Manufacture ...	3,936	+ 1.4	+ 2.9	4,073	+ 1.6	+ 5.7
Earthenware Manufacture	13,289	- 0.1	+ 1.4	12,584	+ 3.4	+ 4.4
Other Branches (including unspecified)	5,176	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	4,658	+ 1.1	+ 7.5
Total ...	22,401	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	21,315	+ 2.5	+ 5.3
Districts						
Potteries ...	17,536	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	16,395	+ 3.8	+ 6.6
Other Districts ...	4,865	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	4,920	- 1.6	+ 1.3
Total ...	22,401	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	21,315	+ 2.5	+ 5.3

In the Potteries district employment in the porcelain and china trade was good generally, and better than a month ago, and a year ago; in the earthenware branch there was also an improvement on a month ago and a year ago; in the tile trade there was but little change. In the earthenware trade in Scotland employment continued fair generally. With tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow it was dull, and worse than a month ago; some short time was reported.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in September, 1910, were valued at £74,100 as compared with £77,277 in August, 1910, and £79,646 in September, 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £219,487, £257,697, and £186,708 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 77 Returns—50 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 17 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 7,615 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 1.5 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 3.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment continued moderate on the whole with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire and the North of England and was better than a year ago; it was good at Castleford. At St. Helens employment was bad, and worse than a month ago. It continued bad at Bristol and moderate at Portobello. It was bad and worse than a month ago at Dublin. Short time was general in the above-mentioned districts. Employment was moderate with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham. With flint glass makers it continued good at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge; with flint glass cutters it continued fair at Birmingham, and good, with some overtime, at Wordsley and Stourbridge. It continued fair with sheet

glass flatteners at St. Helens, and with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear. Employment was good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It continued dull with glass blowers in London.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle	4,875	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	6,106	- 2.8	+ 12.9
Plate Glass	701	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	926	+ 4.4	+ 7.4
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,774	- 0.6	+ 5.1	1,942	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Other Branches	265	- 1.5	- 11.1	320	- 0.6	- 11.8
Total	7,615	- 3.3	+ 3.9	9,294	- 1.5	+ 9.0
Districts.						
North of England	852	+ 1.8	- 1.6	935	- 3.4	- 10.8
Yorkshire	3,659	- 7.1	+ 1.5	4,609	- 5.5	+ 13.3
Lancashire	831	- 1.1	+ 23.1	992	+ 10.8	+ 25.1
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,173	+ 1.3	+ 4.0	1,516	+ 3.5	+ 8.9
Scotland	765	+ 0.1	- 6.4	918	+ 2.1	+ 2.3
Other parts of the United Kingdom	335	- 0.9	+ 0.6	324	- 1.5	- 1.2
Total	7,615	- 3.3	+ 3.9	9,294	- 1.5	+ 9.0

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

Description.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	101,725	100,411	84,553	+ 1,314	+ 17,172
Plate	29,711	30,583	35,239	- 872	- 5,528
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	72,670	75,662	63,953	- 2,992	+ 8,717
Manufactures, other sorts	99	874	596	- 775	- 497
Bottles	112,667	117,439	109,415	- 4,472	+ 3,252
Exports:					
Plate	22,680	23,587	19,317	- 907	+ 3,363
Flint	7,709	6,920	6,164	+ 789	+ 1,545
Manufactures, other sorts	57,083	54,817	40,895	+ 2,266	+ 16,188
Bottles	71,591	76,435	63,193	- 4,844	+ 8,398

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 146 Returns—131 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair, but not so good as a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 12,954 workpeople in the week ended September 24th showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.5 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 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,152	+ 0.2	- 0.5	3,655	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,991	+ 1.0	- 0.5	4,404	+ 0.5	+ 7.4
South and South-West Counties and Wales	3,359	- 4.4	+ 1.5	3,882	- 10.2	+ 17.7
Scotland	1,595	- 5.1	+ 6.6	1,885	- 1.9	+ 5.0
Other Districts	757	- 8.7	+ 1.5	777	- 12.4	- 2.4
Total	12,954	- 2.8	+ 1.0	14,603	- 3.5	+ 7.4

In the Northern Counties and Yorkshire employment continued fair generally and was better than a year ago; it improved in the Tees district, where it was moderate a month ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it continued dull on the whole. In the Midlands employment was about the same as a month ago and better than a year

ago. It continued good in Shropshire and fair in Staffordshire and Nottingham. It was fairly good in the Peterborough district. In the Eastern Counties it was fair on the whole, but in the Southern Counties the improvement shown last month was not maintained, though employment was better than a year ago. Employment was quiet in North Wales. In Scotland it was fair and better than a year ago, though not so good as a month ago.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 214 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

EMPLOYMENT was generally regular throughout the month, the dry weather which prevailed being favourable for outdoor work. There was a good demand for day labourers for the corn harvest, potato-lifting, threshing, hoeing, &c., but the supply of such men was usually sufficient.

Northern Counties.—The corn harvest and potato-lifting caused a good demand for day and other extra labourers in these counties, and the weather being fine most men had regular employment throughout the month. The demand for labourers was generally met by a full supply.

Midland Counties.—Employment was generally regular, and the supply of and demand for extra labourers were about equal. Several correspondents, however, referred to a smaller demand than usual for extra labourers on account of lighter corn crops. There was a surplus of such men in the Hayfield (Derbyshire) and Seisdon (Staffordshire) Unions and in parts of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. In the Oakham (Rutland) Union, and in the Buntingford (Hertfordshire) Union there was some scarcity of extra men. There was also some scarcity of men for permanent situations in the Banbury (Oxfordshire) Union.

Eastern Counties.—There was a fairly good demand for extra labourers throughout the month, threshing, hoeing, manure carting, &c., providing employment after the corn harvest was finished. In certain districts a good many men were also employed at potato-lifting. The supply of labour was generally about equal to the demand, but some scarcity of extra labourers was mentioned in reports from the Bourne, Gainsborough and Horncastle (Lincolnshire), and the Blything and Mildenhall (Suffolk) Unions.

Southern and South Western Counties.—The continuous dry weather favoured employment in these counties as elsewhere, and agricultural labourers were mostly in regular work. Day labourers were, however, reported to be in excess of requirements in the Wilton (Wiltshire), Wareham and Purbeck (Dorset), and Bristol and Winchcombe (Gloucestershire) Unions. In districts where the period of engagement usually terminates at Michaelmas the supply of men to fill vacant situations was generally said to be equal to the demand. A scarcity of such men was, however, reported in parts of Hampshire (where carters were in demand), Gloucestershire, and Cornwall.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 137 Returns—116 from Employers, 10 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

In London employment generally continued fair. It was fair and better than a month ago at Liverpool. At the other principal ports it was on the whole moderate, and not so good as a month ago.

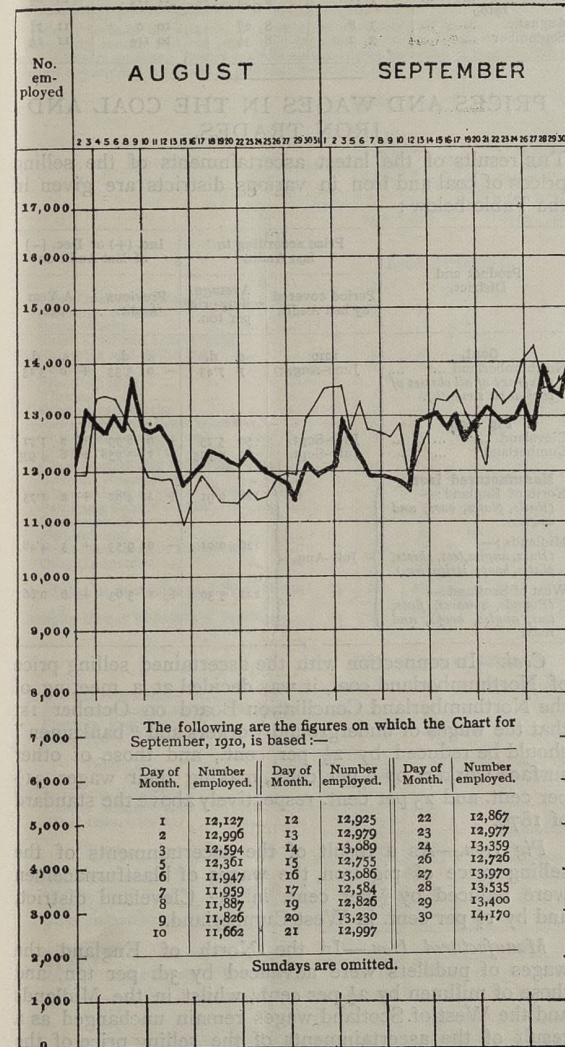
London.*—Employment generally was fair and about the same as a month ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended September 24th was 12,547, an increase of 1.1 per cent., as compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 3.9 per cent., as compared with a year ago. The daily numbers employed during September, 1910, ranged from 11,662 on the 10th to 14,170 on the 30th. During September, 1909, the corresponding numbers ranged from 11,790 on the 11th to 14,266 on the 27th.

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks*			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Sept. 3rd	4,373	2,040	6,413	5,889	12,302
" " " 10th	4,096	1,971	6,067	5,873	11,940
" " " 17th	4,344	2,530	6,874	6,029	12,903
" " " 24th	4,633	2,295	6,928	6,115	13,043
Average for 4 weeks ended Sept. 24th, 1910	4,361	2,209	6,570	5,977	12,547
Average for Aug., 1910	4,273	2,297	6,570	5,840	12,410
" " Sept., 1909	4,330	2,587	6,917	6,137	13,054

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

(The thick curve applies to 1910, and the thin curve to 1909.)



The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,245 during September, 1910, as compared with 1,161 during August, and 1,153 in September, 1909.

Employment with dock labourers at Liverpool was fair and better than a month ago.

Other Ports.—On the Tyne and Wear employment with dock labourers was quiet and worse than a month ago; it was moderate with trimmers and teamers. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment with dock labourers was good and better than a month ago; with riverside labourers it was moderate and not so good as a month ago. It was moderate with dock labourers at Hull, good at Grimsby and dull at Goole; with coal workers at these ports it was generally fair. Dock labourers were fairly

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

well employed at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Harwich. At Plymouth employment was generally moderate. At Bristol it was good, showing an improvement on the previous month. At the South Wales ports and Newport it was on the whole moderate and worse than a month ago. Employment continued moderate at Glasgow, and good at Grangemouth. It was fair but not so good as a month ago at Leith. There was also a decline on the previous month at Dundee. At Belfast and Londonderry employment was bad.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN SEPTEMBER.

(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 September 48,075* seamen, of whom 3,907 (or 8.8 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with September, 1909, there was a net increase of 3,449. The most marked increases were at Liverpool, London and Bristol. The chief decrease was at Cardiff.

During the nine months ended September, 1910, the total number of seamen shipped was 378,704, an increase of 13,622 on the number for the corresponding period of 1909. The greatest increases occurred at Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and London; at Cardiff and Southampton there were large decreases.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	September,			Nine months ended September,		
	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910.	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	2,399	2,757	+ 358	23,237	22,111	- 1,126
Newport, Mon.	436	493	+ 57	4,165	3,804	- 361
Middlesbrough	339	485	+ 146	3,849	3,916	+ 67
Hull	1,212	1,278	+ 66	10,443	11,707	+ 1,264
Grimsby	31	147	+ 116	1,199	1,190	- 9
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	810	1,437	+ 627	5,202	9,151	+ 3,949
Newport, Mon.	895	913	+ 18	8,239	8,131	- 108
Cardiff	4,850	4,451	- 399	41,399	39,127	- 2,272
Swansea	492	355	- 137	3,676	4,118	+ 442
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	17,224	18,513	+ 1,289	132,187	138,532	+ 6,345
London	7,194	7,975	+ 781	58,322	62,013	+ 3,691
Southampton	4,254	4,402	+ 148	35,732	34,005	- 1,727
SCOTLAND.						
Leith	229	165	- 64	3,596	3,165	- 431
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	184	186	+ 2	2,238	2,266	+ 28
Glasgow	3,909	4,360	+ 451	29,749	33,872	+ 4,123
IRELAND.						
Dublin	56	47	- 9	513	456	- 57
Belfast	112	111	- 1	1,336	1,140	- 196
Total	44,626	48,075	+ 3,449	365,082	378,704	+ 13,622

* 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.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

The fish landed in September, 1910, showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with September, 1909.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Sept., 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Sept., 1910.	Sept., 1909.
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales	Cwts. 1,315,687	Cwts. 1,236,345	£ 732,091	£ 702,921
Scotland	550,152	567,619	201,948	224,898
Ireland	125,273	95,878	34,531	27,624
Total	1,991,112	1,899,842	968,570	955,443
Shell Fish			32,075	34,904
Total Value			1,000,645	990,347

Employment at the principal ports during September was good on the whole. At Grimsby employment was good with all classes. It was better than a year ago.

At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment at Lowestoft was fair generally and better than a month ago. At Hull it was moderate with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Aberdeen it was good with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Macduff and Fraserburgh it was moderate generally. At Peterhead employment was good with all classes, and better than a year ago. Off the South-Western Coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in September, 1910, were valued at £537,944, as compared with £565,910 in August, 1910, and £649,172 in September, 1909.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

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

Table showing predominant prices of bread in various districts for October 1st, 1910, and September 1st, 1910. Columns include District, High-est., Low-est., Mean, and Last Change.

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

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

Table showing predominant price per 4 lb. on Oct. 1st, 1910, compared with a month ago and a year ago, and the last change. Columns include Place, Predominant Price per 4 lb. on Oct. 1st, 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month ago, Last Change, Date, and Am't per 4 lb.

The price on October 1st was the same as at September 1st in each of the towns. On October 3rd, however, a rise of 3/4d. per 4 lbs. occurred at Portsmouth

As compared with a year ago, Birmingham and Bolton show no change. In the remaining towns decreases have occurred.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September, 1910, amounted to 9,134,200 cwts., or 2,063,840 cwts. less than in September, 1909. The imports of wheat-meal and flour in September, 1910, amounted to 732,300 cwts., or 221,100 cwts. less than in the September, 1909.

Table showing imports of wheat and flour, including British Wheat, Mean London Gazette Price, and Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for cash).

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE results of the latest ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below:—

Table showing prices and wages in the coal and iron trades, including Coal, Pig Iron, and Manufactured Iron. Columns include Product and District, Price according to last Audit, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on.

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Northumberland coal, it was decided at a meeting of the Northumberland Conciliation Board on October 1st that the wages of underground workers and "bankmen" should be reduced by 2 1/2 per cent., and those of other surface workers by 2 per cent., making their wages 31 1/2 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively above the standard of 1879.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by 1/2 per cent. in the Cleveland district, and by 1 1/2 per cent. in West Cumberland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the wages of puddlers were advanced by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by 2 1/2 per cent., whilst in the Midlands and the West of Scotland wages remain unchanged as a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during September, 1910.

Table showing appointment of certifying surgeons during September, 1910. Columns include District, Certifying Surgeon, and Place and time for examination.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at residence of the certifying surgeon. * i.e. of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during September, 1910, was 52, consisting of 50 cases of lead poisoning, 1 case of arsenic poisoning, and 1 case of anthrax; three deaths due to lead poisoning were also reported. In addition, 35 cases of lead poisoning (five of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-September, 1910, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 412, as compared with 465 in the corresponding period of 1909. The number of deaths was 29 in 1910, as compared with 30 in 1909. In addition there were 184 cases of lead poisoning (including 30 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first nine months of 1910, as compared with 177 (including 36 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

Table showing diseases of occupations in factories and workshops, including Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, and Anthrax. Columns include Industry, Month of Sep., 1910, and Nine Months ended September.

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 4 were females.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

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

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during September, 1910, was 215, a decrease of 24 as compared with August, 1910, and of 4 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for September during the years 1905-1909 was 240, the maximum year being 1907, with 276 and the minimum year 1908, with 213 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in September, 1910, was 96, compared with 107 in August, 1910, and 117 in September, 1909. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in September, 1910, was 82, as compared with 96 a month ago and 64 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 32, 35, and 36 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in September, 1910, was 48, as compared with 67 in August, 1910, and 52 in September, 1909.

During the nine months ended September, 1910, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 2,179, as compared with 2,093 in 1909. The total number of seamen killed during the same period was 741 in 1910 and 685 in 1909.

Table showing fatal industrial accidents reported in September, 1910. Columns include Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1910, on a.

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number and Magnitude.—The most important dispute beginning in September, 1910, was the lock-out of members of the United Society of Boilermakers by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. The total number of disputes commencing during the month was 45, as compared with 26 in August, 1910, and 19 in September, 1909. By the 45 disputes 42,500 workpeople were directly, and 21,160 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before September, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 69,418 workpeople involved in trade disputes in September, 1910, as compared with 17,359 in August, 1910, and 21,988 in September, 1909.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	2	70	...	70
Coal Mining	19	23,465	1,034	24,499
Engineering and Shipbuilding	7	17,227	20,000	37,227
Other Metal Trades	2	21	...	21
Textile	7	1,304	85	1,389
Clothing	3	124	41	165
Other Trades	5	289	...	289
Total, September, 1910	45	42,500	21,160	63,660
Total, August, 1910	26	6,795	5,839	12,634
Total, September, 1909	19	5,340	7,152	12,492

Causes.—Of the 45 new disputes, 9 arose on demands for increased wages, 3 on objections to proposed reductions in wages, 8 on other wage questions, 11 on details of working arrangements, discipline, etc., 6 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of Trade Union principle, and 4 from other causes.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 26 new disputes, directly involving 18,282 persons, and 2 old disputes, directly involving 212 persons. Of these 28 new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 4,943 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 10,407 persons, were decided in favour

of the employers; and 11, directly involving 3,144 persons, were compromised. In the case of 4 other disputes terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in September of disputes which started or were settled in that month was 765,600 working days. In addition 98,600 working days were lost during September owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in September of all disputes, new and old, was 864,200 working days, as compared with 140,500 in the previous month, and 160,100 in the corresponding month of 1909.

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan.-Sept., 1909.			Jan.-Sept., 1910.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building	12	1,507	18,700	13	758	31,600
Coal Mining	139	237,060	1,786,000	137	222,952	3,439,500
Other Mining and Quarrying	8	1,966	42,800	8	1,051	51,600
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	37	7,088	142,700	74	48,982	706,100
Textile	41	4,925	117,700	59	24,759	297,100
Clothing	21	2,233	18,000	27	3,119	24,300
Railway and other Transport	18	4,809	91,700	10	13,839	45,400
Other Trades	30	1,698	40,100	32	4,438	101,700
Total	306	261,286	2,257,700	360	319,898	4,697,300

The increase in the aggregate duration of disputes in 1910, as compared with 1909, is largely due to the stoppages at coal mines in Northumberland and Durham.

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began in 1910.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
Coal Mining—							
Coal Miners	Rhondda Valley	1,435	...	1 Sept.	6	Dispute as to payment for an "abnormal place."	Men returned to work; matter subsequently adjusted.
Coal Miners	Rhymney Valley	4,400	...	1 Sept.	4	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the South Wales Miners' Federation. No settlement reported.
Coal Miners and Surface Labourers	Rhondda Valley	900	...	1 Sept.	...	Dispute as to price list for a particular seam.	No settlement reported.
		2,250	...	5 Sept.	...	In sympathy with men in employment of same company who were on strike.	
		9,650	...	19 Sept.	1	In sympathy with men in employment of same combine who were on strike.	Work resumed on old conditions.
Coal Miners	Cwmillery ...	2,336	382	19 Sept.	...	For price list for a particular seam and for weekly payments.	No settlement reported.
Shipbuilding—							
Shipbuilders, Helpers, Labourers, &c.	North of England and Scotland	15,300	20,000	5 Sept.	...	Demand of employers for assurances that Edinburgh agreement of 1909 would be observed.	Provisional agreement arrived at subject to ballot of the workpeople.
Carpenters, Joiners, Fitters, Plumbers, Riggers, Labourers, Ironworkers, &c.	Jarrow ...	1,450	...	21 Sept.	17	Against change in the method of time-keeping.	New system accepted.
Woollen Manufacture—							
Woollen Operatives	Huddersfield	700	...	21 Sept.	1	Because certain workpeople were excluded for being late.	Amicable settlement effected.

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

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

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Wages.

Changes taking effect in September.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in September, 1910, was an increase of £1,211 per week, as compared with an increase of £648 per week in August, 1910, and a decrease of £67 per week in September, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 24,169, all of whom received advances. The total number affected in August, 1910, was 23,062, and in September, 1909, 13,097.

One change, affecting 60 workpeople, was arranged by a Conciliation Board, and 5 changes, affecting 4,404 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 19,705 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

Summary for the nine completed months of 1910.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the nine months ended September 30th, 1910, was 484,587, as compared with 1,117,876 in the corresponding period of 1909. The changes arranged gave 336,122 workpeople a net increase of £11,966 per week, and 148,465 workpeople a net decrease of £5,421 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £6,545 per week, as compared with a decrease of £69,085 per week in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

Groups of Trades.	January-September.			
	1909.		1910.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building	10,501	563	4,300	316
Coal Mining	847,202	55,843	369,591	982
Iron, &c., Mining	7,721	260	10,207	445
Quarrying	2,031	71	3,573	164
Pig Iron Manufacture	14,381	494	16,258	502
Iron and Steel Manufacture	24,078	1,064	26,533	1,008
Engineering and Shipbuilding	48,812	2,488	21,327	1,186
Other Metal Trades	3,357	368	37	3
Textile Trades	155,727	8,021	25,154	1,532
Clothing Trades	677	66	2,478	130
Printing, &c., Trades	1,074	65	1,224	66
Glass, &c., Trades	37	1	115	5
Other Trades	1,679	76	2,883	171
Employees of Local Authorities	579	51	907	35
Total	1,117,876	-69,085	484,587	+6,545

Hours.

The only change in hours of labour reported as taking effect in September, affected 60 workpeople whose hours were reduced by 210 per week. The total number of workpeople affected by changes in hours of labour during the nine months ended September 30th, 1910, was 11,742. Of these, 3,068 had their hours increased by 5,414 per week, and 8,674 had an aggregate reduction of 10,751 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages in September.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN SEPTEMBER.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1910.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	
Iron & Steel Manufacture	Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	26 Sept.	Iron Puddlers	750	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.).
			Iron and Steel Millmen	2,650	...	Increase under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	South Yorks (3 firms)	26 Sept.	Iron Puddlers	79	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton.
			Iron and Steel Millmen	247	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Engineering	Barrow-in-Furness	4 Sept.	Rail Millmen	500	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1 per cent., making wages 14 per cent. above the standard.
	Sheffield and District	1st pay after 12 Sept.	Ironmoulders	1,200	...	Increase of 1s. per week (40s. to 41s.).
	Clyde District (Glasgow, Govan, Renfrew, Dalmuir, Clydebank, Paisley, Johnstone, Greenock, Port Glasgow, Dumbarton and Troon)	21 Sept.	Fitters, Turners, Planers, Slotters, Borers, Toolmakers and Machine Workers	8,500	...	Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates and of ¼d. per hour, or 1s. per week, on time rates. Rates after change:—Fitters, turners, planers, slotters and borers, 36s.; smiths, 36s. to 38s. 3d.; patternmakers and coppersmiths, 38s. 3d.; brass moulders, 38s. 3d. to 39s. 4½d.; brass finishers, 36s.
Scotland	7 Sept.	Brass Moulders	476	...		
		Brass Finishers	1,176	...		
			Sheet Iron Workers and Tinsmiths	800	...	
			Ironmoulders	5,200	...	Increase of ¼d. per hour, or 1s. per week. Rates after change: Glasgow District, 38s. 3d.; Edinburgh and Aberdeen, 37s. 1½d.; Dundee, 37s.; Ayrshire, 36s.; Dunfermline, 35s.

NOTE.—Full particulars will appear in the November GAZETTE of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in October:—**Coal Mining.**—Decrease of 2½ per cent. in the wages of coal miners in Northumberland, and seasonal increases of 2½ per cent. in Cumberland and Bristol and in the Radstock district.

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Decreases in the wages of blastfurnacemen of ¾ per cent. in Cleveland and Durham and of 1½ per cent. in West Cumberland, and increases of ¾ per cent. in North Staffs. and 1 per cent. in South Wales and Mon.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Increase of 1 per cent. in the wages of iron and steel workers and mechanics in South Wales and Mon.

Engineering.—Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates and 1s. per week on time rates to boilermakers on the Clyde, and to engineers at Dundee.

ILLINOIS COAL REPORT, 1909.

The 28th Annual Coal Report of the Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics gives detailed particulars relating to the coal industry of the State of Illinois for the year ending June 30th, 1909. The total output of all mines during the year was 43,896,169 tons, which is slightly lower than that of the year ending June 30th, 1908 (43,992,368 tons), but higher than that of any previous year. The number of mines of all kinds in operation was 886, but, of these, 502 sold coal in their immediate neighbourhood only, while the remaining 384 (termed "shipping mines") produced over 97 per cent. of the total output. The average number of days on which shipping mines were in active operation during the year was 188.6, the lowest number since 1898; a number of mines, however, worked from 200 to 300 days during the year. The

number of tons hewn by machines was 14,649,725, being 7.9 per cent. more than for the year 1908, and 193.9 per cent. more than for the year 1900. The total number of men employed in and around all mines was 72,733, of these 69,518, or 95.6 per cent., were employed at shipping mines. Boys between the ages of 16 and 21 employed at the mines numbered 1,823, 65.6 per cent. being under 18; of these 1,752, or 96.1 per cent., were working underground. The number of deaths caused by accidents during the year was 213, or 2.9 per 1,000 employed—the largest number ever reported—as compared with an average of 2.4 per 1,000 for the last 27 years in Illinois, and an average of 3.46 per 1,000 during the years 1899-1908 in all the coal mines of the United States and Canada. The increase in the number of deaths is accounted for by a series of gas explosions, causing over 50 per cent. of the total number of fatalities.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN SEPTEMBER.

The two following Tables show the work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges during the five weeks ended September 30th, analysed by trades and districts. The period covered is 30 working days. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 124.

The "workpeople's applications remaining on the register" at any date are the applications of persons who have registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date, and have not had their registration cancelled on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts. The total number on the register was 85,477 at the end of September, the corresponding number at the end of August being 79,829. These numbers represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and in other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications received during September was 174,980, a daily average of 5,833, as compared with a daily average of 5,395 during August. The figures given above do not include renewals, but do include re-applications by persons whose registration had lapsed or been cancelled. For this reason, and on account of the possibility of duplicate registration previously referred to, the numbers cannot be taken as representing separate individuals.

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

The number of vacancies filled during the period of five weeks was 45,314, an average per working day of 1,510, compared with 1,359 during August. The number of hop, &c., pickers included in the vacancies filled in September is 1,421, the number included in August being 2,022.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers has risen from 82.5 per cent. in August to 84 per cent. in September (men 86 per cent., boys 80 per cent., women 80 per cent., and girls 84 per cent.).

Of the applications on the register at the end of September (excluding hop pickers), the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 17.3; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 13.0; General Labourers, 11.6; and Building and Works of Construction, 11.5.

Of the vacancies filled during September (excluding hop pickers), the largest percentages are yielded by the same groups of trades in slightly different order:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 19.2; Building and Works of Construction, 14.6; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 10.9; and General Labourers, 10.7.

The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the case of the woollen trade and women in the clothing trade, and in laundry work.

All the above figures are exclusive of the work of the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange. During the month employment was found here for 203 men, each of whom obtained, on the average, work on 16 days out of the 30 working days included in the period. The depression in the cotton trade has affected the amount of work available for these men.

Another special exchange, the figures relating to which are not included above, was opened in July in Oldhall Street, Liverpool, to deal with the porters employed in the cotton warehouses. There were 2,630 cotton porters on the register of this Exchange on September 30th. Of this number 1,638 were at work during the month, 1,132 of whom worked the full number of working days.

In addition to the 111 Exchanges included in the returns for August, the following 13 Exchanges were opened during September, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—Clydebank, Canal Street; Cardiff (Docks), 86, Bute Street; Guildford, 86, High Street; Kettering, 8, Market Street; Loughborough, Market Place; Mansfield, Queen Street; Middleton, The Lodge, Lodge Street; Parkhead (Glasgow), Duke Street; Pudsey, Stanningley and Farsley, 7, Town Street, Stanningley; Wallsend Masonic Hall, High Street; Widnes, 76, Victoria Road; Yeadon (Leeds), Ivegate, York, Parliament Street.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of October, making, with the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Porters' Exchange, a total of 138 Exchanges: Accrington, 9, Union Street; Bootle, 322-324, Derby Road; Bridgeton (Glasgow), 66, Dalmarnock Road; Gateshead, 13, High West Street; Heywood, 13, York Street; Jarrow, 31, Ormonde Street; Lancaster, 15, Dalton Square; Macclesfield, 17, Chestergate; Salisbury, 56, Catherine Street; Slaithwaite, 16, Clifford Terrace, Lewisham Road; Stafford, 6 and 7, Market Square; Yarmouth, 39, South Quay.

The City exchange will be transferred from Temple Chambers to 9, New Bridge Street, E.C., on October 24th. Table showing by Trades the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the five weeks ended September 30th, 1910, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at September 30th.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Trades.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.					VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at Sept. 30th.					Total on Register at Aug. 26th.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
Building and Works of Construction	6,944	209	...	...	7,153	6,228	165	...	...	6,393	9,656	185	...	...	9,841	8,622
Mining and Quarrying	331	148	...	...	489	434	113	...	...	547	644	148	...	...	792	641
Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	5,937	579	196	96	6,818	4,123	482	121	71	4,797	10,175	695	...	...	11,105	10,884
Textiles	835	218	1,165	256	2,474	669	161	965	204	1,999	1,399	128	924	159	2,610	2,353
Dress	905	282	1,105	527	2,819	571	188	767	432	1,958	1,507	142	906	242	2,797	2,666
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	6,409	2,739	84	213	9,445	5,957	2,224	69	180	8,430	12,727	1,855	97	106	14,785	14,277
Agriculture—Hop, &c., Pickers	640	16	1,074	5	1,735	498	16	902	5	1,421	251	...	...	...	255	1,096
Others	809	61	93	2	965	632	47	70	...	749	1,600	88	32	7	1,727	1,385
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	398	167	371	212	1,148	319	130	278	157	884	1,103	88	257	77	1,525	1,520
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	1,266	201	144	58	1,669	896	159	99	43	1,197	1,740	73	100	10	1,929	1,835
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	108	47	83	42	280	95	40	75	37	247	276	20	50	56	402	422
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass...	258	36	113	21	428	152	31	68	20	271	377	17	68	3	465	554
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	998	345	1,313	307	2,963	726	261	960	258	3,205	3,381	229	1,390	155	5,155	4,480
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers...	113	44	82	57	296	66	38	46	44	194	324	20	39	13	396	410
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	350	97	19	12	478	242	76	11	12	341	427	34	13	10	484	459
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	483	25	2	7	517	396	21	2	7	426	660	31	5	...	696	523
Commercial	1,104	512	361	128	2,105	797	417	259	101	1,574	3,203	741	736	442	5,122	4,671
Domestic (Outdoor)	201	106	3,644	557	4,508	156	81	3,141	452	3,830	1,794	77	6,589	766	9,226	8,339
Other, General and Undefined—(a) General Labourers	4,723	91	...	...	4,884	4,590	91	...	...	4,681	9,697	190	...	...	9,887	9,016
(b) Others	1,098	550	1,066	770	3,484	1,067	443	931	729	3,170	2,689	1,018	1,462	1,109	6,278	5,696
Total	33,280	6,473	10,915	3,270	53,938	28,614	5,184	8,764	2,782	48,314	63,630	8,779	12,888	3,313	88,477	79,829

Table showing by Districts the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the five weeks ended September 30th, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at September 30th.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Districts.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.					VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at Sept. 30th.					Total on Register at August 26th.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
London—West	743	324	590	202	1,868	600	255	512	167	1,534	2,684	208	676	120	3,988	3,647
North	1,262	692	916	445	3,315	967	527	787	401	2,682	4,956	300	756	155	6,167	5,818
East	1,105	553	629	333	2,620	912	458	492	293	2,155	3,484	553	746	238	5,021	4,490
South	1,827	562	860	376	3,625	1,565	483	696	350	3,094	6,766	769	1,516	447	9,498	8,590
Total	4,937	2,311	3,004	1,356	11,428	4,044	1,723	2,487	1,211	9,465	18,190	1,830	3,694	960	24,674	22,545
Ashton-under-Lyne—117, Stamford Street	223	34	144	47	448	222	31	123	38	414	379	38	122	12	551	401
Barrow—200, Duke Street	154	22	19	7	202	154	27	19	7	202	262	25	67	22	376	338
Birkenhead—61, Hamilton Square	151	90	100	8	349	137	87	96	8	328	419	46	272	38	775	1,109
Birmingham—168, Corporation Street	511	212	256	147	1,126	447	157	156	104	864	2,857	124	322	51	3,354	3,591
Blackburn—100-100A, Darwen Street	162	38	30	445	140	32	211	30	413	576	30	192	12	810	559	
Bolton—9 & 11, Crown Street	370	43	147	30	590	362	31	141	27	561	632	47	160	19	858	981
Bradford—6, Eastbrook Lane	324	94	89	17	524	241	55	52	6	354	578	26	53	1	658	599
Brighton—43, London Road	163	66	153	40	422	123	50	102	26	301	434	45	210	23	712	751
Bristol—18/20, Victoria Street	287	116	33	20	456	190	107	26	14	337	827	126	232	66	1,251	1,194
Burnley—Odfellows' Hall, Lindsay Street	313	17	41	6	377	275	11	33	6	325	254	16	48	2	320	347
Cardiff—86/87, Bridge Street	284	55	62	14	415	191	50	52	10	303	450	72	142	24	688	536
Coventry—Duplex Works, Lower Ford Street	310	17	48	18	393	272	12	41	13	338	405	14	45	10	474	467
Derby—Victoria Buildings, London Road	289	45	32	30	396	238	43	24	32	337	417	50	101	26	594	483
Dudley—Holloway Chambers, Priory Street	206	33	69	28	336	192	32	53	27	304	173	41	20	20	254	297
Grimsbury—176, Cleethorpes Road	139	52	53	37	281	102	49	46	28	225	192	42	128	25	387	287
Halifax—Portland Street	157	24	73	19	273	158	14	8	8	244	265	4	93	6	368	308
Huddersfield—John William Street	475	73	72	19	639	348	56	63	19	486	268	27	34	4	333	390
Hull—Humber Street	117	49	15	33	214	71	27	12	26	136	434	55	56	85	630	638
Ipswich—8a, Princes Street	155	35	47	15	252	125	30	35	12	202	404	37	134	29	604	554
Leeds—3 & 5, Water Lane	448	124	107	36	715	374	87	92	29	582	1,120	172	224	56	1,581	1,671
Leicester—Albion Street	251	132	158	37	578	211	118	131	19	479	659	41	157	8	865	968
Liverpool—Fraser Street	242	60	106	16	424	208	47	90	15	360	1,106	77	445	101	1,729	1,787
Manchester—54, Lever Street	1,426	312	314	89	2,141	1,291	271	255	76	1,893	1,836	77	246	59	2,218	2,233
Middlesbrough—Odfellows' Hall, Bridge Street	197	12	35	3	247	191	12	34	3	240	406	56	79	18	559	459
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Old Royal Infirmary	208	54	57	25	344	108	54	57	25	244	813	75	259	113	1,260	1,111
Northampton—30/32, Mare Fair	270	120	104	43	537	181	75	42	22	320	405	38	72	12	527	541
Norwich—Prince of Wales' Road	222	63	163	19	472	236	53	105	19	412	1,044	77	182	65	1,368	1,184
Nottingham—George Street	391	131	216	92	830	310	85	147	80	622	651	54	189	36	930	1,092
Oldham—21/27, Cross Street	106	27	167	13	313	107	27	167	13	314	353	32	227	8	620	543
Plymouth—15 & 16, Manor Street	122	51	58	15	246	77	39	27	16	159	436	20	58	12	526	759
Portsmouth—Victoria Chambers, Commercial Road	213	43	3	1	230	203	9	2	...	214	738	26	40	6	810	543
Preston—148, Friargate	165	43	82	39	329	147	42	78	36	303	555	47	111	16	729	664
Reading—172, King's Road	154	25	12	6	1											

PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in September, 1910, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 214 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with August, 1910, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 1,089 (0.3 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of outdoor paupers decreased by 1,503 (0.7 per cent.) and the number of indoor paupers increased by 414 (0.2 per cent.) There were increases in 15 districts and decreases in 17 districts, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (22 per 10,000); in three districts no change was indicated.

Compared with September, 1909, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 7. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 913 (0.5 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 6,832 (3.1 per cent.). In 27 districts there were decreases, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (171 per 10,000), and in the Leicester district (37 per 10,000). In 8 districts there were increases.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of Sept., 1910.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropolises.						
West District	11,573	3,270	14,843	172	+ 1	- 1
North District	16,387	9,615	26,002	238	- 2	- 3
Central District	6,293	2,191	8,484	475	- 7	- 6
East District	15,287	7,262	22,549	311	- 3	- 12
South District	26,212	17,863	44,075	226	- 2	- 6
Total, Metropolis	75,752	49,201	124,953	241	- 2	- 6
West Ham	4,988	11,210	16,198	209	- 1	- 3
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,811	5,883	8,694	186	- 1	- 8
Stockton & Tees District	1,504	4,407	5,911	260	- 22	+ 17
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	4,729	7,397	12,126	154	+ 2	+ 7
Wigan District	2,469	6,361	8,830	213	- 2	+ 14
Manchester District	11,414	10,186	21,600	218	+ 4	- 13
Liverpool District	13,902	11,960	25,862	239	+ 4	+ 4
Bradford District	1,975	2,284	4,259	114	+ 2	- 4
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,286	3,740	5,026	136	- 3	- 7
Leeds District	3,088	4,903	7,991	157	- 3	- 1
Barnsley District	836	2,384	3,220	142	- 3	- 6
Sheffield District	3,438	3,644	7,082	151	- 1	- 3
Hull District	1,796	5,731	7,527	257	+ 3	+ 2
North Staffordshire	2,429	7,103	9,532	242	- 1	- 13
Nottingham District	2,210	5,858	8,068	185	+ 1	- 7
Leicester District	1,612	4,595	6,207	250	- 8	- 37
Wolverhampton District	3,801	11,656	15,457	226	- 8	- 15
Birmingham District	5,232	5,000	10,232	169	- 1	- 2
Bristol District	3,078	6,263	9,341	229	+ 2	- 2
Cardiff & Swansea	2,441	8,061	10,502	260	- 1	+ 1
Total, "Other Districts"	70,952	117,826	188,778	199	- 1	- 8
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District	5,812	18,458	24,270	234	+ 4	- 2
Paisley & Greenock District	857	2,720	3,577	194	+ 2	- 13
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,717	5,843	7,560	177	+ 1	+ 5
Dundee and Dunfermline	871	2,782	3,653	179	+ 1	- 2
Aberdeen	625	3,102	3,727	206	+ 1	- 15
Coatbridge & Airdrie	416	1,797	2,213	220	- 5	- 6
Total for the above Scottish Districts	10,298	34,702	45,000	211	+ 2	- 3
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	6,480	5,717	12,197	300	- 1	- 9
Belfast District	3,388	1,259	4,647	106	+ 2	- 7
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District	4,094	5,191	9,285	382	+ 4	+ 3
Galway District	308	354	662	192	- 1	+ 11
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,270	12,521	26,791	239	+ 1	- 6
Total for above 35 Districts in Sept., 1910	178,360	216,460	394,820	214	- 1	- 7

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

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

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN SEPTEMBER.

THE total number who received employment-relief was 1,207, of whom 475 were in London and "Outer London," 384 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 348 in Scotland. The average duration of employment-relief was 16.9 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 44s. 4d. per man, or 2s. 8½d. per day.

The Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in September, 1910.

Distress Committees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Sept., 1910.	No. given Employment-relief.	Aggregate duration of Employment-relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid
London Central Unemployed Body	*	352	Days. 6,422	£ 770
Outer London:				
Edmonton	451	...	...	... £
Erith	123	...	...	... £
Leyton ... ..	...	36	581	102
West Ham ... ..	...	87	1,512	173
Provincial Towns in England and Wales:				
Northern Counties:				
Middlesbrough	109	...	...	... £
South Shields	289	...	...	... £
Sunderland ... ..	...	15	45	9
Lancashire and Cheshire:				
Birkenhead	361	...	...	... £
Other Towns (4)	375	68	1,083	258
Yorkshire:				
Bradford	618	47	95	16
Halifax	323	...	...	... £
Hull	352	...	...	... £
Keighley	25	...	...	... £
Leeds	691	42	75	14
Sheffield ... ..	...	45	799	190
Midlands:				
Leicester	785	...	...	... £
Wolverhampton	52	...	...	... £
Other Towns (2)	154	57	Piecework	55
Rest of England and Wales:				
Swansea	1,333	116	1,945	437
Other Towns (4)	484	...	...	... £
Total, England and Wales	6,525	859	12,557	2,024
Scotland:				
Aberdeen	139	11	90	9
Edinburgh	661	206	3,432	421
Glasgow	358	131	3,406	223
Other Towns (4)	185	...	...	... £
Total, Scotland	1,343	348	6,928	653
Total, United Kingdom	7,868	1,207	19,485	2,677

The following Table affords a comparison between the work done by Distress Committees in September, 1910, August, 1910, and September, 1909.

	No. of Distress Committees in operation.			No. of applicants given Employment-relief.		
	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.
London:						
County ... ..	...	...	29	352	377	329
Outer	4	6	4	123	162	179
Other Places in England and Wales	23	24	40	384	488	524
Scotland	7	6	8	348	331	1,561
United Kingdom	34	36	81	1,207	1,358	2,593
	Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief.			Total Amount of Wages Paid.		
	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.	Sept., 1910.	August, 1910.	Sept., 1909.
London:						
County	6,422	6,955	6,511	£ 770	£ 817	£ 780
Outer	2,093	2,258	2,488	275	299	330
Other Places in England and Wales	4,042	5,105	3,473	979	1,210	668
Scotland	6,928	5,751	21,268	653	539	2,825
United Kingdom	19,485	20,069	33,740	2,677	2,865	4,603

* The registers of the London Committees were closed for ordinary purposes as from March 12th. † Register closed to new applicants.

‡ New register opened September 1st, 1910.

§ No employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men.

¶ Revised figures.

‡ No employment-relief was provided during September, 1910.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER, 1910.

NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) DURING September 969 fresh applications (560 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 811 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 269 persons, of whom 147 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 269 situations found for applicants, 218 were of a more or less permanent character, while 51 were temporary only.

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

	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.				
	Sept. 1910.	Sept. 1909.	Sept. 1910.	Sept. 1909.	Permanently.	Temporarily.			
Central Bureau:—									
5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	140	150	93	95	31	28	14	5	
Y.W.C.A.:—									
26, George Street, (1)...	404	427	437	411	66	68	22	26	
Hanover Sq. (2)...	150	138	113	97	49	32	7	5	
Dublin:—									
30, Molesworth Street ...	26	45	19	30	5	...	1	...	
Other Bureaux (Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow)	249	197	149	145	67	42	7	16	
Total of 10 Bureaux ...	969	957	811	778	218	170	51	55	

	Summary by Occupations.							
	Superintendents,		Forewomen, &c.		Shop Assistants		Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	
	39	64	25	19	6	5	2	1
	19	19	7	7	1	5	1	...
	91	89	73	72	41	26	5	11
	103	98	45	27	8	5	10	1
	19	12	30	35	17	11	...	...
	560	543	566	551	116	98	31	36
	133	132	65	67	29	20	2	6
Total of 10 Bureaux ...	969	957	811	778	218	170	51	55

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 46 persons in London and 51 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 332 persons in London and 87 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

Returns received from two Labour Bureaux (Westminster and Salvation Army) not under the control of the Board of Trade, show that during September, 1910, 1,386 new applicants were registered, and that 534 situations were found (100 permanent and 434 temporary). The total number remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 1,036.

DEATHS OF SEAMEN AND FISHERMEN, 1908-9.

ACCORDING to a Return* issued by the Board of Trade, the number of deaths, from all causes, of seamen (excluding fishermen) belonging to vessels registered in the United Kingdom, which were reported during the year ended June 30th, 1909, was 2,143 (or 1 in 111), and of fishermen 222 (or 1 in 475). The seamen (excluding fishermen) who lost their lives by injury (accidental or otherwise) in the last five years were as follows:—

Years.	British.	Lascars.	Foreigners.	Total.
1908-9	757	174	226	1,157
1907-8	819	97	285	1,201
1906-7	766	137	340	1,243
1905-6	893	155	337	1,385
1904-5	879	116	334	1,329

and those who died from disease were:—

Years.	British.	Lascars.	Foreigners.	Total.
1908-9	507	310	169	986
1907-8	582	330	211	1,123
1906-7	518	346	207	1,071
1905-6	564	350	192	1,106
1904-5	489	296	198	983

The number of seamen (excluding fishermen) employed in 1908, as estimated by the Registrar-General of shipping and seamen, was 237,951 of whom 161,200 were British, 43,723 were Lascars and 33,028 were foreigners.

* Cd. 5377. Price 9d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for the nine months ended September, 1910.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

	Nine months ended September,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in nine months ended September, 1910, as compared with	
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 179,179,547	£ 186,035,057	£ 189,646,712	+ 3,611,655	+ 10,467,165
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	146,713,695	152,583,593	179,266,536	+ 26,682,943	+ 32,552,841
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	108,215,229	109,244,178	116,487,357	+ 7,243,179	+ 8,272,12

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

The following Table shows the Outward and Inward Movement for the eight months ended August, 1910 and 1909, and the average number for the first eight months of the years 1905-1909:—

	Eight months ended Aug., 1910		Eight months ended Aug., 1909		Average Jan.-Aug., in years 1905-09.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
Outward:						
Total	265,093	418,103	186,625	304,601	207,893	337,370
To British N. America ...	118,192	146,817	63,720	82,286	82,016	99,710
To United States	88,373	206,979	70,197	164,807	85,201	199,322
Inward:						
Total	113,825	207,664	104,654	184,214	103,635	188,955
From British N. America ...	23,919	34,269	19,386	26,591	53,350	25,606
From United States	39,886	116,459	35,950	101,853	43,250	113,065
Balance Outward:						
Total	151,168	210,439	81,971	120,387	104,263	148,415
To British N. America ...	94,273	112,548	44,334	55,695	28,666	74,104
To United States	48,487	90,520	34,247	62,954	41,951	77,257

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in September was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 18; under the Friendly Societies Acts, 54 (including 19 Branches); under the Building Societies Acts, 1; in all, 75.

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

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—1, viz., Newport Master Bakers', Millers' and Flour Merchants' Assoc., 70, Victoria Avenue, Newport, Mon. *Scotland.*—1, viz., Glasgow and West of Scotland Power Loom Tenters' Soc., 15, William St., Glasgow. *Ireland.*—Nil.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England and Wales.*—14, viz., *Working Men's Clubs:* (6), Bourne and Dist. Liberal Club and Inst., Ltd., South St., Bourne; Bush Hill Park Conservative Club, Ltd., 13, Lighton Rd., Bush Hill Park, Enfield; Northern Workmen's Social Club and Inst., Ltd., 2, Market Place, Hirst, Ashington, Morpeth; Burradon and Dist. Working Men's Social Club, Ltd., Club House, Burradon, Dudley, Northd.; Liskeard and Dist. Constitutional Club, Ltd., Market St., Liskeard; North Enfield Conservative Club, Ltd., The Rosary, Baker St., Enfield; *Small Holdings:* (1) Boxed Small Holding Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Priory Bldgs., Boxed, Colchester. *Co-operative Distributive:* (2), Margam and Dist. Indus. Soc., Ltd., 18, High St., Taibach, Port Talbot; Sychtyn Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Sychtyn Co-op. Stores, Northop, Flint. *Co-operative Productive:* (1) Woodworkers, Ltd., 6, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. *Agricultural Distributive:* (2), Purton and Dist. Egg Depot, Ltd., Post Office, Purton, Swindon; Bridgewater and Dist. Farmers' Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 53, Wembdon Rd., Bridgewater. *Miscellaneous:* (2), *Scotland* 3, viz., *Agricultural Distributive:* (2), Rousay, Egilshay and Veira Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Veira Lodge, Rousay, Orkney; Craignish Farmers, Soc., Ltd., Ardfern. *Miscellaneous:* (1), *Ireland* 1, viz., *Co-operative Distributive:* (1), Enniskillen Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 34, Town Hall St., Enniskillen.

Friendly Societies.—*England and Wales.*—35, viz.:—Old Glossop Working Men's Club and Inst., Glossop; Windy Nook and Carr Hill Working Men's Club and Inst., Gateshead; Shotton and District Workmen's Social Club, Castle Eden, Co. Durham; Little Ilford Working Men's Club and Inst., Manor Park, E.; Westcotes Working Men's Constitutional Club, Leicester; Long Buckby Working Men's Club and Inst., Rugby; Woodlands Working Men's Social Club, Redhill; Old Featherstone Working Men's Athletic Club and Inst., Pontefract; Bowbroom Working Men's Club and Inst., Rotherham; Pellon Social Working Men's Club and Inst., Halifax; Caerau Working Men's Labour Club and Inst., Bridgend; Skewen Working Men's Social Club, Skewen, Neath; Nantymoel Workmen's Club and Inst., Nantymoel, Bridgend; Hyndman Working Men's Club and Inst., Mountain Ash, Glam.; Crewe Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Crewe; Darwen Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Darwen; Great Harwood Central Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Great Harwood, Blackburn; Mossley Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Mossley, Manchester; Newton Heath Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Newton Heath, Manchester; Oakhill (Accrington) Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Accrington; Droydsden Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Droydsden, Manchester; Printers' Provident Assoc., Tavistock Square, W.C.; London Turkish Tobacco Cutters' Out-of-Work Soc., Whitechapel, E.; Independent Order

of Mechanics (Preston Unity) Deposit Friendly Soc., Preston; Public Benefit Collecting Soc., Leigh; Charnwood Forest Friendly Soc., Whitwick, Leicester; London Housekeepers' and Caretakers' Friendly Soc., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.; Fulham Congregational Church P.S.A., No. 2, Sick and Provident Club, Fulham, S.W.; Loyal Victoria Lodge Juvenile Oddfellows Friendly Soc., Workshop; Western Counties Friendly Soc., Bath; Curry Rivel Industrial Friendly Soc., Curry Rivel, Taunton; Small Heath and Sparkbrook Provident Friendly Soc., Small Heath, Birmingham; British Trades' Sickness and Accident Friendly Collecting Soc., Leeds; Llysfaen and District Tontine Sick and Burial Soc., Llysfaen, Colwyn Bay; Lilly of Glyncoerrwg Sick and Accident Soc., Glyncoerrwg, Port Talbot. *Scotland.*—Nil. *Ireland.*—Nil.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Class of Society.	Notices received in June, of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions ... ..	...	1	1
Industrial & Provident Societies	2	5	3
Friendly Societies ... ..	...	3	4
" Branches ... ..	...	38	...
Building "	2	5	1

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.)

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendix Volume XXVI. Documents relating more especially to the Administration of Charities. [Cd. 5078: pp. 93: price 9d.]

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, during the year ended July 27th, 1910. [H.C. 279: pp. 3: price 3d.]

Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties reported to the Board of Trade during the three months ended March 31st, 1910, with Reports upon certain Accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 5343: pp. 101: price 1s. 10d.]

Railway Employment Safety Appliances. Fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth Reports of Board of Trade Committee. [Cd. 5359: pp. 7: price 1d.]

Railway Conciliation Scheme. Statement of Settlements regarding Questions as to Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour of Railway Employees that have been affected under the Scheme for Conciliation and Arbitration arranged in accordance with the Agreement of November 6th, 1907, and of Settlements on certain Railways outside the Scheme. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5332: pp. 78: price 8d.]

Departmental Committee on Railway Superannuation Funds. Report of Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the Constitution, Rules, Administration and Financial Position of the Superannuation and Similar Funds of Railway Companies. [Cd. 5349: pp. iii. + 98: price 10d.]

Merchant Shipping, 1908-09. Abstracts of the Returns made to the Board of Trade of Shipping Casualties, with particulars of the Loss of Life, for the year ended June 30th, 1909. [Cd. 5304: pp. xxiv. + 134, with charts: price 4s. 3d.]

Return of all British and Foreign Ships provisionally detained as Unsafe. July 1st, 1909 to June 30th, 1910. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5326: pp. 5: price 1d.]

Coverers' Committee. Report of Inquiry into the Question of the Danger arising from the use of Flannelette for Articles of Clothing. Home Office. [Cd. 5376: pp. 6: price 1d.]

Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1909-10. Part I. Administration of the Poor Law, the Unemployed Workmen Act and the Old Age Pensions Act. [Cd. 5260: pp. lxxiv. + 211: price 1s. 3d.]

Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland. Year ended March 31st, 1910. Administration of the Poor Law, and Proceedings under the Old Age Pensions, Unemployed Workmen, Housing of the Working Classes, Small Dwellings Acquisition, and other Acts. [Cd. 5319: pp. xlvi. + 391: price 1s. 9d.]

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1909. Part A. Appendix (O). Particulars of Valuation Returns received during the year 1909. Centralised Societies. [H.C. 171-1: pp. 36: price 4d.]

Building Societies. Fifteenth Annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of the Proceedings of the Registrars, with Abstract of the Annual Accounts and Statements of Societies for 1909. Part I. Report. [H.C. 172: pp. 35: price 3d.]

Pauperism (England and Wales). Half-yearly Statement of the number of Paupers relieved. Statement for January 1st, 1910. Local Government Board. [H.C. 242: pp. xxiv. + 41: price 6d.]

Marriages, Births and Deaths, Ireland, 1910. Forty-Sixth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland. [Cd. 5265: pp. xlv. + 189: price 2s. 8d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1908-9. Return of prices of Crops, Live Stock, and other Irish Agricultural produce. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 5281: pp. xix. + 96, with diagrams: price 2s. 1d.]

Directory of Agricultural Associations in Great Britain for 1910. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Stationery Office Publication: pp. 98: price 9d.]

International Agricultural Institute. Further Papers relative to. [Cd. 5339: pp. 111: price 11d.]

Report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons. Year ended March 31st, 1910. Part I. Contains particulars of the average daily number of prisoners employed on productive work, and the value of their earnings. [Cd. 5360: pp. 136: price 6d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Statistical Abstract relating to British India, from 1899-1900 to 1908-09. 44th Number. Contains statistics of wages, prices, factory inspection, co-operative credit societies, and the number of persons employed in textile and other industries. [Cd. 5345: pp. viii. + 283: price 1s. 3d.]

East India (Railways). Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1909. Contains statistics of accidents, safety appliances, and the number of employees of all races. [Cd. 5226: pp. 345: price 4s.]

Dominions No. 4. Further correspondence relating to the Imperial Conference. [Cd. 5273: pp. xxxiii + 220: price 2s.]

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

Canada. The Labour Gazette, August, 1910. Issued by the Department of Labour. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during July, agreements between certain railway companies and their employees, permanent board of conciliation in the waterside industry at Montreal, retail prices of staple commodities during July, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 137.]

Canada. Census Bulletins. V. Agricultural Census of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, 1907. (pp. 45). VII. Dairy Production, 1907. (pp. 33). VIII. Longevity and Sanitation. (pp. 29). IX. The Beet Sugar Industry. (pp. 75). X. Real Estate owned in Canada. (pp. 10). XI. Occupations of the People (based on the Census of 1901. (pp. 49). Census and Statistics Office. [Ottawa: King's Printers.]

New South Wales. Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, Minimum Wage Act, Early Closing Acts, Shearers' Accommodation Acts, &c. during the year 1909. Number of factories, power used, persons employed, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 50: price 2s.]

The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records. Vol. IX. 1910. Part I. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 122.]

Victoria. Determinations of Wages Boards. Milliners Board, dated July 23rd, 1910, cancelling all previous determinations. *Electro-Platers Board,* dated August 3rd, 1910.

New Zealand. Nineteenth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1910. Proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Shearers' Accommodation Act, legal decisions, factory inspection, wages, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. lxx. + 124 with charts.]

Journal of the Department of Labour, August, 1910. Condition of trade and employment, persons assisted to employment, accidents reported, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XI. Part 3. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 100.]

Commonwealth of Australia. Sugar Production, and the black and white labour employed in connection therewith. Parliamentary Return, August, 1910. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer.]

Cape Colony. Report of the Chief Immigration Officer for the year ending December 31st, 1909. [pp. 12.]

Report of the Government Labour Bureau, July, 1910. State of the labour market. [pp. 7.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States. *Special Reports of the Bureau of the Census.* Religious Bodies, 1906. Part I. Summary and General Tables. [pp. 576.] *Street and Electric Railways, 1907.* [pp. 575.] Chapter VIII. deals with employees, salaries and wages. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

Immigration Bulletins of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (Department of Commerce and Labour). June and July, 1910. [pp. 4 each.]

Twenty-first Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States, 1908. Interstate Commerce Commission. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 999.]

Mineral Resources of the United States, 1908. I. Metallic Products (pp. 816). II. Non-Metallic Products (pp. 899). United States Geological Survey. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

Report of the Select Committee (of the Senate) on Wages and Prices of Commodities, 1910. Part I. Majority Report (pp. 164.) Part II. Minority Report (pp. 56). [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin. No. 74. July, 1910. Quarterly report on the state of employment in the organized industries, June 30th, 1910. No. 75. August, 1910. Immigrant aliens destined for, and immigrant aliens departed from, Massachusetts, 1909. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

Report of the Commission on the Cost of Living. May, 1910. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 752.]

Illinois. Twenty-eighth Annual Coal Report of the Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1909. [Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Journal Co., State Printers: pp. xv. + 487.]

Nebraska. Bulletin. No. 20. Census of farms, acreage of crops, orchard statistics, live stock statistics. Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics.

International.—*Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, September, 1910.* Production of cereals in 1909 and 1910. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

France.—*Journal of the French Labour Department, August, 1910.* Employment in July; accidents in mines, 1908; miners' relief funds in 1908. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: Price 2d.]

Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, August, 1910. Prices of wheat and bread in July. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

Glossary of Technical and Industrial Terms.—French, English and German. French Labour Department, 1909. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: pp. xxii + 462 + 289.]

Germany.—*Journal of the German Labour Department, September, 1910.* Employment in August; growth of public labour registries since 1909; trade unions in 1909; inquiry relating to wages and conditions of labour of members of Federation of Factory Workers. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: price 1d.]

Quarterly Statistical Journal of the German Empire, Part 3, 1910. Strikes and lock-outs in second quarter of 1910 (provisional figures), prices of cereals and meat. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Verlag von Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht.]

Statistics of Medical Treatment in German Workpeople's Insurance Institutions, 1905-9. Second supplement to "Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherungsamts, 1910". Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: pp. 201.]

Statistics of Baden. New Series, Vol. X. Agricultural and Forestry Undertakings in Baden at Census of June 14th, 1895. Do. Do. Neue Folge XV. Heft. Statistical Office of Baden. [Carlsruhe: C. F. Müllersche Hofbuchhandlung: pp. xxiv. + 130 and xxiii + 247.]

Journal of the Statistical Office of Alsace-Lorraine, August, 1910. [Strasbourg: Kommissionsverlag der Heinrich'schen Buchhandlung, Freihen & Weber.]

Statistics of Rents in Hamburg in 1909. Municipal Statistical Office. [Hamburg: pp. 8.]

Statistics of Magdeburg, 1909. Reprint from Administrative Report for 1909-10. Employment, cattle census of December 1st, 1909, &c. Municipal Statistical Office. [Magdeburg: pp. 63.]

Yearbook of the Federation of Co-operative Societies on the Schulze-Delitzsch System, 1909. Dr. H. Crüger. [Berlin: J. Guttentag: pp. lxxxii. + 267.]

Central Federation of German Societies for Distribution (Stores) 1909. [Hamburg: Verlagsanstalt des Zentralverbandes deutscher Konsumvereine von Heinrich Kaufmann & Co.; pp. xvi. + 676: price 3s.]

The Soap Factory of the German Co-operative Wholesale Society in Gröba-Riesa. [Hamburg: Grosseinkaufs-Gesellschaft Deutscher Konsumvereine: pp. 254 + photographs.]

Institute of Social Welfare at Frankfurt-on-Main. Fourteenth Annual Report, 1909-1910. [Frankfurt-on-Main: pp. 26.]

Austria-Hungary.—*Savings Banks in Austria in 1907.* Austrian Statistical Central Commission, 1910. [Vienna: In Kommission bei Karl Gerolds Sohn: pp. lvii. + 77: price 3s. 5d.]

Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, August, 1910. Inquiries relating to hours of labour in iron and steel works and glass works; labour disputes in July. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

Statistical Journal of Hungary, July, 1910. Agricultural labourers' relief funds in 1909. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

Italy.—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department, August, 1910.* Labour disputes in July; prices of articles of food, &c., in July; industrial accidents in first quarter of 1909. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

Statistics of Trade Unions on January 1st, 1909. Supplement to the Journal of the Italian Labour Department. Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. 1910. [Rome: pp. 180: price 4d.]

Prices of Wheat (1700-1908) and Bread, Wine, Meat, Butter and Rice (1801-1908) at Milan. Municipality of Milan. [Milan: pp. 13, with charts.]

Unemployment, Labour Bureaux, and Subventions on account of Unemployed Workpeople in 1909. Milan "Humanitarian Society." [Milan: pp. 39.]

Belgium.—*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, August 31st, 1910.* Labour disputes in July. September 15th, 1910. Employment in August. [Brussels: F. van Buggenhoudt: price 1d. each.]

Holland.—*Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, August, 1910.* Employment and labour disputes in July. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

Amsterdam. Municipal Fund for Insurance against Unemployment. Statistics of unemployment among members of affiliated trade unions in 1909. Municipality of Amsterdam. 1910. [Amsterdam: pp. 13.]

Switzerland. *Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland, 1909.* Prices of cereals, &c.; savings banks; persons employed in agriculture, &c. Statistical Office of Federal Department of the Interior. 1910. [Berne: Kommissionsverlag A. Francke; pp. 343.]

The Organisation of the Federation of Swiss Co-operative Societies for Distribution (Stores). [Basle: Verlag des Verbandes schweiz. Konsumvereine: pp. 23.]

Twenty-third Annual Report of the Union of Agricultural Supply Societies of East Switzerland, 1909. [Brugg, pp. 38.]

Agricultural Co-operation as the Most Effective Method of Raising the Peasant's Social Position, with Special Reference to the Union of Agricultural Supply Societies of East Switzerland, 1909. [Brugg: pp. 72.]

Denmark.—*Agricultural Co-operation in Denmark.* Danish Central Statistical Office. [Copenhagen: pp. 30.]

Co-operation in Denmark. Published on occasion of First International Congress of Agricultural Associations and Rural Demography (Brussels, 1910). [Copenhagen: pp. 41.]

Norway.—*Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, July, 1910.* Employment in July. [Christiania.]

Sweden.—*Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 8, 1910.* Public labour registries in Christiania and Copenhagen in 1909; employment in second quarter of 1910. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

—*Unemployment in Sweden in Winter of 1908-09.* Swedish Labour Department. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 246: price 1s. 8d.]

—*Municipal Poor Relief and Finances in Sweden in 1908.* Central Statistical Bureau. [Stockholm, 1910: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. xxiv. + 112.]

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

Bulgaria. *Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, July, 1910.* Prices of articles of food, &c., and wages of bricklayers and masons and labourers in June. [Sofia: price 2½d.]

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. 4541. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Düsseldorf (Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces). 1909. Düsseldorf municipal labour exchange, statistics of industries, wages of coal miners, meat prices in Düsseldorf, price of British coal in Germany, &c. [Cd. 4962-153: pp. 84: price 4½d.]

—*No. 4542. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of New Orleans, 1909.* [Cd. 4962-154: pp. 46: price 2½d.]

—*No. 4544. Trade of Lombardy, 1909.* Silk trade—cocoon crop and silk conditioned, cotton industry, prices of food stuffs, &c. [Cd. 4962-156: pp. 39: price 4d.]

—*No. 4546. Trade, &c., of the Province of Lecce, 1909.* Conditions of agricultural labour, restriction of coal loading at Brindisi, &c. [Cd. 4962-158: pp. 32: price 5½d.]

—*No. 4548. Trade and Commerce of Dunkirk, 1909.* Dispute with dock labourers, disputes in the coal trade, &c. [Cd. 4962-160: pp. 27: price 2d.]

—*No. 4551. Foreign Commerce of Russia, and Trade of the Consular District of St. Petersburg, 1909.* Corn harvest of 1909, &c. [Cd. 4962-163: pp. 71: price 5½d.]

—*No. 4557. Finances of Austria-Hungary, 1909-10.* Limited liability and other companies, postal savings bank, incomes derived from agriculture, &c. [Cd. 4962-169: pp. 31: price 2d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1910.

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

BLACK PAINT—
Colthurst & Harding, Bristol.
J. Hare & Co., Bristol.

CORK LIFE BELTS—A. W. Birt & Sons, Tower Works, Wapping, E.

CANVAS SAILCLOTH—
Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B.
Edinburgh Roperie & Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leith, N.B.
Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.

DIVING GEAR—Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., 187, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.

HIDES AND LEATHER GOODS—
G. Angus & Co., Ltd., St. John's Leather Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., St. Anne's Leather Works, Glasgow.
Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 24, London Wall, E.C.
The Tannery Lincoln, Ltd., Tanner's Lane, Lincoln.
S. E. Norris & Co., St. Paul's Leather Works, Shadwell, E.

LAMPS, ELECTRIC—
General Electric Co., Ltd., 71, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
Edison & Swan Co., Ltd., 36, Queen St., Cheapside.
Rugby Lamp Co., Ltd., 10, Bush Lane, E.C.

COOKING APPARATUS—Benham & Sons, Ltd., 66, Wigmore St., London, W.

TERRY TOWELLING—J. Parkyn & Co., 70, Mosley St., Manchester.

TWINES—
Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B.
Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn, Ireland.
Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.
T. Gill & Sons, New York Mills, Summerbridge, Leeds.
J. Gill, Ltd., Headingley Twine Works, Leeds.
Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow, N.B.

STEEL WIRE BRUSHES—
F. J. Thomas & Co., Ltd., 393, Edgware Rd., W.
C. Topham & Co., 3, Dufferin St., Bunhill Row, E.C.
W. Riddell & Co., 636, Springfield Rd., Glasgow.
Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., 48, Great Eastern St., E.C.
W. Francis & Sons, 184, Great Dover St., S.E.
J. & R. Whyte, 151, Reid St., Glasgow.

STEEL WIRE ROPE—W. J. Glover & Co., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.

MINERAL GREASE—
Adams British Oil Co., Ltd., Plough Bridge, Deptford, S.E.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 22, Billiter St., E.C.

VARNISHES, LAQUERS, &c.—

Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., Homerton, N.E.
W. T. Bigsby & Sons, Morden Rd., Mitcham.
Craig & Rose, Ltd., 47 & 48, Bankside, London, S.E.
Gittings, Hills & Boothby Ltd., Tower Varnish Works, Long Acre, Birmingham.
Harringtons, Ltd., Shandon Chemical, &c. Works, Cork.
Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., 407, Oxford St., London, W.
G. Purdom & Co., 49, Commercial Rd., London, E.
Conrad W. Schmidt (F. A. Glaeser), Ltd., Carpenters Rd., Stratford, London, E.
Yorkshire Varnish Co., Ltd., Ripon.

WATCHCOATS—J. Compton & Sons, St. Katherine Dock House, Tower Hill, E.

ZINC—London Zinc Mills, Ltd., Wenlock Rd., London, N.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CONCRETE MIXER AND STAGE for Admiralty Harbour, Dover—Ransome-ver Mager Machinery Co., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

CRANE, ELECTRIC, GOLIATH, for Admiralty Harbour, Dover—Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., 32, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

IRONWORK FOR STAGING for Admiralty Harbour, Dover—E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Corporation St., Birmingham.

RAILWAY MATERIAL for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth—T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Albert Hill Foundry, Darlington.

STEELWORK FOR COAL STORES, Colombo—Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.

WORKS SERVICES—
Erection of R.N. Detention Quarters, Portsmouth—Wakeham Bros., Friary Rd., Tothill, Plymouth.
Erection of 3 additional Dormitory Blocks, H.M. Training Establishment, Shotley—E. Catchpole & Sons, Ltd., 181, Princes St., Ipswich.

WAR OFFICE.

BELTING, COMPOSITE (Running Contract)—Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E., &c.

BOARDS, DRAWING, &c.—
Aston & Mander, Ltd., 14, Old Bethnal Green Rd., E.
Houghtons, Ltd., Ensign Works, Clifford Rd., Walthamstow.
E. R. Watts & Son, 123, Camberwell Rd., S.E.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES (Running Contract)—
Adams Bros., Raunds.
W. Nichols & Son, Regent St., Kettering.

BOTTLES, WATER—
Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., Stourport, Worcester.
Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

CHESTS, VETERINARY—Arnold & Sons, West Smithfield, E.C.

CLOTH—
Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury.
J. Atkinson & Sons, Watson Mills, Sowerby Bridge.
J. Banks & Sons, Fartown Mills, Pudsey.
H. Booth & Sons, Moor Head Mill, Gildersome, near Leeds.
G. Briggs & Sons, Storrs Hill Mills, Ossett.
Brooke, Wilford & Co., Batley, Yorkshire.
Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield.
R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Broom Mills, Farsley.
A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley.
J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley.
J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.
T. & H. Harper, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.
W. & T. Huggan, Swinnow Grange Mills, Bramley, Leeds.
Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Cam Mills, Dursley, Gloucestershire.
J. Law & Sons, Greetland, near Halifax.
Marling & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Gloucestershire.
W. Payne & Co., Longford Mills, Minchinhampton.
Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Gloucestershire.
J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.
P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey.

CLOTHING—
Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., 9, Lower Bridge St., Dublin.
Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Prospect Hill, Limerick.

CLOTHING, &c., FOR QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL (Running Contract)—
Moore, Taggart & Co., 18, Albion St., Glasgow.

DUCK—
Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee.
R. Buckton & Son, Hunslet, Leeds.
D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin, N.B.
Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.
Leadbetter Bros. & Co., Cupar, Fife.
J. Lowson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar.
Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.
D. M. Stenhouse, Cupar, Fife.
R. Wemyss & Co., Kirkcaldy.

FLANNEL—
J. Bradbury & Co., Alexandra Mills, Uppermill, Yorkshire.
G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Bradford.
Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., The Butts, Rochdale.
T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Yorkshire St., Rochdale.
J. Radcliffe & Co., Green Mill, Rochdale.
J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills, Rochdale, &c.
R. Schofield, Well i' th' Lane Mills, Rochdale.
W. Shaw & Sons, Vale Mills, Rochdale.

HARNESSES AND SADDLERY—
M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Bath St., Walsall.
Liggins & Froggatt, Empire Works, Marsh St., Walsall.
D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham, &c.
McDougall & Son, 201, Upper Thames St., E.C.
Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Holloway Head, Birmingham, &c.

INSTRUMENTS, SURGICAL, &c. (Running Contract)—Arnold & Sons, West Smithfield, E.C.
Maw, S., Son & Sons, 7/12, Aldersgate St., E.C., and Charles St., Hatton Garden.

LAMPS—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
MEDICINES (Gt. Britain) (Running Contract)—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman St., E.C., and East Ham, E.

MOTORS, &c.—Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.
PEGS, PICKETING—
East & Son, Berkhamsted, Herts.
Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.

RE-WINDING MOTORS—
J. P. Hall & Co., Ltd., Blackriding Ironworks, Werneth, Oldham.
Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Trafford Park, Manchester.
L. Scott & Co., Ltd., Gothic Works, Norwich.

RUBBER AND WATERPROOF GOODS (Running Contract)—S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7/12, Aldersgate St., E.C.

SERGE—
J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfast, Buckfastleigh.
H. Booth & Sons, Moor Head Mill, Gildersome, nr. Leeds.
J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorkshire.
J. Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge.
Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.
R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Broom Mills, Farsley.
A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley.
Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh.
J. Harper & Sons, Ravenscliffe Mills, Eccleshill, Bradford.
T. & H. Harper, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.
Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Gloucester.
J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.
Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury Mills, Dewsbury.

STRETCHERS, AMBULANCE—Paul I. Headley, Ashford, Kent.

TARTAN—
D. Ballantyne & Co., March St. Mills, Peebles.
H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Tweed Vale Mills, Walkerburn.
Colbeck Brothers, Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield.
J. Dalziel & Co., Walkerburn.
J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.
T. & H. Harper, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.
R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick.
J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.

TUBING, IRON, &c. (Running Contract)—Jas. Russell & Sons, Ltd., Crown Tube Works, Wednesbury.

WORKS SERVICES—
Alterations and Additions, Recreation Establishment, Fulwood Barracks, Preston—J. Ridyard, Railway Saw Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Conversion of Bridewell, Fermoy—T. O'Mahony, Fermoy.
Erection of additional Block, Military Families' Hospital, Portsmouth—J. Hunt, South Wharf, Cleveland Rd., Gosport.
Erection of Commanding Officers' Quarters, Curragh—T. O'Mahony, Fermoy.

Erection of Huts, Dunree—R. Colhoun, Strand Rd., London-derry.

Erection of Married Quarters, Golden Hill, Isle of Wight—W. H. Simmonds, Cambridge Villa, Brading, Isle of Wight.

Erection of Officers' Mess and Quarters, Shrapnel Barracks, Woolwich—B. E. Nightingale, Albert Embankment, S.E.

Erection of Sanitary Annexes, Fulwood Barracks, Preston—Hughes & Stirling, Victoria Works, Brasenose Rd., Bootle, Liverpool.

Erection of Vehicle Sheds, &c., Bulford Camp—W. E. Chivers & Sons, 29, Sheep St., Devizes.

Erection of Veterinary Hospital, Longmoor—Kirk and Randall, Woolwich.

Erection of Veterinary Hospital, Wellington Lines, Aldershot—J. Crockerell, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot.

Extension of Rifle Range, Finner—T. O'Mahony, Fermoy.

Installation of Electric Light, Arbor Hill Hospital, Dublin—Edmundson's Electricity Corporation, Ltd., Broad Sanctuary Chambers, S.W.

Installation of Electric Light, Victoria Barracks, Windsor—W. G. Middleton, Broadway Chambers, W.C.

Maintenance and Repairs to W.D. Buildings, Netley—Jesty & Baker, Castletown, Portland.

Periodical Works Services—
Birr—S. Kendall, 6, Byram St., Huddersfield.
Bulford—A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley.
Shornciffe—F. Holdsworth, 32, Saltaire Rd., Shipley.

Reconstruction of Drainage, &c., Fulwood Barracks, Preston—P. Balmer, 168, Longmoor Lane, Aintree, Liverpool.

INDIA OFFICE, STORE DEPARTMENT.

ACETONE—United Alkali Co., 30, James St., Liverpool.

AIR COMPRESSOR—Alley & McLellan, Polmadie, Glasgow.

AXLEBOXES—Patent Axlebox and Foundry Co., Wolverhampton.

BANDAGES—
Liverpool Lint Co., Mark St. Mill, Liverpool.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.

BISMUTHI CARB.—May & Baker, Battersea.

BRIDGEWORK—Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Wednesbury.

BUFFERS—
Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows.
P. & W. McLellan, Ltd., Clutha Works, Glasgow.

CANVAS—McKerrow & Co., 38, Victoria St., S.W.

COATS—North British Rubber Co., East Rd., E.C.

COKE—Glamorgan Coal Co., Cardiff.

COOKING APPARATUS—Adams & Son, Neal St., W.C.

CROSSINGS—Edgar, Allen & Co., Sheffield.

CROSSINGS AND SWITCHES—T. Summerson & Sons, Darlington.

FISHPLATES—Guest, Keen & Co., 66, Cannon St., E.C.

FLANNEL—
S. Porritt & Sons, Bamford Mills, nr. Rochdale.
G. Garnett & Sons, Apperley Bridge, nr. Bradford.
J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills, Rochdale.

GAUZE, &c.—Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.

GLYCERINE—D. & W. Gibbs, Wapping.
HOSE—Warne & Co., Gresham St., E.C.

INSTRUMENTS—
J. H. Montague, 69, New Bond St., W.
Down Bros., 21, St. Thomas's St., S.E.

KEYS OF SLEEPERS—Guest, Keen & Co., 66, Cannon St., E.C.

LAVATORY FITTINGS—J. Levick, Aston, Birmingham.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE—Furnival & Co., Reddish.

METAL TYPE—Tandem Smelting Syndicate, Merton Abbey, S.W.

MOORINGS, &c.—Brown, Lennox & Co., Millwall, E.

OILS, &c.—Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, 81, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

PAPER TAPE—Waterlow & Sons, London Wall, E.C.

PARCHMENTS—H. Band & Co., Brentford.

PERFORATORS—Gell Teleg. Appliances, Wedmore St., Upper Holloway.

PIG IRON—Workington Iron, &c., Co., Workington.
PLATES, COPPER—Williams Foster & Co., & Pascoe Grenfell & Sons, Landore, S. Wales.

SCALES AND WEIGHTS—De Grave Short & Co., 57, Hatton Gdn., E.C.

SPAN—Tees Side Bridge, &c., Co., Middlesbrough.

SPONGIO PILINE—Liverpool Lint Co., Liverpool.

SPRINGS—
Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Sheffield.
S. Fox & Co., Deepcar, Sheffield.
J. Spencer & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

STAMPS, &c.—Bretts Patent Lifter, Co., Coventry.

STERILIZER—Arnold & Sons, West Smithfield, E.C.

STRAINING TOPS—A. Wiseman, Ltd., Glover St., Birmingham.

SWITCHBOARDS, &c.—Peel Conner Telegraph Wks., Queen Victoria St., E.C.

TIN INGOT—Redruth Tin Smelting Co., Dowgate, E.C.

TROUGHING STEEL—Dorman Long & Co., Middlesbrough.

TUBING, BRASS—T. Bolton & Sons, Oakamoor, N. Staffs.

UNDERFRAMES—Leeds Forge Co., Leeds.

WHEELS, CORUNDUM—British Abrasive Wheel Co., 109, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

WHEELS AND AXLES—
Blake Boiler, &c., Co., Darlington.
Harrison & Camm, Rotherham.
Hurst Nelson & Co., Motherwell, N.B.

WIRE—Dorman Long & Co., Middlesbrough.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BOXES, PACKING—C. H. Glover & Co., Ltd., Old Kent Rd., S.E.

CABLE, PAPER CORE—
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.

JOHNSON & PHILLIPS, LTD., CHARLTON, KENT.
Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent.
Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.

CLOTH FOR UNIFORM CLOTHING—
Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Horbury, Yorks.
J. Banks & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds.
H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, nr. Leeds.
G. Briggs & Sons, Ossett, Yorks.
J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks.
J. Clay & Sons, Sowerby Bridge.
Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.
Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.
R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds.
A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds.
J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds.
J. Harper & Sons, Bradford.
T. & H. Harper, Bradford.
W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds.
J. Law & Sons, Greetland, nr. Halifax.
H. Longbottom & Co., Bradford.
J. Wilson, Batley.
P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds.

CLOTHING, UNIFORM—
J. Compton & Sons, London, E.
G. Day, London, E.
George House, Ltd., London, E.C.
D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.
J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.
Hobson & Sons, London, W.
J. Ireland & Son, Dublin.
Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth.
Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick and Dublin.
H. Lotery & Co., London, N.E.
Myers & Co., London, N.E.
Pearson, Huggins & Co., Ltd., Eastville, Bristol.
C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., London, E.

MATERIALS FOR UNIFORM CLOTHING—
Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.
Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.
J. Cawthra & Co., Ltd., Bradford.
J. Cooke & Co., Manchester.
J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
G. Hardman & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Wm. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd., Belfast.
H. Marriott & Co., Manchester.
J. Parkyn & Co., Manchester.

Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.
W. A. Rothwell, Manchester.
S. Simpson, Preston.
Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.
Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.
Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks.

SWITCHBOARDS—Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.

TELEPHONES—
British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.
British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.
International Electric Co., Kilburn, N.W.
Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.

TRANSMITTERS, TELEPHONE—Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford.

WIRE, BRONZE—F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Anaconda Works, Salford.

WIRE, G.I.—R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Bradford Ironworks, Manchester.

LOCAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT at Creechurch Lane, London, E.C.—Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Adelphi, Salford, Manchester.

ELECTRIC LIFTS (two) at Returned Letter Office, Mount Pleasant, E.C.—A. & P. Steven, 181, St. James Rd., Glasgow.

ENDLESS BAND CONVEYORS (two) at the Western District Post Office, Wimpole Street, London, W.—A. Sauvée & Co., Ltd., Park St., Southwark, S.E.

LAY AND JOINT LINES OF CAST IRON PIPES from Canterbury to Dover (Section IV.)—Greig & Matthews, 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

LAY AND JOINT LINE OF CAST IRON PIPES from Canterbury to Dover (Section VI.)—Bennie & Thompson, 80, Liverpool Rd., Warrington.

LAY AND JOINT LINES OF CAST IRON PIPES in Colchester—Wm. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., 35/9 Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

LAY AND JOINT LINES OF CAST IRON PIPES in Chelmsford—Wm. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., 35/9, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS between Dublin and Kells by Motor Van—Mr. W. D. Marshall, Shrewsbury.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDER'S WORK—
Bacup New Post Office. Erection—Moore Bros., Builders, Rawtenstall, Lancs.
Bournemouth Head Post Office. Alteration—Executor of the late Fred Osman, Commercial Rd., Southampton.
Chiswick Telephone Exchange. Erection—T. Millman, 1, Gloucester Rd., Ealing, W.
Holloway Money Order Office. Boiler House Chimney—Myles & Warner, 61, Beresford Rd., Hornsey, N.
Houses of Parliament. Drainage and Diversion of Rain Water—Matthew, Hall & Co., 88, Wigmore St., W.
Mexico Legation. Erection—S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., 4a, Calle de Humboldt No. 31, Mexico City.
Paymaster General's Office. Refronting and Alterations on the Park side—J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Millbank, S.W.
South Lambeth Sorting Office. Erection—W. E. Blake, Sutton Building Yard, Plymouth.
Victoria and Albert Museum. Renewal of Partitions—J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Millbank, S.W.
Western Central District Post Office. Extension—Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell Green Works, S.E.
Windsor Castle. Re-sewerage and re-drainage—Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., 35, Red Lion Square, W.C.
Woking New Sorting Office. Erection—J. & M. Patrick, Point Pleasant, Wandsworth, S.W.

WOOD BLOCK FLOORS—
National Gallery—F. & H. F. Higgs, Station Works, Loughborough Junction, S.E.
Edinburgh Royal Scottish Academy—J. Taylor & Son, Edinburgh, Ltd., 110, Princes St., Edinburgh.

MARBLE WORK—National Gallery East Wing—J. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., Imperial Works, Kennington Oval, S.E.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING—Edinburgh General Register House—W. Finlay & Co., 27, Frederick St., Edinburgh.

COPPER ROOF—Glasgow Cathedral—Steel & Wilson, 4, Washington St., Glasgow.

TABLES AND PRESSES—Mount Pleasant Returned Letter Office—G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., Crown Works, St. James's Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.

FITTINGS—General Post Office, King Edward Building (Contract No. 16)—Siemen's Bros. & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, S.W.

STEEL LANTERNS AND SASHES—Holloway Money Order Office—H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., 55, Lionel St., Birmingham.

CARD FILING CABINETS—Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House—Siemen's Bros. & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, S.W.

FIRE RESISTING FLOORS—Glasgow Labour and Telephone Exchange—United Kingdom Fireproofing Co., Ltd., 75, Buchanan St., Glasgow.

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Mounting about 10,500 Ordnance Survey Maps—A. E. Mallandain, 24, White's Grounds, Bermondsey, S.E.
Mounting about 10,500 Ordnance Survey Maps—Norton & Gregory, Ltd., Castle Lane, Westminster, S.W.
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Messrs. Jupp & Sons, Bricklayers Arms Station, S.E.

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Roscommon Post Office—Erection.—Alex. Hull & Co., Ringsend Rd., Dublin.
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HEATING AND VENTILATION—General Post Office, Dublin.—G. N. Haden & Sons, 199, Gt. Brunswick St., Dublin.

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