

29
01

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

VOL. IX.—No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1901.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

CLASSIFIED CONTENTS TABLE.

Employment Chart	357
State of the Labour Market in November ...	357

Special Articles and Reports—

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN	359
FACTORY STATISTICS	359
THE BELGIAN INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OF 1896 ...	361
THE PRICE OF BREAD	362
PRICES OF COAL AND IRON	387
RECENT CASE UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT ...	360

Employment in Certain Industries and Districts—

REPORTS ON CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING	369
IRON MINING	369
PIG IRON MANUFACTURE	369
IRON AND STEEL WORKS	370
TINPLATE WORKS	370
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR	371
SEAMEN	370
LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR	373
WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES	372

DISTRICT REPORTS.

LONDON	373
ENGLAND: Northern Counties	374
Lancashire	375
Yorkshire	376
Midland Counties	376
Eastern Counties	378
South-Western Counties	378
WALES	379
SCOTLAND	379
IRELAND	380

Labour in the Colonies and Abroad—

COLONIES	366	DENMARK	368
FRANCE	367	SPAIN	368
GERMANY	367	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	368
BELGIUM	367		
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	368		

Miscellaneous Reports for November—

RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION	361
LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR	362
INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS	388
FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM	387
MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES... ..	383
EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION... ..	385

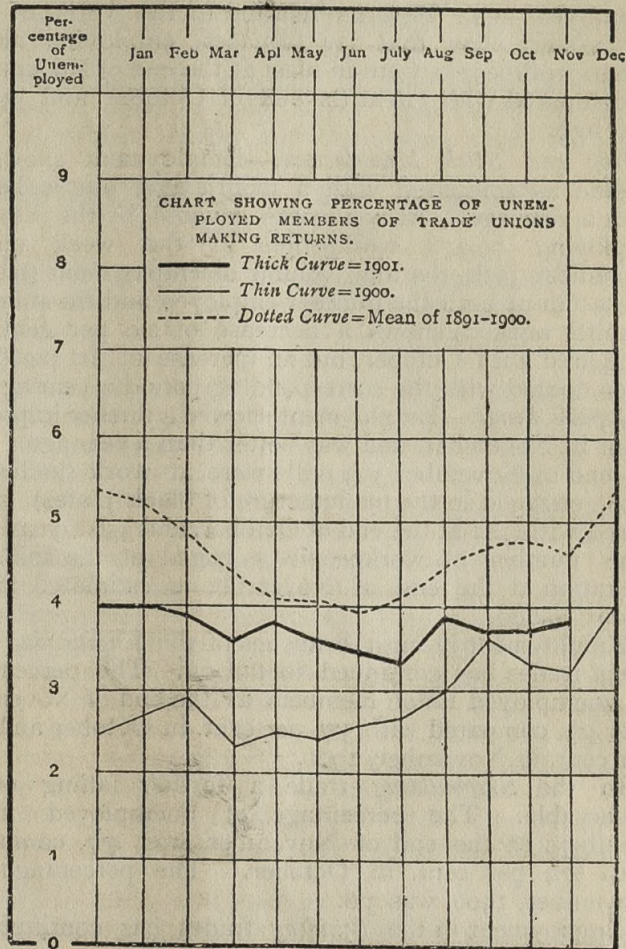
Statistical Tables for November—

TRADE DISPUTES	384
CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES... ..	382
CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR... ..	383
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS	381
INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS	388
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX	385
LABOUR BUREAUX... ..	386
PAUPERISM	386
DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS	383

Notes and Reviews—

NOTICE TO PERSONS INTENDING TO ACCEPT SITUATIONS IN SPAIN	368
THE UNEMPLOYED IN QUEENSLAND	358
QUEENSLAND FACTORY STATISTICS	368
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN FRANCE	387
NEW YORK LABOUR STATISTICS	380
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS... ..	387
H.M. INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES—NEW APPOINTMENTS ...	388

EMPLOYMENT CHART.



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN NOVEMBER.

[Based on 2,423 returns, viz.: 1,225 from Employers, 584 from Trade Unions, and 614 from other sources.]

DURING November there has been some decline in the engineering, shipbuilding and building trades. But apart from this and the usual seasonal improvement in the printing trades, there have been no marked changes in the state of employment compared with a month ago. On the whole it is worse than a year ago, but considerably better than the average state of employment in November during the past ten years.

There have been few trade disputes, and a large number of coal miners have sustained reductions of wages during the month.

In the 142 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 545,832, making returns, 20,614 (or 3.8 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 3.7 per cent. in October, and with 3.2 per cent. in the 138 unions, with a membership of 539,175, from which returns were received for November, 1900. The average percentage of unemployed returned at the end of November, during the ten years 1891-1900, was 4.6.

Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment in the four weeks ended November 23rd continued good, showing a slight decrease in the average number of days worked per week as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. As

compared with October there was little change. At collieries at which 474,578 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.33 days per week during the four weeks ended November 23rd, as compared with 5.36 days per week in the four weeks ended October 26th, and 5.45 days per week a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good and shows practically no change as compared with October. As compared with a year ago there is a considerable decrease in the number of workpeople employed. The average number of days worked by 136 iron mines and open works at which 15,474 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended November 23rd was 5.72 per week, as compared with 5.75 days in the four weeks ended October 26th, and 5.74 days a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment shows little change compared with a month ago, but is considerably worse than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 113 ironmasters show that 314 furnaces, employing about 21,800 workpeople, were in blast at the end of November, as compared with 316 at the end of October and 342 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment shows a decline as compared with a month ago, but is better than a year ago. At 202 works covered by the returns, employing 79,278 workpeople in the week ended November 30th, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows a decrease of 2.0 per cent. as compared with October, but an increase of 2.1 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Tinplate Trade.—Employment showed a further improvement in November, and was better than a year ago. At the end of November 393 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black plates), compared with 381 at the end of October, and 356 a year ago. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of November is estimated to be about 19,600.

Employment in most branches of the *Engineering and Metal* trades has continued to fall off. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 4.3, compared with 3.7 per cent. in October and 3.4 per cent. in November, 1900.

In the *Shipbuilding* trade a further falling off is observable. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 4.7, compared with 4.2 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1900, was 3.6.

Employment in the *Building* trades has continued to decline. The percentage of unemployed union members among carpenters and plumbers at the end of November was 3.5, compared with 3.1 per cent. in October and 3.3 per cent. in November of last year.

In the *Furnishing* trades employment has continued to fall off. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 4.2, compared with 3.6 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1900, was also 4.2.

Owing to seasonal causes the *Printing and Book-binding* trades show, as usual, an improvement. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 2.6, compared with 4.6 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1900, was 2.8.

Employment in the *Paper* trades again shows but little change. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 2.1, compared with 2.3 per cent. in October, and also in November of last year.

In the *Leather* trades employment remains practically unchanged. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 3.3, compared with 3.2 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1900, was 2.4.

Employment in the *Glass* trades is slightly better than in October, but shows a decline as compared with a year ago.

Employment in the *Boot and Shoe* trade continues slack in most centres.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the *Tailoring* trade is dull; in the ready-made branch it has improved in some centres, but is slack generally.

Employment in the *Spinning* branch of the *Cotton* trade is fairly good; in the *Weaving* branch it is only moderate. Information respecting factories employing about 78,000 women and girls shows that 94 per cent. of those in spinning mills and 71 per cent. of those in weaving factories were working in factories giving full employment throughout the month, to be compared with 84 and 71 per cent. respectively in October, and with 86 and 84 per cent. respectively a year ago.

Employment in the *Woollen* trade is good. In the *Worsted* trade it has slightly improved, but continues quiet. Employment in the *Hosiery* trade has improved, and is fairly good.

Agricultural Labourers were generally well employed, the weather being very favourable for outdoor work. Some casual labourers were, however, in irregular employment in certain districts.

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.—During the five weeks ending November 30th the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 15,909, as compared with 16,845 in the preceding four weeks, and 18,411 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—Twenty-five fresh disputes began in November, 1901, involving 6,809 workpeople, of whom 4,924 were directly and 1,885 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in October was 26, involving 10,501 workpeople, and in November, 1900, 48, involving 18,099 workpeople. Of the 25 disputes in November, 1901, 8 occurred in the mining and quarrying industries, 9 in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 3 in the textile trades, and 5 in other industries. Of the 25 new and old disputes, involving 6,500 workpeople, of which the definite result is reported, 7, involving 1,556 persons, were decided in favour of the workers; 11, involving 3,182 persons, in favour of the employers; and 7, involving 1,762 persons, were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in wages reported during November, affected 257,961 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 7.4d. weekly per head. Of the total number, 10,500 received advances and 247,461 sustained decreases. The changes of the previous month affected 17,684 workpeople, the net result being a slight rise, and during November, 1900, the number affected was 148,774, and the net weekly result was an advance of 4.4d. per head.

The principal decreases of the month were those sustained by 242,500 coal miners in Durham and South Wales.

Three changes affecting 109,032 workpeople were settled by Conciliation Boards, and three affecting 136,370 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 1,133 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remainder affecting 11,458 workpeople were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN QUEENSLAND.

THE report for 1900 of the officer in charge of the Queensland Government Labour Bureau and Relief states that during the year 6,495 persons registered their names as unemployed, of whom 5,311 either obtained engagements or were assisted to reach localities where work was procurable. In 1899, 6,568 names were registered and 5,750 engagements or provisions for engagements were made. The excess of supply of labour over demand was therefore 1,184 in 1900, as compared with 818 in 1899. This increase in the volume of unemployed labour is attributed to the effects upon the pastoral and kindred industries of the prolonged drought. While the drought lasted, however, many hundreds of men found employment travelling stock or in providing emergency feed, &c. Nearly all those men were thrown out of work by the break-up of the drought. In order to cope with this difficulty the Government decided to have certain authorised railway lines constructed by day labour instead of by contract. In July, 1901, 1,100 men were being employed, either at day wages or piece work, upon certain selected lines.

The total cost of Government relief during the year 1900 was £5,812, an increase of £550 on the preceding year. The average monthly number of families relieved during 1900 was 267, a decrease of 62 on the preceding year. The increased expenditure is set down largely to the enhanced cost of meat supplies.

FACTORY STATISTICS.

In the Supplement to his Annual Report for the year 1900,* H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories states that under section 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, the occupier of every factory and workshop was required to make each year a return of the persons employed, and three such series of returns for the United Kingdom have been tabulated and published. It has been found, however, that the weary and continuous labour of collecting and compiling an annual census of this magnitude not only fails to yield any results of commensurate value, but stands in the way of more practical application of the mass of material thus accumulated every year. Accordingly the statutory requirement has now been modified by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and in future the return will be called for at intervals not exceeding three years.

The Supplement is concerned with the Fourth and Fifth Annual Returns of Employment in 1898 and 1899. In dealing with these statistically it was decided to combine them, and to narrow the field and increase the detail in directions which will be useful in administration of the Acts. The data are limited to factories, but are given separately for certain of the largest cities, and for sections of those counties which enter into more than one Inspector's district. Another new detail is the distinction, among young persons working full time in factories, between those who are under and those who are over 14 years of age.

In the following Table the composition of the factory population as regards age and sex is stated in numbers and percentages:—

Number Employed in Factories.

	Textile.		Non-Textile.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Children (Half-timers under 14)	20,451	24,796	4,588	1,755	25,039	26,551
Young Persons (Full-timers under 18)						
Under 14	11,735	17,892	17,304	9,648	29,039	27,540
Over 14	64,600	133,712	313,087	143,759	377,687	277,471
Adults	290,797	472,587	2,033,868	368,634	2,324,665	841,221
Total	387,583	648,667	2,368,847	523,796	2,756,430	1,172,783

Percentages.

	Textile.		Non-Textile.		Total.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Children (Half-timers under 14)	2.0	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7
Young Persons (Full-timers under 18)						
Under 14	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7
Over 14	6.2	12.9	10.8	5.0	9.6	7.0
Adults	28.1	45.6	70.3	12.7	59.2	21.4
Total	37.4	62.6	81.9	18.1	70.2	29.8

In the main the figures are those of 1898, but the returns for 1899 have been used where available, in the case of factories for which the returns of the previous year were not received. The occupiers of 56 textile and 3,064 non-textile factories failed for both 1898 and 1899 to make the statutory return, and the totals are understated to that extent. The returns include 10,767 from occupiers of textile factories, and 85,025 from occupiers of non-textile factories.

The following Table shows the numbers returned as employed in textile and non-textile factories respectively for 1895 to 1898-9:—

Persons employed in Factories.

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	Textile.	Non-Textile.	Textile.	Non-Textile.	Textile.	Non-Textile.
1895	855,064	2,021,332	146,819	349,250	73,868	109,537
1896	856,661	2,193,089	147,354	363,443	73,672	109,199
1897	833,999	2,273,622	143,998	368,823	73,567	113,015
1898-9	823,969	2,380,352	139,839	395,974	72,762	116,317

In the Table which follows, particulars are given showing the increase or decrease in numbers employed in

* Fourth and Fifth Annual Returns of Persons employed in Factories. Cd. 841. Price 4d. The volume can be obtained through any bookseller, or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.

textile and non-textile factories respectively in the United Kingdom in 1898-9, as compared with 1897, classified according to age and sex.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on 1897.

	Textile Factories.		Non-Textile Factories.		All Factories.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Children (Half-timers under 14)	-1,623	-2,167	+ 66	- 122	- 1,557	- 2,289
Young Persons (Full-timers under 18)	-2,384	- 979	+13,732	+ 9,257	+11,348	+ 8,278
Adults	-5,261	-2,580	+97,184	+17,066	+91,923	+14,486
Total	-9,268	-5,726	+110,982	+26,201	+101,714	+20,475

The decrease in the textile factories was shared by each of the textile trades, with the minor exceptions of hemp, horsehair, and elastic. In non-textile factories there was a decrease only under the heads of flax scutching, rubber, leather, and ivory, bone, shell, and jet.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE inter-departmental committee appointed by the Home Secretary to inquire into the question of the employment of children during school age have made their report (Cd. 849. Price 3d.).

In summarising the general results of the inquiry, the Committee state that they consider that the figures given in the Parliamentary Return on Children Working for Wages in 1898 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1899, p. 164), are well within the actual numbers, and they estimate that there were about 300,000 children in attendance at school who were also in paid employment in the year 1898. With regard to the number of hours worked, the Parliamentary Returns showed that 99,000 children out of 140,000, or 70 per cent. were employed every week for 20 hours or less, while about 13,000 or 9 per cent. were employed for more than 30 hours. Here, again, more minute inquiries gave more serious results.

The Committee classify the work done by children of school age for wages under the following heads:—

1. Factory work; including (a) regular employment in factories and workshops; and (b) home industrial work.
2. Work in mines and quarries.
3. Work in and about shops; chiefly errand running and delivery of parcels, milk, newspapers and other articles.
4. Work at private houses of a domestic character; such as knife and boot cleaning, baby minding, etc.
5. Agricultural labour; either of a regular character, or casual, such as fruit and hop-picking.
6. Street employment; including street hawking of newspapers, matches, and flowers, carrying luggage, organ grinding, and other similar casual employment in public thoroughfares.
7. A few miscellaneous occupations, such as employment in theatres and shows, employment at sea, employment in canal boats and gipsy vans.

The Committee briefly review the evidence bearing on employment of children in these different groups, and give the main points in the existing law applicable to them.

The Committee make the following recommendations:—

- 1.—The Employment of Children of School Age to be Regulated and not Totally Prohibited.

They consider it proved that in England and Wales a substantial number of children, amounting probably to 50,000, are being worked more than 20 hours a week, in addition to 27½ hours at school, that a considerable proportion of this number are being worked to 30 or 40, and some even to 50 hours a week, and that the effect of this work is in many cases detrimental to their health, their morals, and their education, besides being often so unremitting as to deprive them of all reasonable opportunity for recreation. They consider that what is required to remedy the evil is not the total prohibition of school labour, but its regulation; and they state that in this

they are in substantial accord with all the witnesses who gave evidence; even the two or three witnesses who deprecated any labour being done by children of school age admitted that their view was rather ideal than practicable. The Committee do not, however, believe that the true ideal is mere school education up to fourteen and then a full day's manual work, but that manual work should begin before fourteen, and that education should continue beyond fourteen. In furtherance of this end the employment of children in practical work should be permitted, but only under carefully considered regulations.

II.—Regulation to be by By-laws.

The employment of children in factories, workshops, and mines is already regulated, and the Committee propose no change at present. Nor do they consider it possible to regulate employment of children in house-work in their own homes. With these exceptions, their recommendations embrace the whole of the labour of children. But as the circumstances and conditions vary widely on different occupations and different localities they recommend that the necessary regulations should be established by the Local Authorities, on whom should be conferred the power of making by-laws with regard to the occupations of children.

In the case of street-trading children, the Committee consider that very strong powers of regulation are required, and the powers given should be based on those already granted by local Acts to Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Halifax, and other towns. There should be power to prohibit street trading by children; to make regulations as to the age and sex of street traders, and the days and hours on which they may ply their trade; to grant licences to those permitted to trade, and to require the wearing of badges or uniforms; to forbid street traders to enter public-houses, or to importune or obstruct passengers, and generally to control their conduct in every reasonable way.

With regard to other occupations, the Committee recommend power by by-law to prescribe for all children, or for boys and girls separately, with respect to all occupations, or to particular occupations, and with respect to the whole district, or any part of it:—

1. The hours between which they may be employed;
2. The age at which employment may begin; and
3. The number of weekly or daily hours beyond which they may not work;

with further powers to prohibit employment entirely in occupations specially dangerous to health or to morals, and to require medical certificates as a condition of employment. The by-laws should extend to home industries.

III.—The By-laws to be made by the County and Borough Councils and confirmed by the Home Office.

The County and Borough Councils (including the Councils of Non-County Boroughs) already have power to make by-laws for good rule and government under the Municipal Corporations Act. They are the local authority under the Shop Hours Acts, and under many local Acts they have power to deal with street traders. Moreover, in most places they control the police, and could make use of their services in enforcing certain of the by-laws. The by-laws should be subject to confirmation by a central Authority, which, if they are made by the County and Borough Councils, would naturally be the Home Office. Provision should be made for the publication of the by-laws in draft, and for the hearing of any trades or parties likely to be affected by them.

IV.—Powers of School Authorities to be maintained and simplified.

The Committee consider that a great deal of the present difficulty of enforcing the Education Acts arises from the complexity of the law and from the fact that in many cases the statutes and the by-laws cover the same ground. The law should be consolidated and simplified. Those parts which are of uniform application throughout the country should be embodied in direct statutory enactments and the by-laws should deal only with those points in which local variations are allowed.

V.—General Statutory Regulations.

The Committee do not propose that the making of labour by-laws should be compulsory on all Local Authori-

ties but they consider there should be some general statutory provision strong enough to stop the grossest cases of overwork. They think this may be obtained by extending to all occupations the prohibition of employment between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., which the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894, imposes in the case of certain occupations, subject to the power of the Local Authority to extend or restrict these hours by by-law. Further, it should be an offence punishable summarily under that Act to cause a child to carry heavy weights, or to employ it in any occupation to an extent likely to be injurious to life, limb or health, having regard to its physical and mental condition.

VI.—Poverty.

The Committee consider that the poverty of the child or its parents ought not to be made a test of the right to labour. To cast on the Local Authority the duty of distinguishing poor children from those in better circumstances would give rise to endless discontent. Moreover they are of opinion that all children should be free to work as much and in such ways as is good for them and no more. They also consider that poverty should not be legally recognised as an excuse for permanent absence from school, nor for permission to work more than is reasonably proper.

VII.—Labour Licences.

The Committee do not recommend a general system of licensing, but they suggest that Local Authorities might be empowered to require the registration of employed children. While recommending the system of licensing in the case of street traders, they consider there should be safeguards against its misapplication. Licences should be granted to all children who fulfil the conditions laid down in the regulations, and where a licence to trade is refused the applicant should have a right of appeal to a magistrate. It should be expressly forbidden to make the character or poverty of the child or its parents a ground for refusing or granting a licence.

In conclusion, attention is directed to two points closely connected with their inquiry: (1) The absence in the large towns of adequate means of physical recreation for children. (2) The need of a widespread system of practical training in manual work, and of giving a more practical direction to education in rural schools. The Committee are convinced that restrictions on the employment of children can only be made effective if steadily supported by public opinion, and they believe that support would be far more readily given if it could be shown that there are within the reach of the great mass of the children means both of work and play which are more healthy and beneficial to them than labour for wages.

RECENT CASE UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Boot and Shoe Trade, Northampton.

MR. J. GRIFFIN WARD, the umpire appointed by the Board of Trade (*see GAZETTE* for November, p. 333), issued his award on November 14th. The matter referred to the umpire's decision was the following proposal made by the employers' side of the Northampton Boot and Shoe Trade Conciliation Board, upon which the Board were unable to agree:—

"That the alum-tanned skins of French and German make shall remain subject to the restriction of three classes with 1d. extra, and that item 51 on the statement 'Dongola and Glacé Goat' with ½d. extra shall include the chrome-tanned American and English leather and shall not be subject to any restriction as to class. Subject to this proviso that where chrome-tanned leather is given out by the firm, or adjudged by the Board, as 1sts, 2nds, or 3rds, it shall carry 1d. extra instead of ½d."

The umpire awarded as follows:—

"That boots and shoes, the uppers of which are cut from alum cured glacé skins of French or German make, shall remain as heretofore, subject to the same extras, and the same restriction as to classes.

"That boots and shoes, the uppers of which are cut from chrome-tanned glacé may be made in fourth or fifth classes, but not lower—the restriction to thirds only being thereby removed; and that all classes shall carry the 1d. extra, as at present.

"This award shall apply to both ladies' and gents' goods."

THE BELGIAN INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OF 1896.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for January 1901 (p. 11) contained an analysis of the results of the Belgian Industrial Census of October 31st, 1896, so far as they were dealt with in the first three volumes of the Report of that Census issued by the Belgian Labour Department. The fourth and fifth volumes of the Report have now appeared, and, like their predecessors, are accompanied by a separate memorandum recapitulating and discussing the chief statistical results.*

It should be noted that the occupations dealt with in this Census are those classed as "industrial," agriculture, forestry, fishing, seamen, etc., not being included, and that the details in regard to industries carried on by Public Authorities, such as State Railways, Municipal Gasworks, &c., though these industries are comprised in the general scope of the Census, have not been included in the volumes published up to the present time.

The total number of persons engaged in the industrial occupations dealt with in the volumes under review on October 31st, 1896, is found to have been 1,102,244, a figure slightly differing from that previously published, which was subject to revision. This total is analysed as follows:—

Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—Employers and other persons engaged in industry on their own account	168,699	69,296	237,995
II.—Managers and other Salaried Staff, Intermediaries, &c.	37,946	2,529	40,475
III.—Workpeople	597,418	175,700	773,118
IV.—Members of Families of persons included in Group I. employed as workpeople by such persons	33,182	17,474	50,656
Total engaged in Industrial Occupations	837,245	264,999	1,102,244

From the above it appears that in the total of 1,102,244, there were 237,995, or 21.6 per cent., engaged in industrial undertakings either as employers or working single-handed on their own account, while 864,249, or 78.4 per cent., were dependent on employers.

The Report deals separately with (A) "Industry properly so-called," (B) Home work and (C) Tenement factories and workshops. With respect to class A it is stated that, while the total number of distinct undertakings belonging to this group was 226,350, some 160,000, or about 70.7 per cent. of these concerns may be classed as belonging to "very small industry," being carried on by persons working either single-handed, or with the assistance of their children or other members of their own families (the total number of the relatives thus employed being estimated at 26,000), but having no other workpeople in their employment. By the other undertakings included in class A (say 66,350) a total of 664,035 workpeople were employed, exclusive of 8,471 persons belonging to the families of, and employed by employers of this class. Out of the 664,035 workpeople here referred to, it is estimated that 92,000, or 13.9 per cent., worked in concerns employing less than 5 workpeople, and 162,000, or 24.4 per cent., in concerns employing 5 but less than 50, while 250,000, or 37.6 per cent., were employed in concerns employing 50 but less than 500, and 160,035, or 24.1 per cent., in concerns employing 500 workpeople and upwards.

The number of the persons employed as directors, managers, engineers, foremen and other salaried staff by concerns included in Class A was 37,834.

Class B includes 5,461 manufacturers giving work out to be done away from their own premises, and a total of 1,260 managers, &c., 1,372 intermediaries, and 107,868 workpeople employed in connection with home work, exclusive of 16,161 persons belonging to the families of employers of this class and working for these employers.

In Class C are comprised the 1,248 operatives (woollen weavers at Verviers and diamond cutters at Antwerp) employed in tenement factories and workshops.

The number of the businesses carried on by co-operative productive societies engaged in the trades covered by

this Census was 167, employing in all 2,113 workpeople. Of these businesses, 62, with 662 employees, were bakeries, and 56, with 617 employees were concerned with the loading and unloading of goods; in the latter group are included the 51 associations of dock labourers at Antwerp known as "the Nations."

RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

RETURNS received from 1,146 Co-operative retail distributive Societies in the United Kingdom, with a total membership of 1,682,396, show total sales for the third quarter of 1901 amounting to £12,116,901, as compared with £11,575,407 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of £541,494, or 4.7 per cent.

Of the 1,146 Societies, 816 show an increase in the amount of their sales, 327 a decrease, and 3 the same amount as in the corresponding quarter of 1900. The largest percentage increase occurs in Wales and Monmouth.

The total amount paid to members as dividend upon purchases during the quarter was £1,651,753, compared with £1,577,606 in the third quarter of 1900, an increase of £74,147, or 4.7 per cent.

Returns from three of the four wholesale Federations for the same period, show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £5,879,656, as compared with £5,591,585 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of £288,071, or 5.2 per cent. The sales and transfers from the manufacturing to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £1,083,498, compared with £977,158 in the third quarter of 1900, an increase of £106,340, or 10.9 per cent.

The following Table, based on reports and balance sheets supplied direct to the Department, shows the progress in trade of the wholesale and retail distributive Societies grouped by districts:—

Description of Societies and Districts.	Societies making Returns.		Sales.			
	No.	Member-ship.	In 3rd quarter of		Per cent. on Sales.	
			1901.	1900.		Amount.
Retail Distributive Societies.						
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
Northern Counties	117	222,461	£ 2,103,121	£ 1,970,401	132,720	6.7
Yorkshire ...	174	324,931	2,114,197	2,110,877	3,320	0.2
Lancashire and Cheshire	169	404,075	2,825,408	2,720,240	105,168	3.9
North and West Midland Counties	141	183,153	1,047,748	984,088	63,660	6.4
South Midland and Eastern Counties	100	81,320	451,466	429,724	21,742	5.1
London (12 mile radius)	29	42,254	210,747	198,144	12,603	6.4
South Eastern Counties	45	47,006	247,589	230,411	17,178	7.5
Southern and Western Counties	52	56,889	243,293	218,898	24,395	11.1
Wales and Monmouth	50	20,155	198,790	152,633	46,157	30.2
Total—England and Wales	877	1,382,244	9,441,759	9,015,416	426,343	4.7
SCOTLAND—						
North	102	107,412	893,104	847,007	46,097	5.5
South	158	190,163	1,764,884	1,698,829	66,055	3.9
Total—Scotland	260	297,575	2,658,078	2,545,836	112,242	4.4
IRELAND ...	9	2,577	17,064	14,155	2,909	20.6
TOTAL RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES	1,146	1,682,396	12,116,901	11,575,407	541,494	4.7
Wholesale Societies.						
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
Distributive Departments	1,096*	1,308,256	£ 4,526,586	£ 4,247,221	279,365	6.6
Manufacturing Departments			690,726†	609,318†	81,408	13.4
SCOTLAND:—						
Distributive Departments	289*	266,072*	£ 1,350,744	£ 1,342,679	8,065	0.6
Manufacturing Departments			302,772†	367,804†	24,932	6.8
IRELAND:—						
Butter Agency (Distribution)	28*	3,329*	No information.			
Agricultural (Distribution)			2,326	1,685	641	38.0

* Number and membership of federated Societies.

† Transfers from manufacturing to distributive departments.

* Recensement Général des Industries et des Métiers (31 Octobre, 1896). Vol. iv. and vol. v., Brussels. P. Weissenbruch, 1901. Analyse des volumes iv. et v. Brussels, Hayez, 1901.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for September last, statistics were given of the price of bread in Great Britain, compiled from information furnished by the principal Co-operative Societies.

In continuation of these figures, the Department has again collected returns from the same Societies, showing the price of the 4-lb. loaf of ordinary household bread at 2nd December, 1901. The information has been summarised in the following Table, which is based on 199 returns from England and Wales, and 103 from Scotland, and shows the highest, lowest and mean prices, compared with the corresponding prices on 2nd September, 1901, and on 1st December, 1900.

District.	Present Price. (2nd Dec., 1901.)			Price last quarter. (2nd Sept., 1901.)			Price a year ago. (1st Dec., 1900.)		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire	6	4½	5½	6	4½	5½	6½	4½	5½
Lancs. & Cheshire	6	4	5	6	4	5	6	4	5
N. Mid. Counties...	5	4	4½	5	4	4½	5	4	4½
W. do. do. ...	5½	4½	5	5½	4½	5	5½	4½	5
S. do. do. ...	5	4	4½	5	4	4½	5	4	4½
Eastern Counties...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
London ...	5½	4½	5	5½	4½	5	5½	4½	5
S.E. Counties ...	6	5	5½	6	5	5½	6	5	5½
S.W. Counties,) Wales & Mon.)	5	4½	5	5	4½	5	5	4½	5
England and Wales ...	6	4	5	6	4	5	6½	4	5½
SCOTLAND.									
N. Counties ...	5½	4½	5	6	4½	5½	6	4½	5½
Eastern Counties*	5½	4	4½	5½	4½	5	6	4½	5½
Lanarkshire ...	5½	5	5½	5½	5	5½	5½	5	5½
Other Southern Counties ...	6	5	5½	6	5	5½	6	5	5½
Scotland ...	6	4	5	6	4½	5½	6	4	5½
Great Britain ...	6	4	5	6	4	5½	6½	4	5½

Compared with three months ago, it will be seen that there has been a very slight fall in the mean price for Great Britain, amounting to 1/10d. only on the 4-lb. loaf. In England and Wales the fall amounts to 1/10d. in two districts, 1/10d. in four districts, while the figures for three districts remain unchanged, the mean figure for the nine districts together showing a reduction of 1/10d. per 4-lb. loaf. In Scotland there was also a fall of 1/10d. in the mean price; most of the Eastern and Southern Counties show a reduction of 1/10d., but the mean price for the Northern Counties remains unaltered.

As compared with a year ago, the reduction in the mean price for Great Britain is somewhat larger, amounting to 3/4d. on the 4-lb. loaf.

The "London Gazette" price of British wheat for the last week in November, was 27s. 1d. per quarter, and shows only a slight variation from the figures for the last week of August, 1901, and of November, 1900, when it was 27s. 0d. in each case.

The imports of wheat from foreign countries and the colonies from 1st September to 30th November, amounted to 18,365,820 cwts., compared with 19,637,120 cwts. in the corresponding three months ended 30th November, 1900. The imports of wheat meal and flour for the same period amounted to 5,213,470 cwts., as against 6,035,459 cwts. from 1st September to 30th November, 1900.

The average value per cwt. of wheat imported during the month of November was 6s. 5½d., showing a fall of 1d. per cwt., compared with the figures for August, and of 6½d. compared with those for November, 1900. For imported wheat meal and flour the average value for November was 9s. 1½d., as against 9s. 0½d. for August, 1901, and 9s. 7½d. for November, 1900.

Subjoined is the usual Table showing the average "Gazette" price of British wheat, and the average

* Kincardine, Forfar, Fife, Clackmannan, and the Lothians.

declared value of the wheat and flour imports, for the dates specified:—

	Week ending—		
	30th Nov., 1901.	31st Aug., 1901.	1st Dec., 1900.
British Wheat (per quarter)	27 1	27 0	27 0
Wheat Imports, per cwt.	6 5½	6 6½	6 11½
Wheat Meal and Flour Imports, per cwt.	9 1¼	9 0¾	9 7¼

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following are among the more interesting legal cases reported in November, specially affecting labour. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in newspapers:—

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHAT IS AN "ACCIDENT"?

The Act provides that "if in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman," his employer shall be liable to pay compensation as therein mentioned.

A workman was employed as a skilled power-loom overlooker, part of his duty being to remove beams from looms. While moving a beam, he injured his back, tearing some of the fibres of the muscles. He claimed compensation from his employers. According to his evidence, he was in the act of lifting the beam on to his shoulder when he found it was unevenly balanced; he gave it an extra lift up to get it on to his shoulder, and felt his back crack. The County Court Judge awarded him compensation on the ground that the injuries sustained by him were the result of an accident, within the meaning of the Act. The employers appealed; but the Court of Appeal held that the injuries were caused by an accident, within the meaning of the Act, and dismissed the appeal.—*Boardman v. Scott & Whitworth, Court of Appeal, November 13th.*

"ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT"

A collier, having arrived at the colliery, at which he was employed, before the cage, in which miners descended into the pit, had left the surface, obtained his lamp, took possession of the tallies, and while waiting for the cage to go down, sheltered himself from the rain by standing on a covered ledge near the pit's mouth. Moving to make room for another man to take shelter, he slipped off the ledge, and was injured. He claimed compensation from his employers. The County Court Judge held that the accident arose out of and in the course of the collier's employment, and made an award in his favour. The employers appealed, and contended that the man's employment had not begun when the accident took place, as he was paid by piece-wage. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the collier's employment.—*Fitzpatrick v. The Hindley Field Colliery Company, Court of Appeal, November 9th.*

WHAT IS A "WORKMAN" ? CONTRACTOR.

In the Act "Workman" includes every person who is engaged in an employment to which this Act applies, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and whether his agreement is one of service, or apprenticeship, or otherwise, and is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing.

A quarryman was employed by a company under a written agreement on the terms that he should be paid so much money for every ton of material which he worked. His tools were provided by his employers, and he used to hire and discharge the men who worked under him. Being in doubt as to his position under the Act, he gave notice to terminate his employment, and then had a conversation with the manager of the company, who said he would see that this man was compensated in case of accident. He thereupon resumed his employment. Having been injured by accident in the course of his work, he claimed compensation from his employers. The employers contended that he was a contractor, and was not a workman, within the meaning of the Act, and was not entitled to compensation. The County Court Judge found as a fact that this quarryman was a workman, within the meaning of the Act, and made an award in his favour. The employers appealed; and the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that there was evidence justifying the County Court Judge in finding that the quarryman was a workman, and his award could accordingly not be disturbed.—*Evans v. The Penwyllt Dinas Silica Brick Company, Court of Appeal, November 13th.*

WHAT IS "SERIOUS AND WILFUL MISCONDUCT" ?

The Act provides that "if it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of that workman, any compensation claimed in respect of that injury shall be disallowed." A labourer employed by a colliery company having met with a fatal accident, his widow claimed compensation from his employers. It was necessary for the deceased, on leaving his work in the pit, to walk along the main haulage road, along which coal was taken out of the pit by means of trams hauled by a rope. At the side of this road there were manholes, into which a man could step to get out of the way of the moving trams. The deceased, who was 45 years of age, and who had worked at this colliery for about four years, was knocked down by some moving trams while walking along the road in question on leaving his work. The rope began to move, and a man at the first manhole told the deceased that the trams were not far off, and urged him to come

into the manhole. The deceased declined to do so, and walked on, passing six manholes, but just as he reached the seventh hole, the trams overtook and killed him. The County Court Judge found that the injury to the deceased was attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct, and refused to award compensation to his widow, who appealed to the Court of Appeal. It was contended on her behalf that there was no evidence upon which the County Court Judge could find the deceased guilty of serious and wilful misconduct; and it was stated that the deceased, in walking in front of the advancing trams, had done what was very generally done in this pit, and had nearly got out of the main haulage road when he was overtaken by the trams. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the question, whether or not the deceased was guilty of serious and wilful misconduct, was a question of fact, and that the only way, in which the finding of the County Court Judge could be questioned, was by showing that there was no evidence upon which he could find as he did. Here there was evidence upon which the Judge could reasonably find as he did.—*John v. Albion Coal Company, Limited, Court of Appeal, November 7th.*

In another case compensation was claimed from his employers by a lad, aged 19. He had been in their service for 10 weeks, when, while working at a machine used for cutting or slitting screws, he leaned over a circular saw for the purpose of picking up an uncut screw, which had fallen from its place, and in so doing injured one of his fingers. He had been frequently told by his employers that he ought not to put his hand over the circular saw. The County Court Judge held that the injury was not attributable to the lad's serious and wilful misconduct, and made an award in his favour. The employers appealed; the Court of Appeal was of opinion that the facts did not constitute evidence of serious or wilful misconduct, but that the *prima facie* inference arising on the facts was that the element of wilfulness did not enter at all into what this lad did, but that he acted on a sudden impulse. The Court accordingly dismissed the appeal.—*Reeks v. Kynoch, Limited, Court of Appeal, November 8th.*

ARBITRATION TO SETTLE COMPENSATION: NO QUESTION IN DISPUTE.

A workman, having been injured by an accident, claimed compensation from his employers, who did not dispute their liability, paid him the full weekly sum provided by the Act, and wrote to his solicitor that they were willing to continue the payments during his incapacity. He filed a request for arbitration; and the County Court Judge made an award in his favour. The employers appealed, contending that the County Court Judge had no jurisdiction to make an award, because no question had arisen between the parties. The Act provides that "if any question arises in any proceedings under this Act as to the liability to pay compensation under this Act (including any question as to whether the employment is one to which this Act applies), or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this Act, the question, if not settled by agreement, shall" be settled by arbitration as in the Act provided. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that it was necessary, in order to found the jurisdiction of the arbitrator, that some question should have arisen between the workman and the employers, either as to the liability to pay compensation, or the amount or duration of compensation.—*Field v. Longden and Sons, Court of Appeal, November 14th and 15th.*

In another appeal against the award of a County Court Judge the facts were very similar to those in the last case, except that here the employers presented a Memorandum of Agreement to the workman for him to sign, which he refused to do, and that they sent to the Registrar a Memorandum of an implied agreement, alleging that they had agreed to pay the applicant compensation, the evidence of the agreement being the facts that he had claimed it, that they had not disputed it, and that they had paid it for many weeks. The Registrar refused to record this Memorandum, and the County Court Judge refused to order him to record it. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, and sent the case back to the County Court Judge with a direction that the Memorandum should be recorded.—*Jones v. The Great Central Railway Company, Court of Appeal, November 15th.*

SUB-CONTRACT FOR WORK "ANCILLARY TO BUSINESS": LIABILITY OF "UNDERTAKERS": "BUILDING WHICH EXCEEDS 30 FEET IN HEIGHT."

By the Act it is provided that "Where in an employment to which this Act applies, the undertakers as hereinafter defined contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work, and the undertakers would, if such work were executed by workmen immediately employed by them, be liable to pay compensation under this Act to those workmen in respect of any accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, the undertakers shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation which is payable to the workman . . . by such contractor, or would be so payable if such contractor were an employer to whom this Act applies. . . . This section shall not apply to any contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work which is merely ancillary or incidental to, and is no part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by such undertakers respectively."

In the Act "Undertakers" in the case of a building means "the persons undertaking the construction, repair, or demolition" of the building. So far as concerns buildings, the Act applies only to employment on or in or about buildings which exceed 30 feet in height (see this provision of the Act cited below).

A firm of builders entered into a contract to alter two houses, one of which had for this purpose to be demolished and re-built. These

builders entered into contracts to demolish and re-build buildings, but never did the work of demolition themselves, always contracting with a housebreaker to do this. A workman in the employment of the housebreaker, with whom these builders contracted for the demolition of the house referred to above, having met with a fatal accident while employed on the demolition of the building, his widow claimed compensation from the builders. The house was originally over 30 feet in height; but at the time of the accident all of it except the party-wall had been pulled down to a height less than 30 feet. The County Court Judge held that the builders were "undertakers," within the meaning of the Act; that the demolition of this house was not work merely ancillary or incidental to, and forming no part of, or process in, the business carried on by them, and that the building exceeded 30 feet in height, and made an award in favour of the widow. The employers appealed; and it was contended on their behalf that the work of demolition was merely ancillary to, and was no part of, or process in, the business carried on by them; that the building did not exceed 30 feet in height, and that they were not "undertakers." The Court of Appeal held that that Court could not disturb the finding of the County Court Judge that the building was over 30 feet in height at the time of the accident if there was any evidence upon which the Judge might reasonably so find, and that the evidence showed that the deceased was at that time employed on a building, a substantial part of which—the party-wall—was over 30 feet in height; that the evidence showed that it was a part of the builders' business to demolish buildings, and that they were "undertakers," within the meaning of the Act. The Court accordingly dismissed the appeal.—*Knight v. Cubitt & Co., Court of Appeal, November 7th.*

In another case a claim for compensation was made against a builder by the widow of a workman who was injured while engaged in putting an iron roof on to a boiler-house. This house formed part of a factory, which was being constructed by this builder, but he had made a sub-contract with the employers of the deceased for putting on this roof. The County Court Judge found as a fact that contracts for putting up iron roofs formed no part of the trade or business carried on by this builder, but that contracts of that kind are nowadays commonly made in the building trade, and held that the work in question was not merely ancillary or incidental to, but was a part of, or a process in, the trade or business carried on by the builder. On appeal, the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that, on the findings of fact of the County Court Judge, the putting up of the iron roof was merely ancillary or incidental to, and was no part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by the builder.—*Bush v. Hawes, Court of Appeal, November 14th.*

In a third case compensation was claimed from a firm of manufacturers by the widow of a workman in the employment of a railway company. The firm do not cart their goods themselves, but have an arrangement with this company to do their carting. The deceased was lifting goods with his lorry from the firm's factory when he met with a fatal accident. The Sheriff-Substitute awarded the applicant and her child compensation; and the firm appealed. The Court of Session adhered to the judgment of the Sheriff-Substitute, holding that the work, for the execution of which the firm contracted with the company, was not merely ancillary or incidental to, but was a part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by the firm.—*Helen M'Groary or M'Govern v. Cooper & Company, Court of Session, November 14th.*

WHAT IS A "FACTORY" ? DOCK: WHARF: QUAY: WAREHOUSE.

The Act applies "only to employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined, on or in or about a railway, factory, mine, quarry, or engineering work, and to employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined on or in or about any building which exceeds 30 feet in height, and is either being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding, or being demolished, or on which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power, is being used for the purpose of the construction, repair, or demolition thereof."

In the Act, "Factory" has the same meaning as in the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891, and also includes any dock, wharf, quay, warehouse, machinery, or plant, to which any provision of the Factory Acts is applied by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

By Section 23 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, it is provided that certain provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts shall apply to "every dock, wharf, quay, and warehouse, and, so far as relates to the process of loading or unloading therefrom or thereto, all machinery and plant used in that process."

Compensation was claimed from his employers by a workman who met with an accident while working in the hold of a steamship, which was lying in a river alongside of a structure moored in the river 500 feet from one side and 350 feet from the other, and by means of grabs attached to which coal was being discharged out of the steamship. The applicant was struck and injured by one of these grabs. The question to be decided was whether this structure was a wharf or quay, within the meaning of the Act. The structure was moored by chains fastened to piles driven into the bed of the river, was 500 feet long and 45 feet broad, had a draught of 6 feet 6 inches, and was 6 feet above the water level. The grabs descended into the hold of the coal steamers, and took automatically a ton and a half of coal. The grab was lifted by a hydraulic crane, which turned the coal into a hopper, where it was automatically weighed, and then passed by the crane through a shoot into a barge lying on the other side of the structure. There was on the structure a blacksmith's shop, a plant for generating electricity, and a coffee-shop for the men. There was no connection between

the structure and the shore except by boats. The County Court Judge held that this structure was not a wharf or quay, within the meaning of the Act, and made an award in favour of the employers. The applicant appealed; and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that the structure in question was a wharf, within the meaning of the Act.—*Ellis v. William Cory & Son, Limited, Court of Appeal, November 7th and 8th.*

In another case, a claim for compensation having been made by a dependant of a workman who had met with a fatal accident, the question arose, whether the premises on which the accident occurred were a factory, or a warehouse, within the meaning of the Act. These premises were used for the purpose of breaking up and storing old iron. The only machinery kept upon the premises was a hand-winch and an instrument for breaking up the iron, also worked by hand. The premises were not connected with any dock, wharf, or quay, and were not contiguous to water.

The County Court Judge was of opinion that the appliance used in breaking up the iron came within the words "other mechanical power" in the definition of a non-textile factory contained in Section 93 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, which includes "any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, any manual labour is exercised by way of trade, or for purposes of gain in or incidental to . . . the adapting for sale of any article, and wherein, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there." He accordingly held that the premises were a "factory," within the meaning of the Compensation Act, and he also held that they were a "warehouse," to employment in which that Act applied; and he made an award in favour of the applicant. The man's employer appealed; and the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that though the County Court Judge was wrong in holding the premises in question to be a "factory" by reason of "other mechanical power" being used therein, yet his decision that they were a "warehouse" could be supported. It had been contended that no place could be a warehouse, within the meaning of the Act, unless it was contiguous to water; but that contention was not admissible.—*Wilmot v. Paton, Court of Appeal, November 9th.*

In a third case an action for damages under the Employers' Liability Act was brought against a shipping company by the widow of a workman who had met with a fatal accident while working in the hold of one of their steamships at a derrick worked by the ship's steam winch. The vessel was lying alongside a quay in a wet dock. The County Court Judge having dismissed the action, application was made to him to assess compensation under the Workman's Compensation Act. That Act provides by Section 1, Sub-section 4, that "if, within the time hereinafter in this Act limited for taking proceedings, an action is brought to recover damages independently of this Act for injury caused by any accident, and it is determined in such action that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable in such action, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the provisions of this Act, the action shall be dismissed; but the Court in which the action is tried shall, if the plaintiff shall so choose, proceed to assess such compensation, and shall be at liberty to deduct from such compensation all the costs which, in its judgment, have been caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceeding under this Act. In any proceeding under this sub-section, when the Court assesses the compensation it shall give a certificate of the compensation it has awarded and the directions it has given as to the deduction for costs, and such certificate shall have the force and effect of an award under this Act."

The County Court Judge held that the deceased had been employed on or in or about a factory, within the meaning of the Act, and assessed compensation in favour of the widow, to whom he gave the costs "of and incident to these proceedings." The employers appealed, it being contended on their behalf that employment in a ship lying in a wet dock was not employment on or in or about a "factory," and that the County Court Judge had no power, in a case in which compensation was assessed under the sub-section cited above, to award costs to the plaintiff. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal with costs, holding that the decision of the Judge that the deceased was employed on or in or about a "factory" could not be disturbed; that he had power to make the order as to costs which he made in this case, and that in ordering the employers to pay the whole of the costs, without ordering any costs to be deducted from the compensation in respect of the bringing of the action, the Judge had exercised a discretion which he possessed, and which he had not been shown to have exercised on a wrong principle.—*Cattermole v. The Atlantic Transport Company, Limited, Court of Appeal, November 12th and 25th.*

WHAT IS A "MINE"?

In the Act "Mine" means a mine to which the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, or the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, applies. In the last-mentioned statute, unless the context otherwise requires, "the term 'mine' includes every shaft in the course of being sunk, and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any mine, or for searching for or proving minerals, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, machinery, tramways, and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and adjacent to a mine, and any such shaft, level, and inclined plane, and belonging to the mine."

A workman in the employment of the lessees of coal and ganister under a common was at work on the common blasting boulders of stone for the purpose of making a road, when an explosion took place, causing him to sustain injury. He claimed compensation from his employers. The explosion took place on November 19th, 1900, about six or seven yards from the mouth of a tunnel running into the side of a hill, which was intended to be made for the

purpose of mining ganister, and which could not be approached otherwise than by the road in question. The actual mining operations were not commenced until December. The employers contended that at the date when the accident took place, the place at which it occurred was not a mine, within the meaning of the Act. The County Court Judge found, as a fact, that the roadmaking was part of the necessary work of preparing and working the mine, and also found that the mine was worked in the usual way, by the sinking of a shaft, by driving levels and inclined planes for commencing and opening the mine, and for searching for and proving minerals, and by driving a heading into the hillside. He accordingly made an award in favour of the workman. The employers appealed; and the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the County Court Judge had abundant evidence before him to justify him in finding that this workman was employed on or in or about a mine, within the meaning of the Compensation Act.—*Ellison v. Longden and Son, Court of Appeal, November 9th.*

"BUILDING WHICH EXCEEDS 30 FEET IN HEIGHT."

A workman, who had accidentally injured himself while employed on the construction of a building, claimed compensation from his employers. At the time of the accident the height of the building, which was a brick building, was as follows:—From the bottom of the footings above the concrete foundations to the top of the building was 33 feet 2½ inches; from the top of the footings to the top of the building, 31 feet 2½ inches; from the basement floor to the top of the building, 29 feet 10 inches; and from the level of the street to the top of the building, 23 feet 5½ inches. The County Court Judge held that the proper measurement was from the bottom of the footings, and made an award in favour of the workman. The employers appealed; and the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. The Court of Appeal considered that from the evidence it appeared probable that the footings were covered in, but that there was only a flooring at the top of the footings. If so, then the height of the building ought to be measured from the top of the footings.—*McGrath v. Robert Neill & Sons, Court of Appeal, November 8th.*

WHAT IS A "SCAFFOLDING"?

Compensation was claimed from his employer by a workman who had met with an accident under the following circumstances. For the purpose of carrying out some repairs to the roof of a house this man and a fellow workman erected a ladder against the side of the building, and took a "crawling-board" up the ladder. This was a plank about 20 feet long and 10 inches wide, across which were fastened ridges of wood intended to give a foothold; at one end, underneath the plank, there was another ridge, by which it could be hooked over the ridge of the roof. The two men placed the board on the roof, the board not being in any way attached to the ladder. The applicant was going up the board in order to lift the end of it over the ridge of the roof, the other workman meantime standing on the ladder, and holding the crawling-board with one of his hands to keep it steady, when the board slipped, and the applicant fell, and was injured. The County Court Judge found that the applicant was employed on, in or about a building which exceeded 30 feet in height, and was being repaired by means of a scaffolding, and made an award in his favour. The employer appealed, it being contended on his behalf that the finding of the County Court Judge, that the house was being repaired by means of a scaffolding, was wrong. The Court of Appeal declined to accept this contention, and dismissed the appeal.—*Veazey v. Chattle, Court of Appeal, November 23rd.*

WHO ARE "THE UNDERTAKERS"? PAINTING SHIP ALONGSIDE WHARF.

In the Act "Undertakers" in the case of a factory "means the occupier thereof within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1895."

By Section 23 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, by which certain sections of the Factory Act, 1878, are applied to docks and wharves and to machinery and plant used in loading or unloading therefrom or thereto, it is provided that "for the purpose of the enforcement of these sections the person having the actual use or occupation of a dock, wharf, quay, or warehouse, or of any premises within the same, or forming part thereof, and the person so using any such machinery, shall be deemed to be the occupier of a factory."

A firm had contracted with the owners of a steamship, which was lying alongside a wharf in certain Docks, to do the painting and plumbing work required on the ship. One of the workmen employed by this firm, having been injured by an accident while at work on the ship, claimed compensation from his employers. They contended that they were not liable to pay compensation as the "undertakers" because they did not have the actual use or occupation of a dock or wharf, not having the exclusive use or occupation or the general control of the ship. The County Court Judge made an award in favour of the workman. The employers appealed; and the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that these employers had the actual use or occupation of a given subject-matter which was capable of being defined in regard to space, and which was therefore a "factory," and they were therefore liable, as undertakers, to pay compensation.—*Bartell v. W. Gray & Company, Court of Appeal, November, 18th.*

WHO ARE "DEPENDANTS"? FUNERAL EXPENSES.

The mother of a boy employed in a colliery, who had been killed by an accident, claimed compensation from his employers. The boy lived with his mother, and paid her his wages, amounting to about 8s. a week. At the time of the boy's death his father was living at home, but he was only occasionally at home. The family consisted of the father, his wife, the deceased boy, another son and

a daughter. The father commenced proceedings under the Act, but did not pursue them, and they were continued by the mother. In the case of workmen who have met with fatal accidents, and who leave dependants, the Act provides for the payment of compensation to such dependants, but makes no mention of funeral expenses (see these provisions stated below). The County Court Judge held that the mother was in part dependent on her son, and awarded her 3s. a week for three years if she should so long live, and £6 8s. for funeral expenses. The employers appealed; and it was contended on their behalf that the award was incorrect, because the mother was not in fact partially dependent upon the earnings of the deceased, the evidence showing that the cost of maintaining the deceased was 5s. 6d. a week, and the total cost of living of the family was 30s. a week; while the father earned 15s. a week and the brother of the deceased 14s., in addition to the 8s. of the deceased, and further, that the County Court Judge had no power to allow a sum for funeral expenses.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the question of dependency was a question of fact, and where the evidence was not clear and undisputed, but was given by the witnesses subject to differences of opinion, as in this case, it was not the province of the Court of Appeal to say that the decision of the County Court Judge should not stand, and also that the County Court Judge had not acted *ultra vires* in awarding the sum which he had allowed for funeral expenses. He had not awarded the maximum compensation, and then awarded a further sum for funeral expenses. He had awarded a sum which it was within his powers to award, and he appeared to have been right in taking the funeral expenses into consideration.—*Beavan v. Crawshaw Brothers, Cyfartha, Limited, Court of Appeal, November 6th.*

In another case the father of a collier, who had been accidentally killed, claimed compensation from his employers, as being partially dependent on the earnings of his son, who was an unmarried man, aged 27, living at home with his father, mother and married sister. The average earnings of the deceased were from 25s. to 28s. a week, the whole of which he gave to his parents, who gave him weekly pocket-money and kept him, the total amount of his pocket-money and keep coming to less than his wages. The father was an able-bodied workman, earning full wages—33s. 9d. a week. The County Court Judge refused to award compensation, on the ground that the father of the deceased, being able to maintain his family without assistance from his son, was not dependent on his son's earnings. The father appealed; and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that the ground, on which the County Court Judge had refused compensation, was incorrect.—*Hovells v. Vivian & Sons, Court of Appeal, November 8th.*

In a third case compensation was claimed by the widow of a workman; and the question arose whether she was to be considered wholly or only partially dependent on the earnings of the deceased. At the time of the death of this workman he had personal estate worth £190, and out of this his widow became entitled to a sum of £100; but during his life-time there was no evidence that they had any other income than his earnings. The County Court Judge refused to take this £100 into account, found that the widow was wholly dependent on the earnings of the deceased, and made an award in her favour. An appeal against this decision was dismissed by the Court of Appeal, which held that the County Court Judge was not entitled to look at the sources of income, which might come to the widow after her husband's death.—*Price v. Pevrikyber Navigation Colliery Company, Limited, Court of Appeal, November 12th.*

"AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS": HOW CALCULATED.

The compensation provided by the Act in the case of a fatal accident to a workman leaving dependants is, if such dependants were wholly dependent on his earnings, "a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the 3 years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £150, whichever of those sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case £300, provided that the amount of any weekly payments made under this Act shall be deducted from such sum, and if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said 3 years, then the amount of his earnings during the said 3 years shall be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer"; but if such dependants were only in part dependent on his earnings, then the amount of compensation payable will be such sum, not exceeding in any case the amount payable if the deceased had left dependants wholly dependent upon him, as may be agreed upon, or may be determined, on arbitration, to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to his dependants.

The widow of a labourer, who had met with a fatal accident, claimed compensation from his employer. The deceased was employed under an arrangement that he should work 11 hours a day for 5 days in the week and 5 hours on Saturday, making 60 hours in the week, at 7½d. per hour. He was not employed for any specified number of weeks, and was liable to be dismissed at an hour's notice. The deceased did, in fact, work for 4 days, including the day on which he met with the accident, and on each of these 4 days he worked 11 hours. The County Court Judge awarded the widow £292 10s., an amount arrived at by reckoning what the deceased would have earned, if he had been employed for 60 hours a week, at 7½d. per hour, for three years. The employer appealed; and it was contended on his behalf that the amount of the compensation ought to be based on the wages actually received by the deceased in the first week of his employment, *i.e.*, £1 7s. 6d. (44 hours at 7½d. per hour), which would have made the amount to be awarded £214 10s. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the basis upon which the County Court Judge had made his award was correct.—*Ayres v. Bucheridge, Court of Appeal, November 6th.*

In another case the question arose as to the proper basis to be adopted in awarding the compensation due in the case of a non-fatal accident. The compensation provided in the case of a non-fatal accident is a weekly payment during the incapacity caused to a workman by the accident after the second week "not exceeding 50 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous 12 months, if he has been so long employed; but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payment not to exceed £1."

In this case the applicant for compensation was a workman who was engaged on a Wednesday, and continued to work every day, including Sunday, up to and including the following Wednesday, when the accident took place. There was no regular contract of employment. His wages were 5s. 2d. a day; and he received for his eight days' work £2 1s. 4d. The County Court Judge awarded him a weekly payment of 15s. 6d., on the basis that his average weekly earnings were six times 5s. 2d. The employers appealed; and it was contended on their behalf that the workman earned this sum of £2 1s. 4d. not in one week, but in parts of two successive weeks, that accordingly his average weekly earnings must be taken to have been £1 0s. 8d. only, and that the award ought to have been for a weekly payment of one-half this amount, *viz.*, 10s. 4d. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the basis of calculation adopted by the County Court Judge was the proper basis.—*Wheale v. The Rhymney Iron Company, Limited, Court of Appeal, November 6th.*

In a third case the applicant for compensation was a casual dock labourer at Bristol. He was engaged for one day, being employed by the hour, and on that day he was injured by accident. The County Court Judge made an award in his favour, the basis adopted by him in fixing the amount of the compensation being as follows. The Judge took into consideration what would be the average weekly earnings of an ordinary casual dock labourer at Bristol, taking one week with another, throughout the year, which he found to be 18s. a week, and on this basis he awarded a weekly payment of 9s. The employers appealed; and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that the basis adopted by the County Court Judge was incorrect, since the Act provided compensation only in respect of the loss sustained by a workman in not being able to be employed by "the same employer" (the employer for whom he was working when the accident took place), while the way of dealing with the matter adopted by the County Court Judge seemed to involve the principle that the applicant was entitled to compensation in respect of wages other than those which he would earn from the same employers.—*Bartlett v. Sutton & Sons, Court of Appeal, November 8th.*

In a fourth case the applicant for compensation was a riveter employed by a firm of shipbuilders on a daily engagement, no notice being required on either side, at 7s. a day. He worked on six successive week-days (Sunday intervening) partly in one week, partly in another, before he met with the accident, in respect of which his claim was made; and he received for those six days £2 12s. 6d., including some overtime pay. The County Court Judge held that this amount represented his "average weekly earnings," and made an award in his favour on that basis. The employers appealed; and it was contended on their behalf that, as this sum of £2 12s. 6d. was earned in two trade weeks, his average weekly earnings were one-half of this amount. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that, on the presumption that the riveter's employment by the firm in question would continue, the basis adopted by the County Court Judge was correct.—*Watters v. Clover, Clayton & Company, Court of Appeal, November 14th.*

DEATH AFTER AWARD: SUBSEQUENT CLAIM BY DEPENDANTS.

In September 1899 an award of compensation in the form of weekly payments was made in favour of a workman who had been injured by an accident. These payments were made until his death in October 1900, at which time he had received in all £64 10s. In February 1901 the mother and stepfather of the deceased, who were his dependants, within the meaning of the Act, applied for compensation, claiming the amount of his earnings for three years, less £64 10s. The Deputy-Judge of the County Court held that he had no jurisdiction to entertain the matter, on the ground that it had been disposed of by the award of 1899. On appeal, the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that the applicants were entitled to ask for compensation, notwithstanding the previous award.—*O'Keefe v. Lovatt, Court of Appeal, November 13th.*

(2) Employers' Liability Act.

MACHINERY "USED IN THE BUSINESS OF THE EMPLOYER."

This Act confers certain rights of compensation upon a workman to whom personal injury is caused "by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer."

A bottle-making company had an old and defective machine, which three of their workmen were directed to move to a corner of the works. While this was being done, the lever of the machine fell on and injured the toe of one of the workmen. He brought an action against his employers to recover damages in respect of this injury. There was evidence that the company's foreman had previously said that the machine was not to be used again. The County Court Judge held that the machine was "plant," within the meaning of the Act, and that the foreman was negligent in allowing the machine to be removed in the condition in which it was, and gave judgment for the workman; but, on appeal, his decision was reversed by the King's Bench Division, which held that this machine was not at the time of the accident "machinery or plant connected with or used in the business" (see LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1901, p. 203). The workman appealed; and the

Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that there was evidence upon which the County Court Judge could find as he did. The machine in question was in such physical contiguity to the other plant in the works that it had to be removed by some of the men. There was no reasonable evidence that there had been a complete abandonment of the machine as incapable of being used as plant in the future. Nor was there any evidence that there was no intention to have it repaired.—*Thompson v. City Glass Bottle Company, Court of Appeal, November 18th.*

(3) Factory Acts.

SELF-ACTING MACHINES: ALLOWING OPERATIVES TO BE BETWEEN FIXED AND TRAVERSING PORTIONS.

By Section 9, Sub-section 2, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, it is provided that "a person employed in a factory shall not be allowed to be in the space between the fixed and the traversing portions of a self-acting machine, unless the machine is stopped with the traversing portion on the outward run." A lad employed by a mule-minder, was ordered by him to clean a cloth attached to a self-acting mule, for which purpose the lad was obliged to be in the space between the fixed and the traversing portions of the machine. When the order was given, the machine was stopped with the traversing portion on the outward run; but while the lad was still in the space referred to, the minder, who was sixteen yards away, and who thought the lad was clear, started the machine, and the lad was caught between the fixed and the traversing portions, and was killed. There was no regulation in the factory as to persons employed under such circumstances reporting when they were clear of the machine. A Factory Inspector preferred an information against the occupiers of the factory for contravention of the provision above stated. The Magistrates dismissed the information, on the ground that the employers were not responsible for the lad being in the space referred to, and were of opinion that the mule-minder started the machine improperly, and was responsible for doing so. On appeal, the Divisional Court dismissed the appeal, holding that the Magistrates were right in dismissing the information, on the ground that the minder, believing at the time he started the machine that the boy was clear of the space, did not "allow" the boy to be in the space in question when the machine was started.—*King's Bench Division, November 21st.*

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

(Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, from official and other reports, newspapers, etc., mostly dated October and November last.)*

Canada.—The report of the Canadian Department of Labour for November states:—"The labour market generally continues in a healthy condition, full employment being the rule, and in many cases employers finding difficulty in securing sufficient labour. Partial exceptions exist in some districts where outdoor work—both of a public and quasi-public character, and building operations generally—shows a disposition to dullness, which, however, is quite usual at this season of the year. On the other hand, a good fall and winter trade has caused unusual activity in a number of trades which suffer from dullness during the summer." There is, however, at the present time no demand for more labour.

New South Wales.—Disputes have arisen at the large Broken Hill silver mines on the working of the contract system. Under this system experienced men can make up to 15s. or even 17s. 6d. per shift of eight hours, but others complain that they can only make 2s. to 4s.; the average wages for a recent fortnight were 11s. 1d. per shift. There are also complaints of the inability to procure employment. In Sydney wages in many trades, especially the building trades, have risen, but wage earners complain that the cost of living, owing to the proposed new tariff, has increased in greater proportion. Some of the branches of the boot trade, tailoresses, shearers, and glass bottle makers have been very unsettled, and are agitating for higher wages owing to the increased cost of living. The building trade is now less active, but all other trades continue to be fairly well employed, and there is some opening for general mechanics, plumbers, joiners, carpenters, and good labourers.

Victoria.—There is stated to be a good demand at Melbourne for skilled shipwrights; the wages offered are 12s. a day and 2s. 3d. an hour overtime, but employment is not constant. In country districts farmers are suffering from the great difficulty of procuring competent farm

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

hands and milkers, who prefer the higher minimum wage of 7s. a day and the shorter hours of work which the Government offers them in the towns.

Queensland.—There is a demand for farm labourers and ploughmen, but the supply of mechanics is for the most part sufficient.

Western Australia.—There is a demand for mechanics in one or two places only; there is no demand for miners anywhere; there is a good demand for agricultural labourers and for female servants.

New Zealand.—There is no demand for more mechanics at Wellington. The building trades are busy in many places, but at Dunedin "they are very quiet," and at Christchurch "there are more unemployed carpenters just now than for years past." The engineering trade is only fairly busy, and at Dunedin some men are out of work. The boot and clothing trades are good generally, except at Dunedin, but there is no special demand for more hands. In several districts there is a demand for men able to milk, but the supply of unskilled labour has been quite sufficient.

South Africa.—In consequence of the establishment of Martial Law at all South African ports, it has been decided, with the concurrence of the Governments of the Cape Colony and Natal, that permits will be required by every person proceeding on and after the 1st January, 1902, to Cape Colony or Natal, to enable him (or her) to enter those Colonies, and no person unprovided with such permit will be allowed by the authorities in South Africa to land in that country, except under special circumstances. Application must be made in person at the Permit Office, 39, Victoria Street, S.W., between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., and should be made at least three weeks before the date of sailing. Permits will be issued with as little delay as possible, but the office cannot guarantee their issue within a period of less than three weeks from the date of application. Each applicant will be required to produce a certificate, signed by the Agent-General for the Cape Colony or Natal, a member of Parliament, justice of peace, banker, parish priest or minister, or officer of H.M. Forces, to the effect that he is in possession of at least £100, or is in a position to maintain himself on arrival in South Africa, that the object of his journey is *bona fide*, and that he has not been deported or sent out of that country as indigent. Subjects of foreign Powers who may wish to proceed to South Africa from ports in the United Kingdom can obtain a permit on production of satisfactory evidence to the same effect from their respective embassies or legations in London. Passengers from ports not in the United Kingdom must supply themselves with permits from the Colonial Secretary or some officer appointed by the Colonial Government in the case of colonial ports, or from the British Consular Officer at a foreign port of embarkation, who will satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the applicants fulfil the above conditions. Members of a family proceeding to South Africa will be shewn on the permit issued to its head, provided that a separate permit will be required for each son or daughter over 16 years of age. In view of the inconvenience and expense which a personal application for a permit to land in South Africa would entail in cases where applicants live at a considerable distance from London, persons living more than 50 miles from the metropolis may apply in writing to the South African Permit Office, 39, Victoria Street, when they will be informed of the conditions under which permits will be issued to them. Such applicants are, however, recommended to apply in person, if possible, especially in cases where the permit is required at an early date. It should be clearly understood that these permits are available only to enable passengers to land in South Africa, and are no guarantee that they will be allowed to proceed inland. Those who wish to do so must apply for permits at the port of disembarkation. The latter are warned that there are still thousands of persons waiting at the coast ports for an opportunity to return to their homes, who will probably have precedence over later arrivals.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.

Employment in October.*—Further increase of activity was reported in mining, boot, shoe and garment-making, and in certain food preparation trades. The state of employment improved for gold and silver-smiths, textile operatives (especially in wool combing, spinning and weaving), for hosiery, carpet, ribbons and trimmings makers, tanners and sheath makers. Employment was also more plentiful in certain paper and cardboard trades, in oil and petroleum refining, and in certain branches of the fancy woodwares manufacture. In quarrying and in the pottery and glass trades activity was normal. In the majority of the metal trades, in printing, cabinet making, forestry, gardening, fishing, basket and brush-making the demand for labour underwent no change. The winter slack season set in for agricultural labour; the building trades, carpentry, lime burning and brick and tile making also suffering from seasonal slackness. Hat-making, lace manufacture, brewing and saddlery were reported as quiet. (See also LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1901, p. 335.)

Employment in November.†—Continued activity was reported in mining, cotton and woollen manufacture, pottery and glass manufacture (for these two trades a very satisfactory state of employment was reported), and hide and skin working. The following trades showed increased employment compared with October:—Silk, ribbons, trimmings and carpet manufacture, cloth manufacture, boot and shoe making, garment making, printing and certain branches of the book, paper and cardboard trades, sugar manufacture (which was in the middle of its busy season), and chocolate, confectionery and biscuit making. In the quarrying, joinery, furniture, fancy woodware, and basket and brushmaking trades no alteration was noted in the state of employment. Work was less plentiful in stone dressing, carpentry, and other building trades, velvet manufacture, hatmaking, glove-making, saddlery and harness making, coachbuilding, lime-burning, brickmaking and brewing, and in the fur trades. Agricultural labourers and artificial flower makers were in their slack season. There appeared to be a partial revival in the larger works engaged in metal smelting and manufacture.

Information supplied to the French Labour Department by 288 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 179,000, shows that 13,950, or just over 8 per cent. of these members, were out of work on November 15th. If the miners' Unions in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts were excluded, the percentage of unemployed would be 18.7.

Labour Disputes in October.*—Forty disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in October; the number of workpeople who took part in 39 of the disputes being 4,160. The corresponding number of disputes in September was 32, in 29 of which 4,400 workpeople took part; while in October 1900, there were 69 disputes, in 62 of which 36,469 workpeople were involved. Of the 40 disputes of October last, 7 occurred in the building trades, 5 in the metal trades, 4 in the clothing trades, 5 in the textile trades, 5 in transport, 2 in woodworking trades, 2 in chemical, glass, etc., trades, and 7 in hide and skin-working trades, the remaining disputes being in trades not included within any of the foregoing groups. Thirty-eight new and old disputes came to an end in October, 11 terminating in favour of the workpeople, 13 in favour of the employers, and 14 being compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in October.*—Nine cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in October, the initiative being taken in 5 cases by the workpeople, in 2 by the employers, and in 2 by the Justice of the Peace. Committees of conciliation were formed in 5 cases, resulting in the settlement of 2 disputes. Of the

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

† Information supplied through the courtesy of the French Labour Department.

3 cases in which a settlement was not arrived at, one came to an end by the workpeople afterwards accepting the employer's terms, one by a gradual resumption of work, and one was still going on at the time of reporting. The results of the remaining 4 cases of recourse to the Law were as follows: In 2 cases, the proffered mediation was rejected (once by the employers and once by the workpeople); in one case it was found that the Law could not be applied, as all the workpeople were foreigners, and in one case a settlement was reached before the proceedings under the Law could be begun.

Regulation of Hours of Labour on Paris Underground Railway.—An order has been issued by the Prefect of Police regulating the hours of labour on the Paris Underground Railway. This order, which is dated October 18th, 1901, relates to drivers and other employees who accompany the trains, and to such persons employed in and about the stations as perform duties, the execution of which affects the safe working of the trains. The length of the day's work is fixed at 10 hours of actual duty, and the work of the line must be so arranged as to permit of each employee enjoying "long rests," amounting in the aggregate to at least 70 hours in every week, "a long rest" being defined to mean a period of not less than 9 consecutive hours of absolute freedom from duty. Each daily period of duty must be a period intervening between two long rests, such rests being separated from each other by an interval of not more than 17 hours. In each week there must be one special rest of at least 24 hours; this special rest is to count as 10 hours only in calculating the weekly aggregate of 70 hours referred to above.

GERMANY.

Employment in November.—According to *Der Arbeitsmarkt* the state of employment was again worse than either a month ago or a year ago, the average number of applications for work per 100 situations offered at the employment registries making returns being 223.9, as against 198.1 in October and 169.3 in November, 1900.

Labour Disputes in November.—Thirteen disputes are reported by *Der Arbeitsmarkt* to have begun in November, as compared with 26 in October. Two of these occurred in the building trades, 4 in the metal and engineering trades, 3 in the clothing trades and 2 in the woodworking trades, the remaining 2 disputes occurring in trades not included in the foregoing groups.

BELGIUM.

Employment in October.*—In coal mining extraction was carried on nearly everywhere at the normal rate. Coke manufacture continued feeble. Quarrying showed some decline, especially in the dressed stone, phosphate and clay branches. In the case of iron and steel manufacture the situation was, on the whole, hardly better than in previous months; in the larger engineering works the depression was unequally felt; but taken as a whole this industry, too, was by no means prosperous. The usual seasonal effects were being felt in various trades; thus, there was a perceptible decline of activity in the building trades, an almost total cessation of work in brickmaking, a revival (though less satisfactory this year than usual) in the garment-making trades, increased activity in sugar manufacture, a falling off in the manufacture of beverages, and renewed activity among bakers, pastry-cooks and confectioners. The tobacco trades, flourishing at Liège, are elsewhere reported as much less active. Glovemaking has for several months been suffering from a severe depression. A considerable revival is reported in the manufacture of matches. In the cotton industry, where employment has been very slack for some time past, a slow improvement took place in the weaving branch; but spinning was still in an almost hopeless condition.

Labour Disputes in October.*—Ten new disputes were reported, in 6 of which about 700 workpeople took part;

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

but 7 other disputes, begun before October 1st, and involving about 20,000 workpeople, also continued through the month. The most important of these latter, a general strike of some 16,000 coal-miners in the Liège district, terminated between October 8th and 16th, the men resuming work on the old conditions; but the coal-miners at Seraing (in sympathy with whom the general strike was declared) prolonged their dispute, which had not terminated on November 15th. Classified according to trades, the 10 disputes, which began in October, fall into the following groups:—Coal-mining, 5; textile trades, 2; metal manufacture, glass manufacture, and diamond-cutting, 1 each. Nine disputes ended in October, 3 terminating in favour of the workpeople, 3 in favour of the employers, and 2 in a compromise. The remaining dispute was the sympathetic strike of the coal-miners at Liège referred to above.

*Measurement of Work and Calculation of Wages.**—A Royal Decree, dated October 28th, 1901, fixes January 1st, 1902, as the date on which the Law of July 30th, 1901, concerning the measurement of work and calculation of wages shall come into operation. (See GAZETTE, November, 1901, p. 335.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.†

Employment in Austria in September.—The returns of the Labour Registries (public and private) furnishing reports to the Austrian Labour Department, show that the proportion of applications for work per 100 situations offered fell from 147 in August to 132 in September. Taking the sexes separately, it is seen that in September the proportion of applications per 100 situations offered was 190 in the case of male, and 76 in the case of female workpeople, the corresponding proportions in August being 207 and 68 respectively.

Labour Disputes in Austria in September.—Fourteen disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in September, as compared with 11 in August. The number of workpeople involved in 11 of the September disputes was about 800, as compared with about 500, who took part in 9 of the disputes begun in August. Two of the September disputes occurred in the metal and engineering trades, 4 in the woodworking and cognate trades, and 2 in the food preparation trades, the remaining 6 disputes being in trades not coming within any of the foregoing groups. Particulars are given as to the results of 8 of the 14 disputes begun in September. Three of these 8 disputes ended in favour of the employers, and 3 in favour of the workpeople, while 2 were compromised.

Factory Inspection in Hungary in 1900.—The factories and workshops visited by the Factory Inspectors in Hungary in 1900 numbered 3,317, and employed 164,390 persons, of whom 146,469 were workpeople, and 6,221 apprentices, the rest being clerks, managers, overseers, etc. The total of 164,390 is shown to be made up of 137,548 males and 26,842 females, or (classified according to age) of 149,700 persons of 18 years and upwards, and 14,690 persons under the age of 18. These figures are exclusive of 13,307 persons employed at 127 building works visited by the special Inspector appointed for that purpose, and of 19,541 persons (of whom 17,438 were female) employed in 21 Government tobacco factories inspected by officials connected with the Ministry of Finance.

The total number of cases of non-compliance with legal provisions discovered by the Inspectors in factories and workshops in 1900 was 16,136, of which a very large proportion had reference to the absence of means for preventing accidents or rendering prompt assistance to persons injured by accidents. The total number of contraventions of the law discovered on inspections of building works was 266.

The number of workpeople who met with accidents in 1900 was 12,103, of whom 6,541, or 54 per cent., were insured.

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

DENMARK.

House Rents in Copenhagen.—The following particulars with regard to the rents paid for house accommodation in Copenhagen are taken from a Report based upon the Census of February 1st, 1901, and recently issued by the Statistical Office of that city (*Tabellværk til Københavns Statistik, Nr. 12*. Copenhagen, J. Cohen, October 1901). The accommodation referred to in the Table is that provided in houses or parts of houses used exclusively as dwellings, and the figures relate to such of the premises of this description included in the inquiry as contained 6 rooms or less.

Nature of Accommodation.	Number of Dwellings.	Average Rent (for half-year).
One room, without use of kitchen ...	2,589	£ s. d. 2 6 8
" with use of common kitchen ...	428	2 11 1
" with separate kitchen ...	6,350	3 6 8
Two rooms ...	34,916	5 14 5
" and servant's room ...	610	9 10 0
Three rooms ...	14,262	8 13 4
" and servant's room ...	2,780	11 18 11
Four rooms ...	10,462	10 16 8
" and servant's room ...	2,660	16 7 9
Five rooms ...	2,802	15 2 3
Six " ...	3,147	21 7 9

SPAIN.

Strike of Shore Labourers at Cartagena.—In a despatch to the Board of Trade, dated November 20th, Mr. Alexander Finn, H.M. Consul at Malaga, reports that this strike is ended, and the loading of ships has been resumed. (See GAZETTE, November, 1901, p. 336.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Amendment of Law regulating Employment of Children and Young Persons in California.—Under a Law, dated March 23rd, 1901, which took effect 60 days after its passage, it is provided, that no minor under the age of 18 shall be employed in labouring in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, or other place of labour in California, for more than 9 hours in one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labour is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and that the hours of labour shall in no case exceed 54 in a week. Previously the employment of children and young persons was permitted for 10 hours in one day, with a weekly limit of 60 hours.

Under the new Law, no child under 12 years of age may be employed in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment. (Previously the limit was 10 years.)

The penalty for infringement of the Law has been made more severe, this offence being now punishable by imprisonment (up to 60 days) either in the place of, or in addition to a fine (£10 to £40).

Notice to persons intending to accept situations in Spain.—The Board of Trade have received from the Foreign Office a copy of a circular dated November 28th, stating that the attention of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been called to the danger to which young women of British nationality are frequently exposed by accepting situations in Spain as governesses, companions, or domestic servants, &c., without entering into any binding engagements with their employers. It is therefore recommended that persons intending to accept situations of this nature in Spain should be careful before proceeding to that country to have proper contracts drawn up, specifying the exact terms and conditions of the engagement, viz., salary, duties, travelling expenses, holidays, medical attendance, length of notice to be given by either party, &c. Care should also be taken that such contracts are duly legalised by a Spanish Consular Officer.

Queensland Factory Statistics.—The Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops in Queensland for 1900, states that 1,261 factories were on the register at the end of the year, compared with 1,056 at the end of 1899. The increase was partly due to an extension of the areas under the operation of the Act; but it was mainly due to improvement in trade. The number employed showed an increase from 15,462 in 1899, to 17,960 in 1900. Of the 1,261 factories, 106 employed less than two persons, 762 from 2 to 10 persons, 246 from 11 to 30 persons, 100 from 31 to 100 persons, and 22 employed more than 100 persons; 25 were occupied by Chinamen or occupiers with gas-engines, without employees. Although only 15 per cent. of the factories worked overtime, 54.8 per cent. of the male young persons employed in factories, and 50.1 per cent. of the women and girls worked overtime, the former averaging 24.5 hours per head during the year and the latter 30 hours.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—COAL AND IRON MINING; PIG IRON.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) COAL MINING IN NOVEMBER.

[NOTE.—The following Tables only profess to state 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 average number of days worked per week by collieries making returns in November, 1901, was 5.33, or slightly less than in October. The average for November, 1901, was somewhat less than for some years past, having been 5.45 in November, 1900; 5.64 in November, 1899; and 5.46 in November, 1898.

The following Table, relating to 1,348 pits, at which 474,578 workpeople were employed, gives the figures for November, 1901, in comparison with those for a month and a year ago:—

District.	No. employed in Nov., 1901, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended		
		23rd Nov., 1901.	24th Nov., 1900.	26th Oct., 1901.
England and Wales ...	433,121	5.32	5.45	5.30
Scotland ...	40,811	5.38	5.39	5.34
Ireland ...	626	5.06	5.39	5.22
United Kingdom ...	474,578	5.33	5.45	5.36

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods was 2.3 per cent. greater than a year ago.

In the next Table the workpeople are grouped according to the number of days worked at the pits at which they were employed. It will be seen that 82.1 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended November 23rd, as compared with 85.4 per cent. a year ago, and 80.7 per cent. in October.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORKPEOPLE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED IN FOUR WEEKS BY THE COLLIERIES.

Number of days on which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	November, 1901.		Corresponding percentages in	
	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	November, 1900.	October, 1901.
24 days (full time) ...	96,741	20.4	18.7	24.4
20 and under 24 days ...	292,887	61.7	66.7	56.9
16 " " 20 " ...	65,829	13.9	10.9	17.7
12 " " 16 " ...	11,622	2.5	3.4	7.2
8 " " 12 " ...	1,954	0.4	0.2	0.3
Under 8 days ...	5,495	1.1	0.1	0.7
Total ...	474,578	100.0	100.0	100.0

The next Table, which gives detailed particulars for the different mining districts, shows that the average number of days worked per week was greater in seven districts and less in nine districts than a year ago. The decline was greatest in Yorkshire (5.9 days per week), where, however, the employment of about 6,000 workpeople was affected by disputes connected with the interpretation of the Home Office special rule as to the supply of timber. In other districts, the most marked falling off occurred in Northumberland (5.37 days) and Ireland (5.33 days). The increase was greatest in Gloucester and Somerset (5.48 days per week), Salop, Worcester and Warwick (5.31 days), and Nottingham and Leicester (5.25 days).

Compared with the previous month there was a decrease in ten districts and an increase in six. The greatest decreases were in Yorkshire (4.9 days per week) and Northumberland (5.25 days). The greatest increase was in the South Wales and Monmouth district (5.31 days). In the latter district the miners stopped work for two days in October, two days in November, 1901, and one day in November, 1900, with a view to restrict the output and maintain the price of coal.

The highest averages during the month were worked in North Wales (5.75 days), the Lothians (5.66 days), Gloucester and Somerset (5.64 days), Salop, Worcester and Warwick (5.62 days), and Derbyshire (5.53 days).

The lowest was in Yorkshire (4.96 days), the only district averaging less than 5 days per week.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN NOVEMBER, 1901 AND 1900, AND IN OCTOBER, 1901.

District.	No. employed in Nov., 1901, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Nov., 1901, as compared with	
		23rd Nov., 1901.	24th Nov., 1900.	26th Oct., 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	38,567	5.13	5.50	5.38	−.37	−.25
Durham ...	89,481	5.49	5.57	5.50	−.08	−.01
Cumberland ...	7,167	5.28	5.13	5.48	+ .15	−.20
Yorkshire ...	62,087	4.96	5.55	5.45	−.59	−.49
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	49,041	5.24	5.44	5.08	−.20	+ .16
Derbyshire ...	41,669	5.53	5.44	5.47	+ .09	+ .06
Nottingham and Leicester	27,669	5.08	4.83	5.17	+ .25	−.09
Staffordshire ...	28,127	5.30	5.33	5.20	−.03	+ .10
Salop, Worcester and Warwick ...	9,557	5.62	5.31	5.78	+ .31	−.16
Gloucester and Somerset ...	8,721	5.64	5.16	5.68	+ .48	−.04
North Wales ...	12,254	5.75	5.65	5.81	+ .10	−.06
South Wales and Mon. ...	58,781	5.43	5.54	5.12	−.11	+ .31
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland ...	21,978	5.34	5.38	5.35	−.04	−.01
The Lothians ...	3,921	5.66	5.56	5.56	−.10	+ .10
Fife ...	14,932	5.36	5.20	5.27	+ .16	+ .09
IRELAND.						
... ..	626	5.06	5.39	5.22	−.33	−.16
Grand Total & Averages	474,578	5.33	5.45	5.36	−.12	−.03

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during November amounted to 3,469,365 tons, as compared with 3,985,234 tons in October and 4,059,523 tons in November, 1900.

(b) IRON MINING IN NOVEMBER.

RETURNS relating to employment in this industry show that it continues good, with practically no change as compared with a month ago. The number employed was considerably less than a year ago.

The average number of days worked in the four weeks ended November 23rd by 136 iron mines and open works to which the returns relate was 5.72 per week, as compared with 5.75 days in the four weeks ended October 26th, and 5.74 days in November, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was 15,474 (or 1,510 less than a year ago), of whom 80.3 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended November 23rd, compared with 84.4 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the Returns received:

District.	No. employed in Nov., 1901, at the Mines included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Mines in 4 weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Nov., 1901, as compared with	
		23rd Nov., 1901.	24th Nov., 1900.	26th Oct., 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
ENGLAND—		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	4,861	5.89	5.87	5.88	+ .02	+ .01
Cleveland ...	6,315	5.64	5.64	5.71	...	−.07
Lincolnshire and Leicestershire ...	757	5.35	5.65	5.35	−.30	...
Northamptonshire	664	5.81	5.66	5.92	+ .15	−.11
Staffordshire and Shropshire ...	1,454	5.46	5.69	5.46	−.23	...
Other places in England ...	73	5.86	5.37	5.79	+ .49	+ .07
SCOTLAND ...	1,261	5.91	5.93	5.87	−.02	+ .04
IRELAND ...	89	5.91	5.87	6.00	+ .04	−.09
Total and Averages	15,474	5.72	5.74	5.75	−.02	−.03

(c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry shows little change compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, the number of furnaces in blast is considerably lower.

At the works of 113 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 314 furnaces in blast at the end of November, as compared with 316 in October, and 342 in November, 1900. During November two furnaces

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—PIG IRON; IRON AND STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS; SEAMEN.

were re-lit in England and Wales, and four were damped down or blown out; in Scotland there was no change.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 314 furnaces in blast at the end of November was 21,800. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast in different districts at the three periods specified:—

Districts.	Present time compared with a year ago.			Present time compared with a month ago.		
	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1900.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1901.	Oct., 1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1901.
ENGLAND & WALES—						
Cleveland ...	80	90	- 10	80	79	+ 1
Cumberland & Lancs. ...	43	44	- 1	43	45	- 2
S. and S.W. Yorks. ...	16	16	...	16	16	...
Lincolnshire ...	12	15	- 3	12	12	...
Midlands ...	78	85	- 7	78	80	- 2
Glamorgan and Mon. ...	14	18	- 4	14	14	...
Other districts ...	8	8	...	8	7	+ 1
Total England and Wales...	251	276	- 25	251	253	- 2
SCOTLAND ...	63	66	- 3	63	63	...
Total furnaces included in returns ...	314	342	- 28	314	316	- 2

(d) EMPLOYMENT AT IRON AND STEEL WORKS* IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT in these industries shows a decline in the numbers employed and in the average number of shifts worked as compared with a month ago; but in both respects it remains better than a year ago.

Numbers Employed.

At 202 works covered by the returns, 79,278 workpeople were employed in the week ended November 30th, as compared with 80,341 in the week ended October 26th, and 78,688 a year ago.

The following Table gives the changes in the numbers employed in England and Wales, and in Scotland:—

District.	Numbers employed in week ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1901, as compared with	
	Nov. 30th, 1901.	Dec. 1st, 1900.	Oct. 26th, 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
England and Wales ...	66,154	66,012	67,436	+ 142	- 1,282
Scotland ...	13,124	12,676	12,905	+ 448	+ 219
Total ...	79,278	78,688	80,341	+ 590	- 1,063

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to works employing about 88 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below. The average number of shifts worked was 5.43 per man in the week ended November 30th, as compared with 5.47 in the week ended October 26th, and 5.36 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Number of Shifts worked.	Number employed in Nov., 1901, so far as returned.	Percentage proportion to Total.	Corresponding percentage in	
			Nov., 1900.	Oct., 1901.
Under 5 per week ...	5,376	7.7	11.0	6.7
5 per week ...	26,124	37.6	35.2	36.0
5½ per week ...	1,024	1.5	1.6	1.9
6 per week ...	36,154	52.1	51.5	54.5
Over 6 per week ...	759	1.1	0.7	0.9
Total ...	69,467	100.0	100.0	100.0

Assuming that the workpeople not included in this Table worked the same average number of shifts per man as those who are included, the total number of shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated at 430,747 in the week ended

* Including iron puddling and rolling, and steel making and rolling.

November 30th, 439,502 in the week ended October 26th, and 421,932 in the corresponding week a year ago. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was 2.0 per cent. less than a month ago, and 2.1 per cent. greater than a year ago.

(e) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS* IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT continues good, showing an improvement as compared with October, and being much better than a year ago.

At the end of November 46 works with 224 mills had all their mills in operation, whilst 32 others had 169 mills at work out of a total of 224. Thus in all 393 mills were working, as compared with 381 at the end of October, and 356 mills a year ago. The number of people employed at the mills in operation at the end of November is estimated to be about 19,600.

The following Table shows the number of mills at the works which were giving employment, full or partial,† at each of the three periods:—

	No. of Works open.	No. of Mills in such Works		
		Working.	Not Working.	Total.
Works giving full employment ...	46	224	...	224
Works giving partial employment ...	32	169	55	224
Total at end of November, 1901 ...	78	393	55	448
Corresponding Total for Oct., 1901† ...	78	381	68	449
Corresponding Total for Nov., 1900† ...	72	356	68	424

The Exports of tinplates and blackplates from the United Kingdom in the months covered by the above Tables are summarised below:—

	Tinplates.			Blackplates.		
	Nov., 1901.	Oct., 1901.	Nov., 1900.	Nov., 1901.	Oct., 1901.	Nov., 1900.
To United States ...	7,542	9,047	3,190	34	17	9
„ Other Countries ...	17,371	14,066	20,375	3,777	4,458	4,997
Total ...	24,913	23,113	23,565	3,811	4,475	5,006

(f) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN NOVEMBER.

(Data supplied by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)

THE number of seamen shipped during November as the crews of foreign-going vessels, from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), was 31,720, or 860 less than in November, 1900. The supply of seamen and firemen is stated to have been equal to or in excess of the demand at all ports except at Methil and (for A.B.'s) at Bristol.

During the eleven completed months of the year, 386,731 men have been shipped, as compared with 366,697 in the corresponding period of 1900, the greatest increase occurring at the port of Liverpool.

Of the total number of seamen shipped in the eleven months, 60,617 (or 15.7 per cent.) were foreigners, as compared with 14.8 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1900. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures.

* The figures relate not only to the manufacture of tinplates, but also to the manufacture of blackplates.

† It will be understood that, in addition to the works returned as giving full or partial employment, a certain number of tinplate works were wholly idle at each of the dates to which the returns relate, but the figures quoted are believed to give approximately the total number of works and mills actually in operation.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—SEAMEN; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

Table showing the number* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in November, 1901 and 1900 respectively, together with the number† shipped in the eleven months ended November, in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in November, 1901.*			Total in Nov., 1900.*	Total number shipped in 11 months ended November,†	
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in Nov., 1901.		1901.	1900.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
East Coast.						
Type Ports... ..	81	2,198	2,279	2,377	53,368	30,373
Sunderland ... ..	...	227	227	318	4,818	4,897
Middlesbrough ...	13	164	177	85	2,208	2,454
Hull ... ..	...	1,024	1,024	1,084	11,469	12,889
Grimsby ... ..	...	20	20	60	941	886
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	2	744	746	403	6,571	4,666
Newport, Mon. ...	...	847	847	628	8,162	8,543
Cardiff	216	4,084	4,300	4,394	47,973	47,249
Swansea	22	385	407	487	6,468	6,117
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	196	10,211	10,407	10,997	127,414	114,322
London	189	5,999	6,188	6,524	72,145	70,337
Southampton ...	...	2,308	2,308	2,119	26,810	24,363
SCOTLAND.						
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	...	382	382	553	6,048	6,963
Glasgow	83	2,115	2,198	2,202	28,238	27,078
IRELAND.						
Dublin ... ..	...	35	35	182	1,237	1,620
Belfast ... ..	...	175	175	267	2,861	3,050
Total, Nov., 1901 ...	802	30,918	31,720	...	386,731	...
Ditto, Nov., 1900 ...	840	31,740	...	32,580	...	366,697

(g) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN NOVEMBER.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, on the basis of 241 returns from various parts of England, reports as follows: Farm labourers were, generally speaking, well employed during November. The weather was exceptionally fine for the season, and outdoor work, such as lifting and storing roots, ploughing, sowing, hedging and ditching, and threshing was carried on in most districts with very little interruption. In certain districts, particularly in the Eastern Counties, some casual labourers have been in irregular employment, chiefly owing to the forward condition of farm work; but on the other hand, some scarcity of labour is referred to in reports from the Southern and South-Western Counties. The supply of men was generally more plentiful than a year ago.

Northern Counties.—Reports from Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland state that agricultural employment has not been quite regular owing chiefly to stormy weather. Farm work is well forward in most districts. Regularity of work is reported in Lancashire, but a correspondent in the Clitheroe Union states that outdoor work was interrupted by storms in the middle of the month. The supply of labour has been, generally speaking, equal to the demand in the county.

In the East Riding of Yorkshire farm labourers, with the exception of some casual men, have been in regular employment during November. A report from the Howden Union states that the weather has been most suitable for storing swedes and threshing. The supply of labour is generally reported as ample. In the Bridlington Union the rates of weekly cash wages of ordinary agricultural labourers were reduced in some parishes by 1s. 6d. per week, making the rates 6d. to 1s. 6d. lower than in November, 1900. Agricultural employment has been fairly regular in the North Riding, and the supply of labour has been equal to the demand. In the Scarborough Union, however, a correspondent states that many men have been in irregular work, as the "fine weather caused farmers to be forward with their work, and owing to shortage of turnips fewer men are employed among stock." It is stated that at the November hirings the supply of men and lads was better than a year ago, and wages tended to be slightly lower. In the West Riding employment is reported to be regular. A correspondent in the Selby Union writes: "Weather fine and plenty of work ploughing and getting land ready for mangolds and potatoes." In the Wetherby Union it is reported that the supply of labour has been rather short for saving the turnip crop, etc., but in the York Union it is stated that the "root crops being bad the Irish labourers are not fully employed."

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

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ; Including Barry and Penarth.

Midland Counties.—Agricultural labourers are said to have been in regular employment in Derbyshire and Cheshire. Some scarcity of skilled labour is reported in parts of Derbyshire, but in Cheshire the supply is stated to be about sufficient. A correspondent in the Ashbourne Union (Derby) writes as follows: "Due to the dry summer and extremely fine open winter to this date (December 2), farmers were never better able to keep ahead of their work, thereby causing a rather less demand for labourers, and, if anything, making employment not quite so good in the autumn and winter of 1901 as that of 1900." Reports from Nottinghamshire state that employment for farm labourers has been, on the whole, regular. As regards the supply of labour, it is said that the turnip crop being light fewer extra men were required than usual for lifting and storing them.

Agricultural employment has been regular in Leicestershire, and the supply of labour is generally reported to be about equal to requirements. A correspondent in the Lutterworth Union states that extrahands are more easy to obtain owing to slackness of trade in the manufacturing districts. The weather has been favourable for outdoor employment, and farm work is well forward. Reports have been received from the Unions of Billesdon, Blaby, Loughborough, Lutterworth, and Market Harborough. Regularity of employment is reported in Staffordshire and Shropshire. Some scarcity of labour has been experienced in certain districts in these counties. A report from the Leek Union (Staffs) states that the supply of labour is rather short, and adds that it "would be very short had not farmers learned to do with a minimum of it." Another correspondent in the Tamworth Union (Staffs) writes: "Not so much labour wanted on account of so little corn to thresh and so few roots to store." In Worcestershire employment has been good, though outdoor work was a little interrupted by unfavourable weather. A correspondent in the Upton-on-Severn Union states that work has been "rather behind, after a prolonged hop picking and a heavy crop of mangolds to secure." On the other hand it is reported that in the Evesham Union "wheat planting is finished and other work well forward." The supply of ordinary labour is generally stated to be about sufficient, but good stockmen are said to be "scarce and dear." Regularity of employment is reported in Warwickshire, and the supply of labour has been, generally speaking, fairly good. Reports have been received from the Poor Law Unions of Alcester, Banbury, Coventry, Meriden, Rugby, and Stratford-on-Avon. A correspondent in the Alcester Union writes as follows: "Weather mild and open (except a few days of sharp frost) and very dry, so that there was plenty of work on the land." With reference to wages a report from the Warwick Union states that the custom of paying farm labourers less during the short days is being less commonly adopted.

Farm labourers in Oxfordshire have been in regular employment, the weather being suitable for work in the fields. A report from the Thame Union states that ploughing and sowing is well forward, but that hedging and ditching has been delayed, the ditches being "too dry to make good work." The supply of labour is reported to be generally sufficient. Employment is said to be regular in Northamptonshire. Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions: Brixworth, Hardingstone, Kettering, Oundle, Potterspury, Towcester, and Wellingborough. Owing to the fine weather and light crops farm work is well forward, and no difficulty has been experienced in procuring sufficient labour for present requirements. Farm labourers in Buckinghamshire, with few exceptions, have had regular employment during November. Farm work is said to be well in hand in most districts, and the supply of ordinary labourers has been ample. In Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire some farm labourers (mostly casual men) have been in irregular employment, and most of the reports from these counties state that the supply of labour is plentiful. An employer in the Luton Union (Beds) states that "The work of the farm is well forward, and the splendid autumn weather has enabled us to get the whole of the ploughing done." In this Union it is reported that the rates of weekly cash wages of ordinary agricultural labourers were reduced in November by 1s. per week, making the rates most generally paid 12s. to 14s. In November, 1900, the corresponding rates were 13s. to 15s.

Eastern Counties.—Agricultural labourers in Huntingdonshire have been well employed during the month of November, the weather being favourable for work in the fields. Regularity of employment is reported in Cambridgeshire, except in the case of a few men in the Chesterton Union. Reports have been received from the Unions of Chesterton, Ely, Linton, Newmarket, North Witchford, Whittlesey, and Wisbech. The supply of labour has

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR; WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES.

been about sufficient in most districts. A correspondent in the Wisbech Union states, however, that: "The potato harvest being heavy, we have required more labour than we could get at once." A report from the Chesterton Union states that: "For the most part the weather has been good, and work well in hand. The bad turnip crop causes a little less labour than generally." Farm labourers are said to have been well employed in *Lincolnshire*. Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions: Brigg, Caistor, Grantham, Grimsby, Holbeach, Lincoln, Louth, Newark, Sleaford, and Spilsby. The supply of labour has been, generally speaking, equal to, but not in excess of the demand. A correspondent in the Grantham Union writes: "Plenty of work; hedge trimming and root lifting, and more men could have found employment than live here." In the Brigg Union it is reported that in many parishes the rate of wages of ordinary agricultural labourers has been reduced from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per day. (In November, 1900, the rate was 2s. 9d. per day.)

Agricultural labourers in *Norfolk* have been fairly well employed, chiefly in root lifting and storing, threshing and wheat sowing, but in certain districts a few men (mainly casual labourers) have been in irregular employment. The supply of labour is generally said to be sufficient. Reports have been received from the Unions of Aylsham, Blofield, Docking, Downham, Erpingham, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, Freebridge Lynn, Guiltcross, Loddon and Clavering, St. Faith's, Smallburgh, Swaffham, Thetford, Walsingham, and Wayland. A correspondent in the Erpingham Union reports that all the regular farm hands have been fully employed but that "owing to slackness in the building trade and no sea protection works going on, several odd hands find it difficult to get much work to do." A report from the Wayland Union states that "roots are very inferior in quantity but, as threshing is forward, all men have been fully employed."

In *Suffolk*, agricultural employment has been regular in most of the districts reported on, but in the Unions of Hoxne, Plomesgate, Thingoe, and Wangford, some men have been in irregular work. Reports have been received from the Unions of Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Mutford and Lothingland, Plomesgate, Risbridge, Samford, Sudbury, Thingoe, and Wangford. A correspondent in the Thingoe Union writes: "Work very forward, owing to early harvest and the weather being so good afterwards for out-door work; root crops not good, so not so many hands required." The supply of labour is generally reported to be sufficient and better than a year ago.

Agricultural labourers in *Essex* are said to have been well employed during November. In a few districts, however, some men have been in irregular work. A report from the Billericay Union states that: "Young unmarried men were not in full work this month. This was due partly to the exceptionally fine season which has enabled the farmers to get forward with their field work very rapidly and economically," and an employer in the Ongar Union writes: "The supply of labour is becoming more plentiful. I have had several men asking for work, whereas last year men were scarce." A few reports from this county refer to a tendency towards a reduction of wages, but there appears to have been no general change in any one district. Reports have been received from the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Epping, Halstead, Maldon, Ongar, Orsett, and Tendring.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Farm labourers in *Kent* are said to have been in regular employment during the month of November. The weather has been fine and outdoor work has proceeded without interruption. In the Unions of Bridge, and West Ashford men for wood cutting are stated to be scarce, but in the other Unions reported on the supply of labour has been generally about sufficient. Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions:—Blean, Bridge, Elham, Faversham, Hollingbourne, Hoo, Maidstone, Malling, Sevenoaks, Thanet, and West Ashford. In the Hoo Union it is reported that the rate of wages of ordinary agricultural labourers has been reduced from 3s. 4d. to 3s. per day, making the rate 4d. lower than a year ago. In *Surrey* employment has been generally regular, and the supply of labour about equal to the demand. In the Farnham Union, however, it is reported that farm labourers are scarce, public works in the neighbourhood taking many men away from agricultural work.

In *Sussex* the regular farm labourers have been fully employed, but a few casual men have been in irregular work in some districts. An employer in the Cuckfield Union states that the "weather has been all that could be desired for lifting swedes, sowing wheat, etc." A correspondent in the Hailsham Union writes that November "is the slackest month in the year for work, as harvest, etc., is all over and wood-cutting has not begun." The supply of ordinary agricultural

labourers has been about equal to the demand, and in the Rye Union it is stated that some young men have been discharged. Men for wood-cutting, hurdle-making, etc., are, however, said to be scarce in the Petworth Union, milkers and carters in the Newhaven Union, and boys in the Chailey Union. Reports have been received from the Unions of Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, Hailsham, Horsham, Newhaven, Petworth, Rye, and Uckfield. Regularity of employment is reported in *Hampshire*, and labour is stated to be more plentiful than in November, 1900. A correspondent in the Petersfield Union reports that the "splendid open weather has given plenty of employment. Hands have been fully employed in raising mangolds and potatoes"; while in the Christchurch Union a report states that "the late harvesting of the mangold crop this year has kept farm hands busy during the month." In *Berkshire* agricultural employment has been good, a few casual men only being in irregular work. A correspondent in the Hungerford and Ramsbury Union writes: "Owing to the consistently fine weather, there was no lost time, even amongst those employed wholly outdoors."

Farm labourers in *Wiltshire* have been well employed at lifting and storing roots, threshing, wheat sowing, hedging and ditching, etc. A report from the Union of Cricklade and Wootton Bassett states that "work is forward; weather very dry and favourable for all field work, threshing, etc.; wheat sowing practically completed." The supply of labour has been better than of late, partly attributable to the completion of railway works in the county. Reports have been received from the Poor Law Unions of Bradford-on-Avon, Chippenham, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, Devizes, Marlborough, Mere, Pewsey, Tisbury, Warminster, and Westbury and Whorwellsdown. Regularity of employment is reported in *Dorsetshire*. The fine, open weather has been very favourable for outdoor work, and field operations are in a forward state. The supply of cattlemen and milkers continues to be short of the demand, but other classes of farm labourers are more plentiful than a year ago. In *Somersetshire* farm labourers have been fully employed during the month. An employer in the Wellington Union writes as follows: "A full crop of mangolds had to be gathered, but the weather has been especially favourable to the forwarding of work, which is well in hand"; and in the Axbridge Union it is reported that "the carting of roots and ploughing has kept farm hands fully employed." Reports have been received from the Unions of Axbridge, Bridgwater, Clutton, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, Williton, and Yeovil. Some scarcity of labour is reported in the Langport, Taunton, and Wells Unions. In the other Unions reported on the supply has been, generally speaking, just sufficient.

Agricultural labourers in *Herefordshire* have been well employed. A report from the Dore Union states that the weather has been dry throughout the month, with the exception of two days, and that consequently ploughing, sowing, root-pulling, threshing, etc., have been in full swing. Most of the reports refer to some scarcity of labour, especially in the case of cowmen, shepherds and waggons. Regularity of employment is reported in *Gloucestershire*. Reports have been received from the Unions of Barton Regis, Chipping Sodbury, Dursley, Gloucester, Newent, Northleach, Thornbury, and Winchcombe. A correspondent in the Northleach Union writes: "The weather has been very fine, and the men have lost no time this month. The little frost we had was most useful for the carting of manure." Labour is said to be rather scarce in the Unions of Dursley, Northleach, Thornbury, and Winchcombe.

In *Devonshire* employment has been quite regular, work in the fields being very little interrupted by unfavourable weather. A report from the Newton Abbot Union states that farm hands have been in full work potato digging, which, owing to scarcity of labour, was backward. The supply of labour is reported to be short of the demand in most districts. Employment is said to have been regular in *Cornwall*. A correspondent in the Truro Union writes: "All outdoor work is very forward. There are just men enough to do the work on the farms."

(h) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN NOVEMBER.

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents, employment for women showed a considerable improvement in the spinning branch of the cotton trade, and a slight one in the woollen and worsted trades. Information has been received with regard to 585 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 99,440 women and girls, and is summarised in the following Table, which

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR; LONDON.

also gives for comparison the corresponding figures for the previous month and for a year ago:—

Trade and Month.	Percentage ordinarily employed in Mills which were			
	Working full Time throughout the Month.		Working Short Time during some part of the Month.	Closed during some part of the Month for repairs, bad trade, disputes, or other causes.
	With Full Employment.	With Partial Employment.		
Cotton Trade—Spinning—				
November, 1901	94	4	2	...
October, 1901	84	7	6	3
November, 1900	86	9	2	3
Cotton Trade—Weaving—				
November, 1901	71	23	6	...
October, 1901	71	21	5	3
November, 1900	84	7	6	3
Woollen and Worsted Trades—				
November, 1901	84	12	4	...
October, 1901	79	21	...	...
November, 1900	66	23	11	...
Total of above Trades—				
November, 1901	80	15	4	1
October, 1901	76	17	5	2
November, 1900	81	11	...	2

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 27,070; of these, 94 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 84 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in October, and with 86 per cent. in November, 1900.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 51,060; of these, 71 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with the same percentage of those for whom returns were received in October, and with 84 per cent. in November, 1900.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 21,310; of these, 84 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 79 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in October, and with 66 per cent. in November, 1900.

(i) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves during November showed a decline as compared with a month and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves during the five weeks ended November 30th was 15,909, as compared with 16,845 in the preceding four weeks, and 18,411 in the corresponding period of 1900.

(1) **Weekly Averages.**—The following Table shows the estimated average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily in each week of the month:—

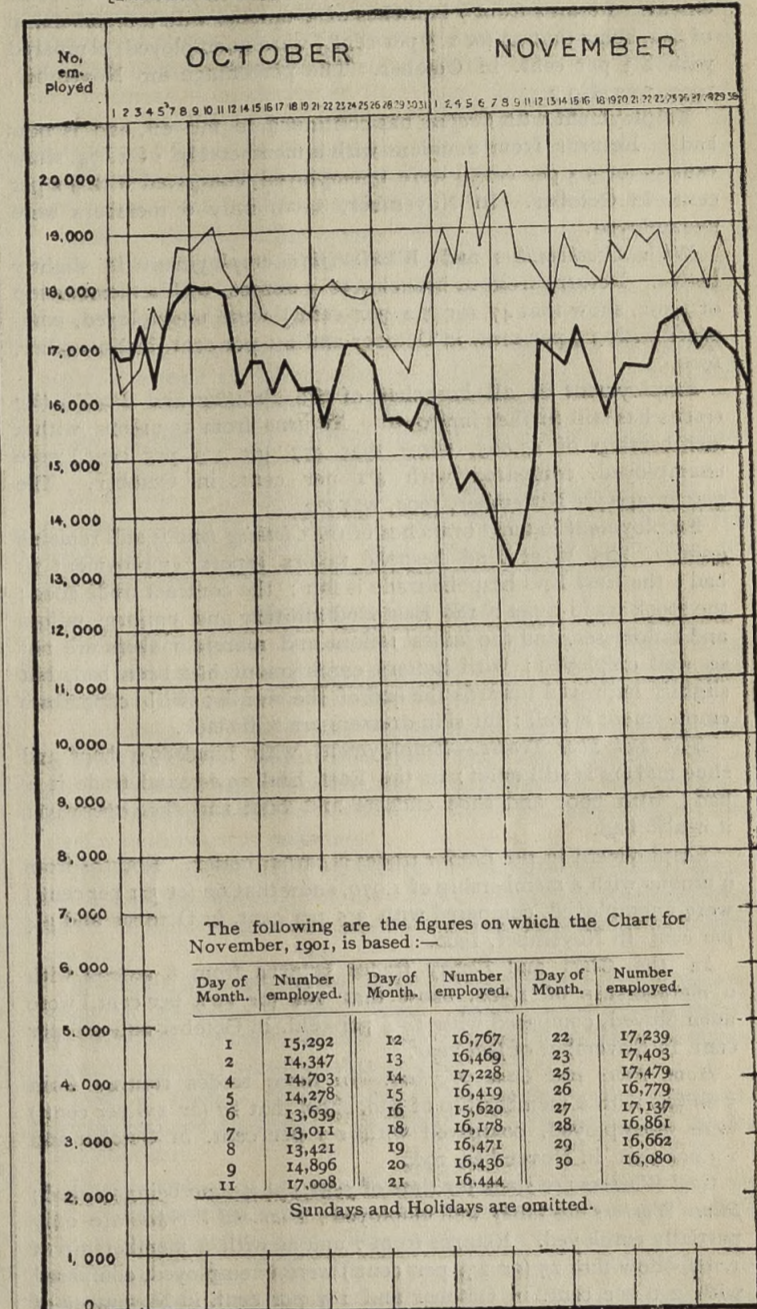
Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.			Labourers employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Nov. 2	7,061	2,053	9,114	6,327	15,441
" " " 9	6,216	1,758	7,974	6,011	13,985
" " " 16	7,611	2,238	9,849	6,738	16,587
" " " 23	7,147	2,970	10,117	6,578	16,695
" " " 30	7,358	2,857	10,215	6,617	16,832
Average for 5 weeks ended Nov. 30th, 1901	7,079	2,376	9,455	6,454	15,909
Average for Nov., 1900	9,170	2,529	11,699	6,712	18,411
Average for Oct., 1901	7,967	2,561	10,528	6,317	16,845

(2) **Daily Fluctuation.**—The daily fluctuation in the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers employed by all the docks and principal wharves is shown on the chart below. The numbers in November ranged from 13,011 on the 7th to 17,479 on the 25th.

During November, 1900, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 20,186 on the 5th to 17,710 on the 13th.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed by all the Docks, and at 115 of the principal Wharves for each day during the months of October and November, 1901. The corresponding curve for October and November, 1900, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1901, and the thin curve to 1900.]



Particulars respecting the employment of other classes of dock and riverside labourers will be found under "District Reports, London," on page 374.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

General.—Returns from 469 branches of 126 unions, having an aggregate membership of 81,402 show that 2,950 (or 3.6 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 4.1 per cent. in October, and 3.2 per cent. in November, 1900.

Employment in the *Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding* trades shows but little change. Returns from 160 branches of 29 unions, with a membership of 24,666, show that 916 (or 3.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.6 per cent. in October, and 2.4 per cent. in November of last year. Employment with sailmakers was bad.

In the *Building* trades employment continued to fall off. Returns from 188 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit, with a membership of 13,458, show that 477 (or 3.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.0 per cent. in October, and 3.7 per cent. in November, 1900. The stonemasons and stonecarvers

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—LONDON; NORTHERN COUNTIES.

describe employment as quiet; the bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and painters and decorators as dull; the plasterers, plumbers and glaziers as bad.

Employment in the *Furnishing* trades is not so good. Returns from 36 branches of 16 unions, with a membership of 5,948, show that 299 (or 5.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.5 per cent. in October and 5.5 per cent. in November, 1900.

The *Woodworking* trades have continued to fall off to some extent. Returns from 7 branches of 3 unions, with a membership of 892, show that 22 (or 2.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.3 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1900, was also 2.5.

Employment with *Coopers* has continued to fall off, and is now bad. Returns from 2 unions with a membership of 1,074, show that 57 (or 5.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.2 per cent. in October. In November, 1900, only 6 members were unemployed.

With *Coachbuilders* and *Wheelwrights* employment is slightly better. Returns from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,492, show that 47 (or 3.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.5 per cent. in October and 2.1 per cent. in November, 1900.

Employment in all branches of the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades has still further improved. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 25,005, show that 477 (or 1.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.1 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1900, was 2.2.

Employment in most branches of the *Clothing* trades still remains quiet. The West End bespoke tailors report employment as bad; the East End bespoke trade is fair; the contract trade good; the stock trade quiet; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses, and the ladies' tailors and mantle makers are not so well employed; with hatters employment has been bad, but slightly improved towards the end of the month; with capmakers employment is dull; fur skin dressers are still slack.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment with handsewn boot and shoe makers is still quiet; in the East End sew-round trade it is bad; with boot and shoe clickers and boot and shoe operatives it is also bad.

Employment in the *Leather* trades is rather better. Returns from 9 unions with a membership of 1,970, show that 62 (or 3.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.5 per cent. in October and 3.4 per cent. in November, 1900.

In the *Glass* and *Pottery* trades returns from 8 unions with a membership of 1,322, show that 164 (or 12.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 14.4 per cent. in October and 6.6 per cent. in November of last year.

Hair, Fibre and Cane Workers.—In these trades returns from 5 unions with a membership of 930, show that 17 (or 1.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.7 per cent. in October and 1.3 per cent. in November, 1900.

Gold Workers are slack for time of year, short time being worked; *Silver Workers* are fairly well employed; *Diamond Workers* are only partially employed. Returns from 7 unions with a membership of 1,101, show that 25 (or 2.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.1 per cent. in October and 1.5 per cent. in November of last year.

Employment in the *Tobacco* trades, though rather better, is still slack. Returns from 4 unions, with a membership of 2,290, show that 113 (or 4.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 6.6 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1900, was 1.8.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—The average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves was 15,909 in the five weeks ended November 30th, as compared with 16,845 in the preceding four weeks, and 18,411 in the corresponding period a year ago. Employment in mid-stream was only moderate the first week, but was fair during the rest of the month. It has been good with coalporters, winchmen, and dealporters; moderate to fair with stevedores, lumpers, lightermen, and corn porters. With fruit porters in Thames-street employment has been good, the average daily number employed being 365, compared with 370 in October and 313 a year ago.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear.

Coal Mining.—*Northumberland*.—For the four weeks ending November 23rd, steam and house coal pits averaged 4.99 and 5.21 days per week, as against 5.21 and 5.47 days in October. *Durham*.—*Colliers* hewing gas, manufacturing, house and coking coal, have worked an average of 5.38, 5.59, 5.66 and 5.63 days per week, as against 5.46, 5.68, 5.21 and 5.57 respectively in October. Returns

from 162 pits employing 74,514 men and boys, show that an average of 5.53 days per week was worked, as compared with 5.51 days in October.

Metal Mining.—Lead ore miners have been somewhat busier. Ironstone mines continue to work full time.

Quarrying.—Employment at stone quarries in Gateshead district has been interrupted by bad weather. Limestone workers at Stanhope and Weardale are busier. Employment at quarries in Blyth remains good.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Steel smelters are well employed. Plate mills at Consett and Spennymoor have worked full time; at Newburn 4 and 5 shifts per week. Bar mills with one exception have worked less than half time. At Spennymoor mills and smelting shops have been closed. Employment at the blast furnaces remains good; at the finished iron and steel works it is fairly steady.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—*On the Tyne*.—Employment in marine engine shops has fallen off slightly. Repair work in the lower reaches of the river has been dull. Frame benders and riveters are not so busy. Branches with 13,108 members have 573 (or 4.4 per cent.) idle as against 315 (or 2.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. *On the Wear*.—Turners and fitters continue well employed. With coppermiths and shipyard smiths employment is rather quiet; in boiler shops fair. Branches with 5,421 members have 167 (or 3.1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 94 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) in October. Pattern makers in one or two shops are working short time. On both rivers employment with iron and steel moulders has declined; with brassfinishers it continues fair. Sailmakers have been busier north of the Tyne, slacker on the south side and at Sunderland. Whitesmiths and heating engineers continue brisk; drillers and hole-cutters are not so busy; shipwrights are moderately employed.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Tyne watermen report employment as declining; steam tugmen as fairly good. With the trimmers and teemers on the south side of the Tyne and on the Wear it has been good; with quayside labourers, lumpers, riggers, pit prop carriers and deal porters it has improved. The demand for sailors and firemen has been fair.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers are well employed. Bookbinders and machine rulers are fairly busy.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment with latherers is reported as bad; with mill sawyers as fair; with cabinet-makers as dull; with upholsterers as quiet; with coopers as good.

Chemical and Glass Trades.—The caustic soda and bleaching departments in chemical factories have worked short time. Employment in copper works and lead factories continues steady. Glass bottle makers on the Wear are fully employed; at Seaham Harbour pale bottle workers are slack; on dark bottles employment is fair. Pressed glassmakers continue to improve.

Fishing.—Bad weather has interrupted trawl fishing; good supplies have, however, been landed. Only a few line boats have been engaged, and catches were poor.—*J. Ratcliffe*.

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Ironstone Mining.—Cleveland miners report employment as not very good, a number of the mines being on short time. The average number of days worked by the 21 mines furnishing returns was 5.64 days per week during the four weeks ending November 23rd, as compared with 5.71 days per week in October, and 5.64 days per week in November, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at these mines was 6,315, the corresponding number a year ago being 6,837.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment at the finished iron and steel works is reported as brisk at Hartlepool, fairly good elsewhere. Employment is fairly good at pipe foundries; moderate at chair and general foundries, and bridge works; slightly improved with the blast furnacemen; quiet at metal expansion works.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with the engineers is reported as moderate at Bishop Auckland, Stockton, and South Bank, bad at Darlington, Hartlepool, and Middlesbrough; with pattern makers, smiths, and strikers, and ironfounders as moderate; with enginemen and crane-men as fair; with boiler-makers as good. Branches with 4,489 members have 208 (or 4.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 78 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Shipbuilding.—Employment is reported as good at Stockton, moderate at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool, quiet at Whitby.

Building Trades.—Painters report employment as slack; slaters as

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—NORTHERN COUNTIES; LANCASHIRE.

good; carpenters, joiners and bricklayers as moderate; plumbers as fairly good.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Sailors and firemen report employment as fair at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough; dock and riverside labourers as slack.

Miscellaneous.—Printers, tailors, cement and concrete makers, pulp workers, millsawyers and wood cutting machinists report employment as good; cabinet-makers as quiet.—*A. Main*.

Cumberland and Barrow.

The following is a summary of the returns received as to the state of employment in the above district:—

Coal Mining.—Employment at the coal mines of Cumberland in November was not so good as in October, due partly to the Martinmas fair holidays, which occurred in the former month. As compared with a year ago, however, there was a distinct improvement both in the number of days worked and in the number of workpeople employed. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended November 23rd at the 21 pits covered by the returns was 5.28 per week, as compared with 5.48 days in October, and 5.13 days in November, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at these pits increased from 6,743 in November, 1900, to 7,167 in November, 1901.

Iron Mining.—The average number of days worked by the Cumberland and North Lancashire iron mines in November shows practically no change as compared with a month or a year ago; but the number of workpeople was considerably less than a year ago. At the 47 mines covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended November 23rd was 5.89 per week, as compared with 5.88 days in October, and 5.87 days in November, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at these mines declined from 5,745 in November, 1900, to 4,861 in November, 1901.

Pig Iron Manufacture.—During November two furnaces were blown out in the Cumberland and Lancashire district, leaving 43 in blast at the end of November, as compared with 45 a month ago, and with 44 a year ago. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 43 furnaces in blast in November was about 3,560.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—*Spinning*.—Spinners, twiners, ring frame workers and cardroom operatives continue fairly well employed in Oldham and district. In Stockport spinners are working full time. In Rochdale, Milnrow, Mossley, Dukinfield and Ashton-under-Lyne, employment is reported as slack; in Stalybridge as moderate. *Weaving*.—Velvet weavers report employment as good; calico weavers as moderate; fustian weavers as slack; reelers as fair; ball warpers and winders as moderate.

Woollen and Silk Trades.—Employment in the woollen branch continues good in Stockport, Rochdale, and Milnrow. With silk dressers in Rochdale it is reported as moderate.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers, iron grinders and plate moulders report employment as slack; patternmakers, brassfounders, ironfounders and tinplate workers as moderate; gasmeter makers as fair; boiler-makers as good; toolmakers as bad.

Building Trades.—All branches report employment as moderate.

Coal Mining.—Employment is moderate.—*T. Ashton*.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—*Spinning*.—Employment continues fairly good in Bolton; in Chorley a slight decline is reported. In Heywood, Ramsbottom, Bury, Wigan and Hindley employment is moderately good. Cardroom operatives report employment as slightly less active throughout the district. *Weaving*.—Weavers are less regularly employed in Bolton and neighbourhood, with much waiting for beams at most firms.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers and steam engine makers report employment as good; spindle makers, roller makers, iron grinders, iron moulders and brass finishers are still irregularly employed. In Bury, Chorley, Heywood, Wigan, Ince and Horwich employment is reported as moderately good in most branches.

Building Trades.—Employment with painters, bricksetters, plasterers and slaters is reported as irregular; with flaggers, paviers and masons as fairly good.

Coal Trade.—Miners in the Bolton district are not so well employed. In Wigan, Ratcliffe, Walkden, Ince, Hindley and Westhoughton employment continues irregular.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with leather workers, tanners, belt-makers, printers, shoemakers and carters is fairly good; with out-door labourers, tailors and gas fitters it is less active.—*R. Tootill*.

Blackburn, Burnley and District.

Cotton Trade.—*Weaving*.—Employment is reported as bad at Blackburn and Preston; moderate at Burnley and Accrington. At Colne and Nelson there is a slight decline. At Darwen there is little change, some 1,400 looms being stopped. Employment is moderate with hard waste weavers; bad with coloured check weavers at Colne; slack with twisters and drawers, and with warp dressers in the Nelson, Brierfield, and Colne districts. *Spinning*.—Employment is moderate at Blackburn, fair at Accrington and Darwen. Ring spinners and cardroom operatives continue well employed. Branches of spinners, twisters and drawers with 2,271 members have 43 (or 1.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 41 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Building Trades.—Employment with carpenters and joiners is quiet at Accrington, bad at Blackburn and Burnley; with plasterers fair at Accrington, slack at Blackburn; with masons and builders' labourers moderate; with painters slack.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers is reported as bad at Todmorden, as moderate at Colne; with ironfounders as bad; at machine shops as still slack.

Coal Mining.—Coal miners in the Accrington and Burnley districts report employment as good.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with letterpress printers is moderate; with woollen block printers bad; with tailors and cabinet-makers slack; with calico printers, brick makers, stone quarrymen and boot, shoe, and slipper makers fair.—*W. H. Wilkinson*.

Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 24,797 members have 1,234 (or 5.0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1,124 (or 4.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Sheet-metal workers, brass workers at Stockport, and filesmiths at Warrington report employment as good; iron and brassfounders, and boiler-makers at Manchester as bad; engineers, machine workers, smiths and strikers, and iron and steel wire drawers as moderate.

Textile Trades.—Cotton spinners in Manchester and district report employment as moderate; cotton weavers in Macclesfield as good. Employment in the silk trade is bad. Bleachers and dyers are slack.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coachmakers report employment as moderate in Manchester and good in Stockport; upholsterers, cabinet makers and French polishers as quiet; coopers as good; wheelwrights as slack.

Building Trades.—Employment is bad with painters, masons, bricklayers and plasterers; moderate with carpenters and joiners and plumbers.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress and lithographic printers report employment as moderate; bookbinders, pattern card makers and electrotypers as good; lithographic artists as bad.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors report employment as slack in both the bespoke and ready-made departments; felt hat makers and trimmers, and cloth cap makers as quiet; shirt cutters as busy; shirt and jacket makers as moderate; boot and shoe makers as bad. *G. D. Kelley*.

Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Boiler-makers and iron ship builders report employment as improved and good on repair work; shipwrights as fairly good. Brass and ironfounders, iron and steel dressers, fitters, turners, patternmakers, and ship joiners as moderate; whitesmiths as good.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coachmakers and tramcar builders report employment as bad; coopers and cabinet makers as fair; polishers, upholsterers, and wood cutting machinists as quiet; packing case makers as dull.

Building Trades.—All branches report employment as dull.

Transport Trades.—Seamen, firemen and engine room workers report employment as fair; dock labourers and quay and railway carters as improved; Mersey flatmen as quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good; lithographic printers as dull; stereotypers as fair. Bookbinders are affected by a dispute.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as moderate; on ready made work it is dull. Boot and shoe makers report employment as fair.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—YORKSHIRE; MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Decorative glass workers report employment as quiet; glass bottle makers and chemical workers as moderate.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners are still averaging five days per week. Quarrymen report employment as moderate.

C. Rouse.

A report from *Winsford* states that employment in the salt trade has improved. It is good with chemical workers at Middlewich; fair with ironmoulders at Winsford; dull with fustian cutters in both towns; moderate in the building trades at Middlewich; slack at Winsford.

YORKSHIRE.

Hull and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers, brassfounders and finishers, and sailmakers report employment as moderate, other branches as bad; at Doncaster and Goole boiler-makers report it as moderate, other branches as bad. At Beverley employment is moderate; at Grimsby bad; at Scunthorpe, Selby, and New Holland good.

Building Trades.—The stonemasons at Hull report employment as good; bricklayers, slaters and tilers, joiners, painters, and lathrenders as moderate; plasterers, plumbers, and builders' labourers as bad. At Doncaster bricklayers and painters report employment as moderate, other branches as bad. At Beverley, Goole and Grimsby employment is moderate; at Bridlington bad.

Transport Trades.—At Hull the dock labourers, coal workers and railway workers report employment as moderate; the seamen and firemen, lightermen and pit prop workers as bad. At Goole and Grimsby employment is moderate.

Fishing Industry.—Employment in all branches is moderate.

Seed-crushing, Paint, Oil, and Colour Trades.—The seed-crushing mill workers report employment as fairly good; the paint and colour workers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment generally is moderate.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—The sawmill workers report employment as good; the coopers, cabinet-makers, and coachbuilders as moderate.

Miscellaneous.—The bakers and confectioners report employment as good; leather workers, boot and shoe makers, tailors, engine and crane men and general labourers as moderate; brush-makers as bad.—W. G. Millington.

Leeds and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 8,572 members have 426 (or 5.0 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 348 (or 4.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers in Leeds continues to decline, and at Wakefield and Stanningley it is quiet; with ironfounders employment is moderate; with boiler-makers fair at Leeds, moderate at Stanningley; with pattern-makers and steelworkers slack; with brassworkers and sheet metal workers moderate; with stove grate workers good; with spindle and flyer makers and hackle and gill makers very slack.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the boot and shoe industry in Leeds has declined; at Heckmondwike and Bramley it is fair. In the ready-made tailoring trade employment is bad; bespoke tailors are quiet.

Textile Trades.—The improvement in the Leeds mills has been maintained during the month. Willeyers, fettleers, warpdressers, twisters, and linen workers report employment as moderate; blanket raisers as good. At the Wakefield cloth and worsted mills, and at Bramley and Pudsey employment is fair.

Building Trades.—Stonemasons report a slight improvement, but other branches are quiet.

Mining.—Employment in the coal pits in the Leeds district continues good, full time being general; at Castleford pits are averaging five days, and at Morley four days per week.

Leather Trades.—Employment with tanners, curriers and leather shavers has been only moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with printers has been moderate; with lithographers, bookbinders and paper mill workers fair.

Glass Trades.—Glass bottle makers at Leeds, Castleford and Wakefield are only moderately employed.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment with brush-makers is fair; with cabinet-makers fair on better class work, quiet in other branches; with French polishers slack; with coachmakers quiet; with wheelwrights and smiths moderate.—O. Connellan.

Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Worsteds Trade.—Employment in Bradford and Keighley is reported as bad; in Halifax as quiet; in Huddersfield as rather better. Wool-sorters in Bradford report employment as fairly good; wool-combers as bad.

Woollen Trade.—Employment in and around Huddersfield is good, and overtime is being worked. The improvement in the heavy woollen trade of Dewsbury and Batley has been maintained.

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade continues slack; in the cotton trade and carpet trades it is quiet. Dyers are busy.

Metal Trades.—Engineers at Bradford, Huddersfield and Dewsbury report employment as moderate, at Halifax as bad, at Keighley as improving; ironfounders as good at Keighley, moderate at Dewsbury, bad at Halifax and Huddersfield.

Building Trade.—Employment generally is quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with letterpress printers, bookbinders and lithographers and with coal miners is fair; with glass-workers it is quiet.—A. Gee.

Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 12,654 members have 413 (or 3.3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 285 (or 2.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Iron and Steel Industries.—Branches with 6,928 members have 232 (or 3.3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 153 (or 2.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. Engineers, ironfounders, wire drawers, boiler makers, Bessemer steel workers, railway spring makers and engine, crane and boiler men report employment as slack; Siemens steel smelters, stove grate workers, core makers, locomotive drivers and stokers as quiet. At Barnsley engineers and iron founders are fairly well employed. At Parkgate, Masbro' and Rotherham employment is quiet.

Cutlery and Tool Trades.—Employment is reported as good in all branches of the spring knife cutlery trade; as moderate with edge tool grinders, table blade forgers and hafters, file forgers by hand, file grinders and razor hafters; as fair with table blade grinders, haft and scale pressers, handle and scale cutters, razor forgers and grinders; as slack with engineers' tool makers, file cutters and hardeners.

Other Metal Trades.—Silver platers and gilders, plate, spoon and fork filers, braziers and sheet metal workers report employment as fair; silver and electro plate finishers, and brass workers as moderate; silversmiths as quiet; stampers and buffers as slack. At Rotherham brass workers are fairly busy.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 76 collieries show an average of 5.08 days worked per week.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is slack. At Barnsley it is moderate; at Rotherham quiet; at Normanton fairly good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers and bookbinders report employment as good; lithographers and machine rulers as fair.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Wood sawyers and machinists report employment as moderate; coach makers and cabinet makers as bad. At Barnsley bobbin and box makers are moderately well employed, and cabinet makers are fairly busy.

Linen Trades.—The Barnsley linen workers report employment as moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with bespoke tailors is slack; with ready-made tailoring operatives fair. At Rotherham employment is quiet.

Glass Trades.—The flint glass workers at Barnsley report employment as moderate; bottle makers at Mexbro' and Swinton as slack. At Rotherham employment is fair.

Miscellaneous.—Gas workers, bakers and confectioners, electrical workers, paviors, shop assistants, and down quilt makers report employment as good; saddle and harness makers, upholsterers, colliery surface men and general labourers as slack; railway workers as moderate. At Normanton quarrymen, chemical workers and brickmakers are fairly well employed.—S. Utley.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Derbyshire District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as moderate; brass moulders and finishers, iron and steel dressers as slack; boiler-makers and electric wire and cable makers as good; ironfounders as bad in Derby, fair in Chesterfield; farriers as fair. Branches with 2,108 members have 68 (or 3.2 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 46 (or 2.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 76 collieries employing upwards of 30,000 men and boys show an average of 5.3 days worked per week.

Quarrying.—Employment with limestone quarrymen is reported as rather quiet; with chert quarrymen as slightly better.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is not so good.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Employment is reported as fair with railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby and Long Eaton; as quiet with coopers at Burton-on-Trent.

Textile Trades.—Cotton weavers and card room operatives report employment as fair; calico printers as quiet; engravers as good; hosiery workers, surgical bandage makers, gimp and trimming makers as good; lace workers as improving; elastic web weavers as bad.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is good in all branches.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as fair; lithographic printers as moderate; bookbinders and machine rulers as good.—C. White Deacon.

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment generally is reported as bad. A slight improvement is reported at Beeston and Stapleford.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment is reported as having improved, and is fairly good. It is bad with hand-frame workers at Calverton and Woodborough, and with Shetland shawl workers at Hucknall Torkard, and is not so good with elastic bandage makers. Trimmers are slack at Bulwell and Basford.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as bad with brass workers, fitters and mechanics; as slack with lace and hosiery machine builders; as moderate with ironfounders, tool machinists, boiler makers, wheelwrights and blacksmiths, iron and steel fettleers, brassfounders and machine workers; as fair with carriage straighteners and bobbin and carriage makers. Employment is reported as moderate at Mansfield, Retford, and Newark; and as not so brisk at Grantham. Branches with 3,293 members have 117 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 135 (or 4.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Building Trades.—Employment in Nottingham is dull. It is fair in Mansfield, Worksop, Retford, Grantham, Newark, and Beeston.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate with cabinet-makers; as bad with coachmakers, upholsterers, basket-makers, packing case makers, and French polishers; as good with brushmakers and coopers; as improving with mill-sawyers.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is good with letterpress printers; moderate with lithographic printers; quiet with bookbinders.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is reported as fairly good with bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring operatives; as moderate with boot and shoe operatives; as busy with blouse and mantle makers.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 33 collieries employing 18,641 men show an average of 5.04 days worked per week as against 5.11 days per week in October.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as good with gas workers, stationary engine drivers, engine and cranimen, warehousemen, clerks, silkdressers and cotton doublers; as slack with bakers, saddle and harness makers, and female cigar makers.—W. L. Hardestaff.

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—The improvement in the clicking branch at Leicester has been maintained. Employment remains slack in all departments at Northampton, Rushden, and Kettering, the majority of the riveters, lasters and finishers being on short time. Work continues good with the makers of army handsewn goods.

Other Clothing Trades.—Employment is slightly more regular with bespoke tailors, but still slack with ready-made tailoring operatives. Corset-makers are busy, milliners and dressmakers moderately so.

Hosiery and Woolspinning.—Employment in the shirt, pant, and cardigan jacket branches is fairly good; it has improved slightly at Leicester with the makers of plain fashioned hose and half hose; it is slack in the circular rib branch at Loughborough; with dyers and trimmers it is fair at Leicester, slack at Hinckley. Wool-spinners are fully employed.

Elastic Web Trade.—Employment is fairly good with boot web weavers, but less brisk in the cord, braid and narrow web departments.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—With engine builders, tool-makers, and shoe machinery makers work is rather slack at Leicester and Northampton. It is good at Rugby and Lough-

borough with general and electric engineers, and dynamo builders, hosiery machine and needlemakers; bad with ironfounders and cyclemakers.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment has improved at the South Leicestershire coalpits. It continues good with stone quarrymen and lime and cement getters.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers are fully employed at Leicester and Northampton, and moderately so at Rugby. Employment has improved slightly with lithographic printers but is still quiet with bookbinders and machine rulers.

Building Trades.—All branches are dull.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning and currying trades is not so good.

Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.—Work is fairly regular with coach, tram and carriage builders and woodcutting machinists, slack with cabinet makers and upholsterers; brisk with French polishers.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with farriers, bakers, confectioners, gas fitters, stokers and button-makers; improving with cigar makers; slacker with basket-makers, brushmakers and railway workers at Northampton; bad with brick and tile makers.

T. Smith.

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Employment generally continues slack, but it has improved in the sanitary and electrical departments, and with printers and transferrers.

Iron and Steel Trade.—Employment continues good.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment is good with coal and iron-stone miners. Quarrymen at Alton and Hollington continue busy.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers and boiler-makers in the Potteries continue fairly busy. At Crewe all branches are well employed. At Oakamoor and Froghall employment is good with brass and copper workers, but slack in the brass wire department.

Textile Trades.—At Leek employment is fairly good. At Congleton silk dressers and dyers are slack; fustian cutters report a slight improvement.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors continue fairly busy. Boot and shoe makers at Stafford report employment as quiet, two-thirds working short time. At Stone employment is bad.

Building Trades.—Employment continues dull.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment generally is fairly good.

Miscellaneous.—Railway workers, gasworkers, and electric light fitters continue busy. Brushmakers are slack.—I. S. Harvey.

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Steel smelters are still working full time, and mills and forges are running nearly full time, but employment is not so good on the whole.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Electrical engineers are not so busy; night shifts have ceased. Engineers report employment as moderate; moulders and boiler, bridge, tank, girder, and gasometer makers as good; cycle and motor makers as quiet. Employment at Coalbrook Dale and Madeley continues slack. It is fair with malleable iron workers at Walsall.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of nuts, bolts, iron fences and hurdles, malleable nails and protectors, spectacle frames, electrical and gas fittings, best gunlocks, Brazil and plantation hoes, and cycle castings, with chainmakers at Cradley Heath, iron and steel forgers, and axle spring and carriage iron workers at Wednesbury. It is moderate with makers of stamped and light hollow-ware, builder's ironmongery, black castings, cast hollow-ware, tanners and turners, with makers of spades and shovels, agricultural implements, and locks, keys, and latches, with stampers and piercers, brass and tinplate workers, filesmiths, japanners, galvanisers, the anchor smiths at Cradley, anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and iron plate workers at Wolverhampton, Bilston, and the Lye. It is quiet with makers of edge tools, tubes, spring traps, tips and cut nails, and with wrought nail makers at Halesowen, and spike and rivet makers at Black Heath.

Coal Mining.—The average time worked on Cannock Chase is 4 days per week; in the Tipton, Oldbury, Wednesbury, Old Hill, Halesowen and Dudley districts 4.1 days per week. Employment in the Shropshire pits is regular.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is moderate.

Glass Trades.—At Wordsley, Brettle Lane and Stourbridge the glass makers, cutters, etchers, bevellers and intaglio workers report an improvement.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—MID.; E. AND S.W. COUNTIES.

Leather Trades.—Employment at Walsall with brown saddlers, buckle, chain, cart gear, case-hame, and spring hook makers is good. It is fair with bit and stirrup makers and harness makers and stitchers; quiet with collar makers and gig saddlers.

Textile Trades.—At Kidderminster employment in the carpet trade has greatly improved although spinners are rather quiet; at Bridgnorth it is generally good.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with tailors has improved; with boot and shoe makers it is quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as bad; bookbinders as fair; other branches as moderate.—C. Anthony.

Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 17,789 members have 535 (or 3.0 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 634 (or 3.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Ten branches of engineers report employment as moderate, one as good, and one as bad; tool-makers, ironfounders, smiths and strikers, and motor makers as moderate; pattern makers and cycle makers as quiet; electrical engineers as good. At West Bromwich employment in the engineering trade is reported as good; at Coventry and Redditch as moderate.

Brass and Copper Trades.—Employment is reported as good in the copper tube section and fair in the brass and cased tube branches; as fair in the brass trade.

Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electroplaters.—Jewellers report employment as good on common work, fair on best work; silversmiths and electroplaters as moderate; britannia metal workers as good.

Other Metal Trades.—Makers of machine-made rivets, nuts and bolts, scale and weighing machines, wrought iron and steel tubes and steel pens, and iron plateworkers report employment as good; tin plate workers, makers of bedsteads, wrought iron and steel hinges, light and heavy steel toys, hollow-ware and wire and cut nails, wire drawers, filecutters, axle makers and iron railway workers as moderate. At West Bromwich employment is fairly good. At Redditch employment in the needle and fish-hook trades is reported as good.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is quiet.

Glass Trades.—Flint glass makers report employment as bad; flint glass cutters as fair; plate glass bevellers and silverers as quiet. At West Bromwich employment is reported as fair.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as fairly good; Jewish tailors as improving; boot and shoe makers as moderate.

Woodworking Trades.—Coopers and packing-case makers report employment as good; coachmakers as moderate; cabinet-makers, mill-sawyers and woodworking machinists as quiet; carvers as bad. In the railway and wagon shops employment is moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Gasfitters, gas workers, ammunition makers, military gun-workers, and saddlers report employment as good; harness makers, sporting gunmakers, and letterpress printers as fair; general labourers as moderate; brickmakers as bad. At Coventry employment in the watch trade is moderate; in the ribbon trade quiet.—A. R. Jephcott.

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

Norfolk and Neighbouring Districts.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives at Norwich are slack, with much short time; in Cambridge employment is fair. Ready-made tailoring factories are not busy; bespoke tailors are fairly well employed.

Building Trades.—Employment is fair at Cambridge, dull elsewhere.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment with electrical and general engineers is good at Norwich, Lynn, and Thetford; not quite so good at Yarmouth; fair at Lowestoft. Shipwrights are fairly well employed at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Textile Trades.—Silk and crape factories are not busy; mat and matting weavers are fully employed.

Fishing Industry.—Fishing has been good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. The herring fishing is now drawing to a close after a fairly successful season.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with electric light workers, horticultural builders, flour and oilcake mill workers, maltsters, and coopers is good; with organ builders and confectionery operatives fair; with steam joinery workers and letterpress printers dull.

G. Cleverley.

Suffolk, Essex and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment is good with engineers at Beccles, fair at Bury St. Edmunds, moderate at Colchester, dull at Chelmsford, declining at Ipswich; it is moderate with boiler-makers; bad with shipwrights.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives report employment as bad; ready-made tailoring operatives as quiet; milliners, dress-makers and corset-makers are fairly well employed.

Textile Trades.—Mat and matting weavers report employment as dull at Glemsford, as fairly good elsewhere. Employment is good with horsehair weavers; quiet with silk weavers at Braintree; fair with factory workers and bad with handloom weavers at Sudbury.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull, a considerable number of men being unemployed. At Ipswich three-quarter time is being worked.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good; lithographers as improving. Bookbinders are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Shipping and dock labour have been good at Harwich and Parkeston; dull at Ipswich. Employment is good with farriers; bad with brickmakers and general labourers; fair with maltsters.—R. W. Mather.

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Bristol and District.

General.—Branches of societies (not including miners) with 10,426 members return 547 (or 5.2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 485 (or 4.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Clothing Trades.—The glove makers report employment as improving; the bespoke tailors as fair; the hatters as moderate; the wholesale garment cutters as slack; the boot and shoe operatives as good.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment is moderate with cabinet makers and lathenders; dull with woodcutting machinists and coopers; bad with upholsterers.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment with coal miners and stone quarrymen continues good. Iron ore workers in the Forest of Dean are fairly busy.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment is moderate with boiler-makers; dull with smiths, strikers, shipwrights and wheelwrights; fair with tin-plate workers and brassworkers; good with wireworkers and riddle makers; and bad with toolmakers, pattern-makers and railroad coachbuilders. Employment with engineers is quiet at Swindon and Gloucester, moderate elsewhere; good with ironfounders at Trowbridge, moderate at Bristol, and dull at Gloucester.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is moderate at Bath, Swindon, Cheltenham, and Clevedon; dull at Gloucester, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, and Taunton.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good at Hereford and Bath, moderate at Bristol and Weston, and dull at Gloucester; lithographic printers as moderate; bookbinders as fair. Paper makers report employment as fair; paper bag makers are busy.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the Stroud district cloth mills is reported as dull. Cotton operatives in Bristol are busy. The Tiverton silk mills are giving full employment.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment for sea-going men continues good. Dock work is fair in Bristol, dull at Gloucester.

Miscellaneous.—The glass bevellers, curriers, cocoa and chocolate makers, and basket makers report employment as fair; saddle and harness makers and general labourers as dull; stone potters, brush-makers and bakers as moderate; tobacco workers and glass bottle makers as good.—J. Curle.

Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying, and China Clay Industries.—Employment in tin and copper mines continues good, except in the Calstock district. In granite and slate quarries work is moderate and regular; in limestone quarries rather quiet. China clay workers are moderately employed.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Engineers, boiler-makers, ironfounders and shipwrights, continue well employed in Government yards, but outside work is dull. Iron caulkers, pattern makers, brass and tinplate workers are steadily employed. At Dartmouth and Falmouth shipwrights are fairly employed. Work in drill and implement making shops is dull. Branches with 3,123 members have 24 (or 0.8 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 30 (or 1.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—S.W. COUNTIES; WALES; SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 9,495 members have 469 (or 4.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 376 (or 4.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Coal Mining.—In Mid and East Lothian fully 90 per cent. of the miners are working full time, viz., 11 days per fortnight. In West Lothian employment has fallen off somewhat, owing partly to scarcity of wagons and partly to slackness of trade.

Shale Miners and Oil Workers.—Returns from 26 mines employing 3,055 workpeople show that 1,484 were employed in mines working 24 days, 894 in mines working 22 and under 24 days and 677 in mines working under 22 days, during the four weeks ended November 23rd.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,152 members have 113 (or 5.3 per cent.) idle, as against 81 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The tinsmiths and horse-shoers report employment as good; the ironmoulders, blacksmiths, brassfounders, pattern-makers and hammermen as quiet; the engineers as bad. At Falkirk the ironmoulders report employment as quiet; the pattern-makers as fair; the range and stove fitters as good.

Shipbuilding.—Branches with 600 members have 63 (or 10.5 per cent.) idle, as against 74 (or 12.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The boiler-makers report employment as moderate. The shipwrights are busy on repair work, and fairly so on new work.

Textile Trades.—Employment with all branches in the woollen industry continues good in Selkirk, Hawick and Galashiels. The hosiery workers in Hawick and Selkirk are fully employed. The carpet weavers in Midlothian continue to work short time.

Building Trades.—The masons, bricklayers, joiners, plasterers and painters report employment as bad; the plumbers as quiet; the glaziers as good.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Branches with 1,108 members have 82 (or 7.4 per cent.) idle, as against 54 (or 4.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The coopers report employment as fair; the sawmillers and cabinet-makers as quiet; the French polishers, lathsplitters, coachmakers and upholsterers as bad.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The seamen and firemen, and the dock labourers and coal porters report employment as bad, but improving.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 2,035 members have 27 (or 1.3 per cent.) idle, as against 24 (or 1.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The stereotypers and bookbinders report employment as good; the pressmen, machine-men and compositors as fair; the lithographic printers and artists and typefounders as bad.

Miscellaneous.—The sett makers and carriers report employment as good; the glass makers and glass cutters as fair; the shoemakers, tailors, saddlers and bakers as bad.—J. Mallinson.

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment continues fairly good, although rather quieter. Branches with 15,371 members return 543 (or 3.5 per cent.) as idle, as against 511 (or 3.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Tinplate workers, engineers, brass finishers, and engine and crane men report employment as fair; iron moulders, blacksmiths, brass moulders, iron, steel, and brass dressers, pattern makers, iron grinders and iron drillers as good. Branches with 22,701 members return 851 (or 3.7 per cent.) as idle, as against 687 (or 3.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Building Trades.—Employment continues dull generally.

Mining.—Employment in Stirlingshire is not so good; it is fairly good in Lanarkshire; in both counties it has been interrupted for want of wagons. It is fair in Ayrshire, good in Dumbartonshire and Renfrewshire.

Clothing Trades.—Employment, with bespoke tailors, ready-made tailoring operatives, mantle makers, boot and shoe operatives and slipper makers is dull; with knee boot and shoe makers fair.

Textile Trades.—Employment is fairly good at Glasgow; good at Kilbirnie, Greenock and Port Glasgow; dull at New Mills. In the chenille and carpet trade employment is fair. Thread workers in Paisley are working short time.

Printing and allied Trades.—Book binders report employment as good; other branches as dull.

WALES.

North Wales District.

Mining.—Employment in coal mines continues brisk throughout the district. It is good at the Denbighshire lead mines and slack at the Flintshire mines.

Quarrying.—Employment generally continues good.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers and carpenters and joiners report employment as moderate at Wrexham, as dull elsewhere; painters as quiet; plasterers as slack.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers at Oswestry and Sandycroft report employment as fair, at Ruabon as slack. Employment is steady with steelworkers; good with blastfurnacemen, engine winders, spelter workers and railway wagon builders; fair with engine and boiler men.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment in the Montgomeryshire flannel and tweed industries has been fairly good. Bespoke tailors report employment as quiet.

Printing Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as fair.

Brick and Terra-Cotta Trades.—Employment has been good throughout the district.—G. Rowley.

South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Collieries generally are working full time throughout the district.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Hoblers and general dock labourers report employment as slack. The shipment of crews has not been brisk.

Engineering and Ship Repairing.—Employment generally is not so good, except at Newport, where improvement is reported. Branches of engineers and ironfounders, with 3,442 members have 158 (or 4.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 139 (or 4.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. Boiler-makers and shipwrights report employment as bad. In engineering works in the inland districts employment is good.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The works in Cyfarthfa, Dowlais, Ebbw Vale, Landore, Neath, and Briton Ferry are running regularly.

Building Trades.—Employment in the inland and colliery districts is reported as either moderate or quiet; in the seaport towns as bad.

Miscellaneous.—Chemical and metallurgical workers are slack; fuel workers not so busy; wagon builders and lifters, lithographers and letterpress printers report employment as good.—T. Davies.

Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire.—Employment shows a further improvement, and is much better than a year ago. At the end of November 380 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black plates), as against 369 at the end of October, and 345 at the end of November, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the end of November is estimated to be about 19,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—SCOTLAND; IRELAND.

Glass Trades.—Glass bottle makers and flint glass makers are busy; flint glass cutters and decorative glass workers are quiet.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is quiet, but improving.

Transport Trades.—Railway and tramway men are busy; carters and hackney carriage drivers report employment as quiet; dock labourers, sailors, and firemen as good.

Miscellaneous.—Potters, sett makers, paviors, curriers, tobacco pipe makers and finishers, French polishers, labourers, gilders, ham curers, calendermen, shop assistants, basket makers, rope spinners, stoneware throwers, scale beam makers, cork cutters, brush makers, bakers, spindle and flyer makers, mattress makers and saddlers are busy.—A. J. Hunter.

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the jute industry continues good on the whole. In the linen trade there is a little more activity, and some more looms have been started.

Coal Mining.—Employment at the Fifeshire collieries remains steady. Reports from pits employing 13,846 workpeople give an average of 5.3 days per week worked during the four weeks ending November 30th, as compared with 5.2 days per week in October.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment is good with the engineers, moderate with ironfounders. At the shipbuilding yards it is fairly good. Branches of societies with 2,277 members return 93 (or 4.1 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 66 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Building and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in the building trade is still dull, and quietness prevails in the cabinet-making and furnishing trades. Societies with 1,744 members report 175 (or 10.0 per cent.) as idle, as compared with 138 (or 7.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Dock Labour.—Employment has been good.

Fishing Industry.—The line boats have prosecuted the white fishing with only moderate results.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in the printing and allied trades has been fairly good; in the tailoring trade it remains quiet; in the boot and shoe trade it is fair.—P. Reid.

Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies, with 4,536 members, have 161 (or 3.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 177 (or 3.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Quarrying.—The masons and granite polishers report employment as fair; settmakers as good.

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners and painters report employment as dull; masons as fair; slaters as quiet; plumbers and plasterers as bad.

Transport Trades.—The railway workers and carters report employment as good; dock labourers as slack.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boiler-makers, iron and steel shipbuilders, blacksmiths, shipwrights, ironmoulders and pattern-makers report employment as fair; engineers as dull; tinplate workers, brassfinishers and horseshoers as good. Branches of societies with 1,397 members have 46 (or 3.3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 47 (or 3.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—The tailors and boot and shoe operatives report employment as quiet; boot and shoe makers and mill and factory workers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as moderate; lithographic printers and bookbinders as good.

Fishing.—At the Port of Aberdeen trawl and line boats landed 111,443 cwts., valued at £68,520, an increase both in quantity and value as compared with October.

Miscellaneous.—The sawmillers, cabinet makers, hackney carriage drivers and general labourers report employment as fair; upholsterers, saddlers, bakers and enginemen and firemen as dull; combmakers and gas workers as good.—W. Johnston.

IRELAND:

Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—Employment with all branches, except the painters and stonecutters, is reported as fair.

Metal Trades.—Employment is good with brassfounders, smiths and farriers; fair with boiler-makers, plumbers, whitesmiths, tin-smiths, steam engine makers and electric workers; moderate with engineers; dull with ironfounders. Branches of societies with 1,162 members have 53 (or 4.6 per cent.) unemployed, as

compared with 66 (or 5.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coopers, brushmakers and carpet-planners are busy; cart and wagon builders, cabinet makers, and saddlers report employment as fair; coachmakers as moderate; upholsterers and basket-makers as bad.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment in all branches is good.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Tailors and bootmakers report employment as fair.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is fair with bakers, butchers, general labourers, bottle-makers, hairdressers and stationary engine drivers; good with purveyors' assistants; dull with confectioners; bad with mineral water operatives; regular with railway and tramway men.—E. L. Richardson.

Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Branches of societies with 8,868 members have 317 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 178 (or 2.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The blacksmiths, iron shipbuilders and engineers, report employment as only moderate; carpenters and joiners, drillers, iron-founders, general labourers and platers' helpers as quiet; smiths' helpers and strikers, machine workers, patternmakers, steam engine makers, enginemen, firemen and cranemen, as fair; the brassfounders, furnishing trades, sheet metal workers and shipwrights as good.

Linen Trades.—Societies with 2,799 members have 101 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 136 (or 4.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The flaxdressers report employment as moderate; flax roughers as dull; power loom tenters and women workers as improving; Irish linen lappers and power loom yarn-dressers as fair; hackle and gill makers as good.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Branches of societies with 940 members have 43 (or 4.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 48 (or 5.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The coachbuilders report employment as bad; upholsterers as quiet; cabinet-makers, coopers and French polishers as fair; mill-sawyers, brush-makers and packing-case makers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches of societies with 886 members have 54 (or 6.1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 71 (or 8.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The lithographic printers report employment as bad; bookbinders as quiet; letterpress printers as fair; lithographic artists as good.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors and boot and shoemakers report a further slight improvement.

Miscellaneous Trades.—Branches with 1,979 members have 36 (or 1.8 per cent.) unemployed, as against 40 (or 2.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The bakers, butchers, and municipal employees report employment as fair; carters, locomotive engine drivers, railway servants and sett makers as good.—R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, shipwrights, and ship joiners report employment as good; riggers and sailmakers as fair; fitters, turners and smiths as good in Cork, moderate in Limerick and Waterford.

Building Trades.—Employment with carpenters and joiners continues good; it is fair with stonecutters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, and painters.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Mill sawyers and wood-working machinists, coachmakers, cabinet makers, and cart and wagon makers report employment as good; packing-case makers, coopers and cork cutters as moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Ready-made tailoring operatives and boot and shoe operatives report employment as fair.

Miscellaneous.—Letterpress printers report employment as good; gas workers, railway, tramway, corporation and harbour employees, bakers, beef and pork butchers, and grocers and wine merchants' assistants as fair; hackney carriage drivers and coal porters as dull.—P. O'Shea.

NEW YORK LABOUR STATISTICS.

THE Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of New York State is divided into five parts, dealing with (1) the eight hour day movement; (2) social settlements; (3) the economic condition of organised labour in the State; (4) the report of the State Free Employment Bureau; (5) the text of the New York labour laws of 1900.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.

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

THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during November was 424, or 57 more than in October, and also 57 more than in November, 1900.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,607,310 persons (according to the latest available figures), 398 were reported killed and 8,680 injured by accidents in November, 1901, as compared with 339 reported killed and 8,831 injured in November, 1900. The figures give one death in November, 1901, for every 14,089 persons employed in those industries. During the eleven completed months of 1901, 3,770 persons were reported killed, and 86,878 injured, as against 4,041 reported killed and 84,109 injured in the corresponding period of 1900.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 26 persons were reported killed and 1,164 injured in November, as compared with 28 reported killed and 1,251 injured in November, 1900.

SUMMARY TABLE.

	Killed.		Injured.		Number Employed according to latest Returns.
	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1900.	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1900.	
Railway Service—					
Accidents connected with movement of vehicles	42	36	384	378	534,141
Other Accidents	3	2	1,006	1,106	
Total Railway Service	45	38	1,390	1,484	
Mines	72	82	379	451	814,547
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)	12	15	101	95	93,895
Shipping	207	146	172	189	235,544*
Factories	62	58	6,638	6,612	3,929,213
Total of above	398	339	8,680	8,831	5,607,310
Workshops	1	—	15	13	Cannot be stated.
Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 23	19	27	971	1,045	
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	4	—	170	182	
Railway Contractors' Servants	2	1	8	11	
Grand Total	424	367	9,844	10,082	

DETAILED TABLES.

	Killed.		Injured.		Total.
	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	Killed.	Injured.	
Railway Service—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	3	70	—	27	3
Engine Drivers	3	40	—	68	3
Firemen	—	42	—	79	—
Guards (Passenger)	1	8	—	13	1
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	11	18	—	114	11
Porters	7	54	1	240	8
Shunters	7	73	—	17	7
Miscellaneous Occupations	10	79	2	448	12
Contractors' Servants	2	1	—	7	2
Total for November, 1901	44	385	3	1,013	47
Total for November, 1900	37	382	2	1,113	39
Mines—					
Explosions of Firedamp	1	12	—	—	1
Falls of ground	35	156	—	—	35
Shaft accidents	5	21	—	—	5
Miscellaneous	19	143	12	47	31
Total for November, 1901	60	332	12	47	72
Total for November, 1900	69	393	13	58	82
Quarries over 20 feet deep.					
Explosives or Blasting	2	8	—	—	2
Falls of ground	5	22	—	—	5
During Ascent or Descent	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	5	54	—	17	5
Total for November, 1901	12	84	—	17	12
Total for November, 1900	13	78	2	17	15

	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	Total.	Total.
Shipping—						
On Trading Vessels—						
Sailing	74	—	17	11	91	11
Steam	41	—	44	149	85	149
On Fishing Vessels—						
Sailing	13	—	1	—	14	—
Steam	13	1	4	11	17	12
Total for November, 1901	141	1	66	171	207	172
Total for 3 months September to November, 1901	205	7	189	462	394	469
Total for 3 months September to November, 1900	166	11	208	486	374	497

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Factories—					
(a) Accidents reportable by Certifying Surgeons—					
Adults	52	1,485	1	220	53
Young Persons	9	498	—	110	9
Children	—	17	—	5	—
Total	61	2,000	1	335	62
(b) Other Accidents—					
Adults	—	3,645	—	85	—
Young Persons	—	523	—	47	—
Children	—	2	—	1	—
Total	—	4,170	—	133	—
Total Factories—					
November, 1901	61	6,170	1	468	62
November, 1900	57	6,192	1	480	58

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Workshops—					
Adults	—	10	1	—	1
Young Persons	—	2	—	3	—
Children	—	—	—	—	—
Total Workshops—					
November, 1901	—	12	1	3	1
November, 1900	—	13	—	—	13

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Factories & Workshops (classified by trades).					
Textiles—					
Cotton	1	297	—	152	1
Wool and Worsted	1	75	—	51	1
Other Textiles	2	50	1	32	3
Non-Textiles—					
Extraction of Metals	2	131	—	1	2
Founding and Conversion of Metals	8	931	—	8	8
Machines, Engines and Engineering	5	1,294	—	5	5
Ship and Boat Building	11	987	—	1	11
Wood	—	239	—	1	—
Chemicals, &c.	3	172	—	6	3
Other Non-Textile Industries	28	2,016	1	214	29
Total for November, 1901	61	6,182	2	471	63
Total for November, 1900	57	6,205	1	480	58

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 23—					
Docks, Wharves and Quays	4	360	—	2	4
Warehouses	6	360	—	2	6
Buildings to which Act applies	9	211	—	2	9
Laundries	—	8	—	26	—
Total for November, 1901	19	939	—	32	19
Total for November, 1900	27	1,017	—	28	27

	Construction or Repair.		Use or Working.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894—					
Bridge	—	1	—	—	1
Canal	—	1	2	2	2
Railway†	—	62	—	—	62
Tramroad	—	—	—	—	—
Tramway	—	1	1	18	1
Tunnel	—	34	—	—	34
Other Works‡	—	45	—	6	—
Traction Engines§	—	—	—	—	51
Total for November, 1901	1	144	3	26	4
Total for November, 1900	—	152	—	30	182

* The figures relate to seamen who have been reported during the month to have been killed or injured by accidents at sea, or in rivers and harbours, whilst they were members of the crews of sea-going vessels (except yachts) registered in the British Islands under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (this includes all trading vessels and about a half, say 3,000, of the fishing vessels of 15 tons and upwards). Injuries to members of the crews of fishing vessels employed in and out of Scottish ports and of vessels trading exclusively between Scottish ports, or to Asiatics serving under Asiatic articles of agreement, are not included. With these exceptions, injuries, however trivial, are included. The number of persons stated to be employed is the sum of the number of persons engaged for the first crew of each vessel employed during 1900, and remaining on the Register at the end of that year.

† Accidents during the working of railways being reportable under other Acts are not notified under the Act of 1894.

‡ Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament.

§ Or other steam engine or machine in the open air.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN NOVEMBER, 1901.

(Based on information obtained from all available sources, verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned.)

Summary.—The changes in wages reported during November affected 257,961 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 7½d. weekly per head. Of the total number, 10,500 received advances averaging 1s. 5½d. per week, and 247,461 sustained decreases averaging 8¼d. per week. The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (October) was an increase averaging ¾d. weekly per head in the weekly wages of 17,684 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (November, 1900) the net result was an advance averaging 4½d. per head in the weekly wages of 148,774 workpeople.

The principal advances reported during November affected 3,700 coal miners in the Bristol and Dowlais districts, 1,950 chain makers in South Staffordshire, and 1,610 bookbinders and machine rulers in Glasgow. The principal decreases were those sustained by 242,500 coal miners in Durham and South Wales.

Methods of Arrangement.—Three changes affecting 109,032 workpeople were settled by conciliation boards, and three changes affecting 136,370 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 1,133 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remaining changes, affecting 11,458 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople, or their representatives.

Summary for Eleven Months of 1901.—During the eleven months, January to November, 1901, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 890,037, as compared with 1,079,653 for the corresponding period of 1900. Of these, 409,117 have obtained a net increase averaging 1s. 11½d. weekly per head, and 480,920 have sustained a net decrease averaging 4s. 6½d. weekly per head. The net effect of all the changes in 1901 is a decrease averaging 1s. 6½d. weekly per head in the wages of those (890,037) affected, as compared with an increase of 3s. 8d. weekly per head of those (1,079,653) affected in the corresponding period of 1900.

Note.—It will be understood that increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, and many railway servants, &c., are not recorded here. The same remark applies to the changes in pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c.

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change took effect in 1901.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week.*		Increase or Decrease in a full week.*	
			Inc.	Dec.		Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.
2 Increases—3,700 Workpeople. COAL AND SHALE MINING. 4 Decreases—246,542 Workpeople.									
Durham	Underground Workers... Surface Workers:— Mechanics, Enginemen, Cokemen and Banksmen Others	12 & 19 Nov.	107,500		Decrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 40 per cent. above standard of 1879 Decrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 37 per cent. above standard of 1879	—	—	—	—
Bristol District	Coal Miners:— Underground and Surface Workers	1 Nov.	2,200		Advances of 7½ per cent. to underground workers, and of 2½ per cent. to surface workers	—	—	—	—
South Wales and Monmouthshire	Coal Miners	1 Dec.	135,000		Decrease of 2½ per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 66½ per cent. above standard of 1879	—	—	—	—
Dowlais	Coal miners— Daywagemen	Oct.	1,500		Adoption of new piece price list, stated to be equal to an advance of about 7½ per cent.	—	—	—	—
Garw (Glam.)	Coal Miners	6 Nov.	42		Decrease of 2d. per ton (1s. 10d. to 1s. 8d.) in cutting price	—	—	—	—
The Lothians	Underground Workers Surface Workers	7 Nov.	3,500 500		Decrease of 3d. per day Decrease of 2d. per day	—	—	—	—
7 Increases—3,418 Workpeople. METAL TRADES. 3 Decreases—540 Workpeople.									
Eston	Steelworkers	3 Nov.	1,140		Advance of ½ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 20 per cent. above standard of 1887	—	—	—	—
Leeds	Steelworkers— Rollers, heaters, mill- men, &c. Enginemen, boilermens, cranemen, mechanics, and labourers	27 Nov. and 9 Dec.	182 318		Decrease of 7½ per cent. to 121 men, and of 5 per cent. to 61 men Decrease of 2½ per cent.	—	—	—	—
Barrow-in-Furness	Steelworkers: Plate Mill men	18 Nov.	230		Advance of 10 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 18 per cent. above standard	—	—	—	—
South Staffordshire	Cable Chain Makers and Strikers	10 Mar.	450		Advance of 2d. per cwt. on side-welded work, stated to be equal to an increase of about 8 per cent.	—	—	—	—
Devonport	Engineers	17 Feb.	1,500		Advance of 10 per cent.	—	—	—	—
Gorseinon (Glam.)	Banksmen (Steel Works)	26 Oct.	40		Advance of 6d. per week	37	6	38	9
Cwmbran (Mon.)	Nut and Bolt Makers	1 Nov.	8		Advance of ¾d. per ton (1½d. to 2½d.)	—	—	—	—
Newport (Mon.)	Foundry Labourers	25 Nov.	40		Decrease of 5 per cent.	—	—	—	—
		Aug.-Oct.	50		Advance of 2s. per week to 48 men and of 6d. per week to 2 men	—	20	0	—
3 Increases—62 Workpeople. CLOTHING TRADES. 2 Decreases—139 Workpeople.									
Barnsley	Cloggers— Seatworkers	14 Oct.	12		Advance of 5 per cent.	—	—	—	—
Blackburn	Tailors	2 Nov.	150		New "log" agreed to, stated to have resulted in a decrease of from 5 to 15 per cent.	—	—	—	—
Bury	Cloggers— Solemakers and Seatworkers	2 Dec.	32		Advance in piece rates, stated to have resulted in an increase of about 4 per cent. to seatworkers, and of about 1 per cent. to solemakers	—	—	—	—
Manchester	Slipper Makers (Riveters)	15 Oct.	9		Decrease of 3d. per doz.	—	—	—	—
Edinburgh	Boot & Shoe Operatives	Oct.	8		Advance of 2s. per week	—	—	—	—
4 Increases—3,038 Workpeople. PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES. Decreases—Nil.									
Liverpool	Letterpress Printers	1 Jan.	920		Advance of 1s. per week to day workers, and of 1s. 6d. per week to night workers	—	—	1	0
Edinburgh	Bookbinders & Machine Rulers	1 Jan.	360		Advances of 2s. per week (30s. to 32s.) to time workers, and of 10 per cent. to piece workers	30	0	32	0
Glasgow	Bookbinders & Machine Rulers	1 Jan.	1,610		Advance of 2s. per week	30	0	32	0
	Litho. Printers	11 Nov.	146		Advance of 2s. per week	32	0	34	0

* Exclusive of Overtime. † 1902. ‡ Includes a few workpeople at Gateshead, Saltney and Pontypridd. § See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN NOVEMBER (continued).

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change took effect in 1901.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week.*		Increase or Decrease in a full week.*	
			Inc.	Dec.		Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.
2 Increases—73 Workpeople. OTHER TRADES. 1 Decrease—220 Workpeople.									
Bradford	Bakers†	2 Dec.	67		Minimum rate of wages adopted. Wages after change	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Southport	Carpenters and Joiners...	1 Nov.	220		Decrease of ¾d. per hour (gd. to 8¾d.)	35	1	34	1
Nottingham	Lever Card Punchers... (Lace manufacture)	19 Oct.	6		Adoption of minimum rate of 40s. per week	—	40	0	—
3 Increases—221 Workpeople. EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Decreases—Nil.									
Manchester	Tramwaymen— Guards	8 Oct.	170		Advance of ¾d. per hour (5d. and 5½d. to 5½d. and 6d.) to 100 men, and of ¾d. per hour (4½d. to 5d.) to 70 men	23	9	25	0
Dundee	Time-keepers	1 Oct.	20		Advance of 2s. 6d. per week	27	6	30	0
Greenock	Superintendent Weighers (at Harbour)	1 Oct.	16		Advance of 6d. per day (7s. to 7s. 6d.)	42	0	45	0
	Water Department— Out-door Labourers	17 Oct.	15		Advance of ¾d. per hour (4½d. and 5½d. to 4½d. and 5½d.)	—	—	1	2½

NOTE.—For decreases in rates of wages of Agricultural Labourers in certain districts in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire and Kent, see pages 371-2. * Exclusive of overtime. † See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN NOVEMBER, 1901.

The changes in hours of labour reported in November affected 4,119 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by about 2½ hours per week per head.

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which change took effect in 1901.	Approximate number of Workpeople directly affected.	Hours of labour in a full week.*		Extent of Decrease per week.
				Before change.	After change.	
Bradford	Bakers†	2 Dec.	67	58	54	4
Birmingham	Fitters, Turners and Smiths	19 Oct.	25	54	53	1
Northampton	Tram Drivers and Conductors (Lever Card Punchers†)	21 Oct.	37	73	63	10
Nottingham	(Lace Manufacture)	19 Oct.	25	46½	48	—
Dundee	Small Bread and Pastry Bakers	25 Nov.	200	56	55	1
Dundee	Letterpress Printers	6 Dec.	87	51	50	1
Edinburgh	Bookbinders and Machine Rulers	11 Nov.	250	52½	50	2½
Glasgow	Printers Litho Printers†	Nov.	1,450 138	52½	50	2½
Lowestoft	Bookbinders and Machine Rulers† Sheet Metal Workers	1 Oct.	1,610 200	57	52½	4½

* Exclusive of overtime. † See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—The following Table shows the number of bales of cotton imported, forwarded from ports to inland towns and exported during November and the eleven completed months of 1901, with comparative figures for 1900:—

	Month of Nov.		Eleven Months ended November—	
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
Imported	Bales. 738,791	Bales. 650,785	Bales. 3,057,151	Bales. 3,088,663
Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns	310,484	354,000	2,796,316	2,761,511
Exported	32,966	36,658	300,090	330,708

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended December 7th amounted to £8,303,647, an increase of £175,810 (or 2.2 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The receipts from passenger traffic were £3,165,009, a decrease of £8,029, and those from goods and mineral traffic £5,138,638, an increase of £180,839.

Fishery Statistics.—The total quantity of fish (exclusive of shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during November was 1,446,406 cwts., a decrease of 240,664 cwts. as compared with November, 1900. In England and Wales there was a decrease of 147,854 cwts., in Scotland a decrease of 102,936 cwts., and in Ireland an increase of 10,126 cwts.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during November numbered 422, being 11 more than in November, 1900, 79 more than in November, 1899, and 33 more than in November, 1898.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Compiled from returns supplied by the Home Office.)

The following Table shows the number of cases* of lead and arsenic poisoning and of anthrax reported during November as having occurred in factories and workshops. There were 71 cases of lead poisoning reported in November, 1901, as compared with 102 cases reported in November, 1900, the greatest decline having occurred at white lead works. The deaths of 3 men were reported in November, 1901, from lead poisoning. In November, 1900, the deaths of 2 men were reported, viz., 1 from lead poisoning and 1 from anthrax.

Disease and Industry.	November, 1901.				Total Nov. 1900.
	Adults.		Young Persons.		
	M.†	F.†	M.†	F.†	
Lead Poisoning—					
White Lead Works...	12	—	—	—	12
China and Earthenware ...	—	—	—	—	—
Litho-transfer Works ...	3	4	—	—	7
Red and Yellow Lead Works, Glass Cutting and Polishing, Enamelling of Iron Plates, Electrical Accumulator Works	8	—	—	—	8
Manufacture of Paints and Colours ...	3	—	—	—	3
Smelting of Metals, Tinning and Enamelling of Iron Holloware	7	—	—	—	7
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, Plumbing and Soldering, Printing, File Cutting	7	1	—	—	8
Coach Making, Shipbuilding, &c. ...	15	—	—	—	15
Other Industries ...	11	—	—	—	11
Total Lead Poisoning	69	5	—	—	71
Mercurial Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
Arsenic Poisoning	1	—	—	—	1
Anthrax—					
Wool Sorting and Wool Combing ...	—	—	—	—	1
Handling of Horsehair ...	—	—	—	—	1
Handline and Sorting of Hides and Skins	—	—	—	—	1
Other Industries ...	2	—	—	—	2
Total Anthrax	2	—	—	—	4

In addition to the cases included above, 10 cases of lead poisoning (including 3 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported in November, 1900, was 11 (including 2 deaths.)

* Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, reported during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. † Fatal cases include all deaths reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. ‡ M.=Males. F.=Females.

TRADE DISPUTES.

(Based on information, obtained from all available sources, verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned. Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.)

Number and Magnitude.—Twenty-five trade disputes began in November, 1901, compared with 26 in October last, and 48 in November, 1900. In the 25 new disputes, 4,924 workpeople were directly, and 1,885 indirectly affected, a total of 6,809, which compares with 10,501 in October, 1901, and 18,099 in November, 1900.

Trades Affected.—In the coal mining industry 8 disputes took place, involving 2,969 workpeople; in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 9 disputes, involving 1,993 workpeople; in the textile trades, 3 disputes, involving 1,435 workpeople; and in other trades 5 disputes, involving 412 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 25 disputes, 7 arose on demands for advances, and 3 on objections to reductions in wages. Six disputes arose on other wages questions, 5 on questions of working arrangements, and 4 from other causes.

Results.—Seventeen new disputes, involving 5,522 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, involving 1,181 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 27 new and old disputes terminated, 7, involving 1,556 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 11, involving 3,182 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 7, involving 1,762 persons, were compromised. In the case of the remaining 2 disputes, involving 203 workpeople, certain points are still under consideration. At the end of November, 23 old disputes were reported to be still unsettled, involving altogether about 7,250 workpeople.

Duration of Disputes in Working Days.—The aggregate duration in November of all the disputes, new and old, was about 239,000 days, compared with 140,000 in October last, and 215,500 in November, 1900.

Summary for the First Eleven Months of 1901.—For the eleven completed months of 1901 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 571 disputes which commenced in these months was 163,069, as compared with 174,708 in the 562 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1900. The total aggregate duration in working days was about 3,700,000, as compared with 2,775,000 in the corresponding period of 1900.

Locality.	Occupation.*	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.*	Result.*
		Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.*				

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN NOVEMBER, 1901.

		8 Disputes.		NOV.		COAL MINING.		2,969 Workpeople affected.	
Barnsley	Coal Miners	160	...	13	...	Dispute as to interpretation of special rule as to timber supply	No settlement reported.		
	Colliery Workpeople generally	600	...	21	...	Dispute as to interpretation of special rule as to timber supply, and other matters	No settlement reported.		
	Coal Miners, Trammers, Underground Daymen, Screeners & Labourers	485	508	22	5	Dispute as to filling dirty coal, and other matters	Work resumed on old conditions.		
	Enginemen, Smiths & Stokers	16	...	1	...	For advance in wages	Some resumed work on old terms; others were replaced.		
Tonypre	Hauliers and Other Colliery Workpeople	36	412	2	2	Grievances as to "bonus turn"	Amicable settlement effected.		
Redegar	Coal Miners	33	...	2	25	Against introduction of the "Billy Fairplay" system of weighing	Work resumed pending arbitration.		
Cardenden (Fife)	Coal Miners	647	...	5	5½	Against proposed partial reduction of 1d. per ton	Work resumed on old conditions.		
Larkhall	Hurriers and Other Colliery Workpeople	12	60	12	3	For advance in wages	Work resumed at old rate of wages.		

		9 Disputes.		NOV.		METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.		1,993 Workpeople affected.	
Darlington	Railway Switch Planers, and Sawyers	16	...	18	...	Against proposed change from piecework system to time work system with premiums	No settlement reported.		
Leeds	Bessemer Steel Workers, Enginemen, Fitters & Labourers	343	151	25	12	Against proposed reduction in wages	Modified reduction agreed to.		
Barrow-in-Furness	Shipwrights	254	...	1	...	Against proposed increase in winter working hours from 51 to 54 per week	No settlement reported.		
Manchester	Joiners (Electrical Engineering)	400	...	1	...	Against alteration in arrangement of working hours	Work resumed by some on employer's terms, others replaced.		
Wednesbury	Tube Workers	300	...	12	1	Against introduction of new regulations to ensure punctual attendance	Modified rules agreed to.		
London, E.	Tin and Iron Plate Workers	80	...	11	...	For advance in piece rates, and reduction in hours of labour	No settlement reported.		
Rochester	Fitters, Machinists, and Smiths	30	...	2	...	Against proposed introduction of piecework system	No settlement reported.		
Cwmbran (Mon.)	Nut and Bolt Makers	40	...	2	...	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Work resumed at reduction of 5 per cent.		
Dowlais	Hookers and Other Steel Workers	4	375	1	6	For advance in wages	A scale of payment agreed to.		

		3 Disputes.		NOV.		TEXTILE TRADES.		1,435 Workpeople affected.	
Leeds	Linen Weavers	40	...	18	3	For advance in wages	Work resumed on employer's terms.		
Padham	Cotton Weavers	50	...	4	1	Alleged bad material	Slight compensation granted.		
Glossop	Cotton Weavers, Carding and Spinning Operatives	1,009	336	5	11	For provision of steam in weaving sheds	Work resumed unconditionally.		

		5 Disputes.		NOV.		OTHER TRADES.		412 Workpeople affected.	
Heckmondwike	Riveters, Clickers, Pressmen & Finishers	170	...	16	21	For re-instatement of a discharged fellow workman, and other matters	Man in question may be re-engaged conditionally after seven days; other grievances to be investigated.		
Leeds	Glass Bottle Makers, Gasmen, &c.	36	43	4	8	For payment of half wages for a week's stoppage for repairs	No settlement reported.		
Liverpool	Bookbinders, Machine Rulers and Finishers	124	...	30	...	For advance in wages from 32s. to 36s. per week	No settlement reported.		
London, S.W.	Cigarette Makers	23	...	27	...	Because of discharge of a fellow worker	No settlement reported.		
Cork	Solderers (Reserved Food Trade)	16	...	13	3½	For advance in wages	Work resumed on old conditions.		

II.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE NOVEMBER, 1901, AND TERMINATED IN THAT MONTH.

		1 Dispute.		NOV.		BUILDING TRADES.		60 Workpeople affected.	
Hull and Bridlington	Slaters and Tilers	60	...	19 Aug.	72	Refusal to accept a code of rules arranged for Yorkshire by the employers and the executive of the trade union	Working rules accepted.		

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

TRADE DISPUTES—(continued).

Locality.	Occupation.*	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.*	Result.*
		Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.*				
6 Disputes. MINING AND QUARRYING. 870 Workpeople affected.							
Morley	Coal Miners and Other Colliery Workpeople	256	259	24 Aug.	68	Against proposed withdrawal of certain allowances	Work resumed on old conditions.
Dowlais (near)	Coal Hewers	49	...	1 July	108	For advance in tonnage rates, instead of allowance for locked lamps	Tonnage rates advanced, and allowance for locked lamps deducted.
Garw (Glam.)	Coal Miners and Other Colliery Workpeople	42	10	11 Oct.	—	Dispute as to price list	Work resumed by some at reduction of 2d. per ton; others obtained work elsewhere.
Mountain Ash	Coal Miners	150	...	1 Sept.	65	For advance in wages on account of long distance from coal "face" and difficulty in top ripping	Facilities for reaching work improved, and yardage price increased 3d. for every inch of thickness in top ripping.
Kilmarnock	Coal Miners and Other Colliery Workpeople	28	10	17 Sept.	40	Dispute as to application to tonnage rates of the general reduction in miners' wages	Work resumed on employer's terms.
Newcastle (Co. Down)	Settmakers	66	...	12 Oct.	26	Against proposed reduction in prices for dressing sets	Work resumed at old prices.
3 Disputes. OTHER TRADES. 251 Workpeople affected.							
Whitehaven	Cranemen and Stevedores' Labourers	67	...	31 Oct.	15	Cranemen demanded general revision of wages and conditions of labour, and dismissal of a non-unionist; stevedores' labourers struck in sympathy with cranemen	Revised conditions agreed to; non-unionist to be retained.
Blackburn	Tailors	150	...	19 Aug.	65	Against proposed adoption of a revised "log," alleged to involve a reduction in earnings	A new "log" agreed to, stated to be equal to reductions in earnings varying from 5 to 15 per cent.
Bury	Cloggers	34	...	28 Oct.	30	For advance in wages	Work resumed pending reference to Conciliation Board, which awarded an advance.

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

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN NOVEMBER.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during November was 20,675, or 819 more than in November, 1900. Comparing the eleven completed months of 1901 with the corresponding period of 1900, there is an increase of 3,168 viz., from 287,157 in 1900 to 290,325 in 1901.

British and Irish.—Of the 20,675 passengers in November, 11,829 were of British or Irish origin, being 363 more than in November, 1900. The number of passengers of British and Irish origin during the eleven months ended November, 1901, was 164,926, an increase of 2,862 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The following Table gives the figures for the different periods:—

Destination. (Country in which passengers contracted to land).	NOV., 1901.		NOV., 1900.	
	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1900.	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1900.
United States	5,264	5,163	101,725	99,860
British North America	377	456	15,444	18,363
Australasia	1,502	1,865	14,242	13,588
South Africa	2,906	2,357	21,174	19,286
Other places	1,780	1,625	12,341	10,967
Total, British and Irish	11,829	11,466	164,926	162,064

Foreign.—The remainder of the 20,675 passengers in November, viz., 8,846, were foreigners or persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being an increase of 456 as compared with a year ago.

The total number of foreigners, &c., who left the United Kingdom during the eleven completed months of the year was 125,399 in 1901 and 125,093 in 1900.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens recorded on the Aliens Lists who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during November was 10,994. Of these 4,611 were stated in the Lists to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom, compared with 3,772 so stated in November, 1900. Those not stated on the Alien Lists to be on their way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 5,483 (including 1,016 sailors), the corresponding figures for November, 1900, being 6,281 (including 1,332 sailors). The figures for November, 1901, and 1900, and also for the eleven months ended November in each year, are as follows:—

	NOV., 1901.		NOV., 1900.	
	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1900.	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1900.
Aliens not stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	5,483*	6,281*	66,709*	73,835*
Aliens en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	4,611	3,772	76,651	69,664
Total	10,094*	10,053*	143,360*	143,499*

* These figures are inclusive of sailors, to the number of 1,016 in November 1901, 1,332 in November, 1900; and 14,431 and 14,573 respectively for the eleven months ended November in each year.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER.

DURING November 692 fresh applications for work were registered by eight Bureaux (see LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1899, p. 36) furnishing returns, and 675 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 194 persons, of whom 118 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants fell from 654 to 536, and the number of servants applying from 445 to 367; the number permanently engaged fell from 98 to 89. The demand for dress-makers, milliners, etc., fell from 72 to 38, whereas the number requiring such situations rose from 50 to 99; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 35, compared with 36 in October.

The Returns for the London Girls' Friendly Society business agency, and the Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh Bureaux are for the present grouped together in the following Table, which shows the work done by the eight Bureaux during November.

WORK DONE IN NOVEMBER.

	No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers.	No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations.	No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
			Permanently.	Temporarily.
Summary by Bureaux.				
Central Bureau—9, Southampton-street, W.C. ...	52	68	11	2
Society for Promoting Training and Employment—22, Berners-street, W. ...	22	38	6	13
Y.W.C.A.—26, George-street (1) ...	508	382	79	26
Hanover-square, W. (2) ...	51	128	25	10
Other Bureaux ...	42	76	15	7
Total of 8 Bureaux ...	675	692	136	58
Summary by Occupations.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc. ...	19	44	3	1
Shop Assistants ...	4	10	2	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. ...	38	99	23	12
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists ...	20	50	3	12
Apprentices and Learners ...	11	2	2	1
Domestic Servants ...	536	367	89	29
Miscellaneous ...	47	120	14	3
Total Number in Nov., 1901 ...	675	692	136	58
Total Number in Oct., 1901 ...	853	793	153	60
Total Number in Nov., 1900 ...	766	662	144	76

PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.) THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of November was 338,475, or 205 per 10,000 of the population* of those districts in 1901.

Compared with October, 1901, there is an increase of 8,575 in the number relieved, and of 5 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Increases are shown in 33 districts, the largest being in the Central London District (26 per 10,000) and Galway (10 per 10,000). A decrease of 4 per 10,000 is shown in the Leicester District, while in the remaining district (Dundee and Dunfermline) the rate is unchanged.

Compared with November, 1900, the number of persons relieved has increased by 12,058 and the rate per 10,000 by 5. Of the 35 districts 27 show increased rates, the largest increases being in Central London (22 per 10,000), Leicester (20), East London and Cork, Waterford and Limerick (18 each), Dublin (15) and Hull (11). In 5 districts the rate has decreased, the most marked falling off occurring in the Paisley and Greenock district (7), and Aberdeen (4 per 10,000).

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of November, 1901 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Population (A month ago, A year ago), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with (A month ago, A year ago). Rows include ENGLAND & WALES (Metropolis, Other Districts), SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

* The rates per 10,000 of population for November and October, 1901, are based upon the 1901 census figures in the case of districts in Great Britain, and the rate for November, 1900, upon the estimated populations in that year deduced from the 1901 figures. In the case of the Irish districts, however, the figures for 1901 are not yet available for Poor Law Unions, and the rates are, as in previous months, based upon the estimated populations deduced from the 1891 census returns.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER.

DURING November the 6 Bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,597 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,666 in November, 1900, a decrease of 69. Work was found by these bureaux for 813 persons, of whom 607 (454 males and 153 females) were engaged by private employers, 11 by Local Authorities, and 195 by the Salvation Army. The number engaged by private employers in November, 1900, was 682.

The number remaining on the registers at the end of November was 777, as compared with 683 at the end of November, 1900.

(I.) Work done in November.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during (Nov. 1901, Nov. 1900), No. of Situations offered by Employers during (Nov. 1901, Nov. 1900), No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux (Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities) (Nov. 1901, Nov. 1900). Rows include London (Battersea, Salvation Army), Provincial (Ipswich, Plymouth, Liverpool, Glasgow), and Total of 6 Bureaux.

(II.) Employments found for Workpeople during November, 1901.

Table with columns: Occupation, No. permanently engaged, No. temporarily engaged, Total. Rows include Engaged by Private Employers (Men, Women and Girls), Engaged by Local Authorities (Men, Women and Girls), Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities (Men), and Grand Total for 6 Bureaux.

(III.) Usual Occupations of Workpeople on Registers at end of Month.

Table with columns: Occupation, No. on Register at end of (Nov. 1901, Nov. 1900). Rows include Men (Building, Engineering and Metal Trades, Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, etc.), Women and Girls (Charwomen, Daily Work, etc.), and Grand Total for 6 Bureaux.

* Engaged by Salvation Army.

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

A comparison between the last two audits shows that little change has taken place in the selling price of coal or iron. The averages for the West of Scotland show slight increases, pig iron having advanced 5 1/2d. per ton, and manufactured iron about 1d. per ton. In the Midlands an increase of a little over 1s. per ton, and in the North of England a decrease of about 1s. 1d. per ton took place in the average selling prices of manufactured iron. In the case of Northumberland coal and Cleveland and Cumberland pig iron, the figures in the Table are those which were commented on in the October GAZETTE, no further ascertainment having been made.

As the result of the recent ascertainment a decrease of 2 1/2 per cent. on standard has taken place in the wages of coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire from 1st December, but in other districts wages remain unchanged.

Compared with a year ago a considerable fall in the ascertained prices of manufactured iron is shown, amounting in the North of England to 21 per cent., in the Midlands to 29 per cent., and in the West of Scotland to 28 per cent.

Table with columns: Product and District, Number of workpeople affected, Ascertained average selling price per ton (Last Audit, Previous Audit, A Year ago), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of last Audit as compared with (Previous Audit, A Year ago). Rows include Coal (Northumberland, South Wales and Monmouth), Pig Iron (Cumberland, Cleveland, West of Scotland), and Manufactured Iron (North of England, Midlands, West of Scotland).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN FRANCE.

The Report on Friendly Societies in France, recently issued by the Ministry of the Interior and of Public Worship, states that these institutions are now, since the passing of the Law on Friendly Societies of April 1st, 1898 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1898, p. 230), making progress at a rate constantly increasing. Thus, while the total number of such societies at the end of 1897 was 11,355, the societies in existence at the end of 1898 numbered 11,825, an increase of 470. The Report states that over 800 new societies were formed in 1899 and 1,200 in 1900, while no less than 500 were formed in the first three months of the present year, and estimates that the total number of societies existing in France at the date of publication of this volume will reach 14,500, with an aggregate membership of 2,500,000, and funds amounting to over £12,000,000.

* The periods covered by the last Audits were as follows:— Coal, Northumberland, June to August. South Wales, September and October. Pig Iron, Cumberland and Cleveland, July to September. West Scotland, August to October. Manufactured Iron, All Districts, September and October.

Under the various sliding scale agreements changes in wages, if any, resulting from these audits take place in the pig iron industry immediately after the period to which the audit relates, while in the manufactured iron trades, and in the South Wales coal trade they follow one month later. In Northumberland there is no sliding scale, but the ascertained rates are taken into consideration by the Coal Trade Conciliation Board when determining the rate of wages of the miners.

† Exclusive of export duty. ‡ The exact amount of the difference cannot be stated. § Rapport sur les Opérations des Sociétés de Secours Mutuels pendant l'Année 1898. Melun. Imprimerie Administrative, 1901.

The value of the benefits paid by the societies in the form of medical attendance and medicines is stated to exceed £280,000 per annum, besides which the societies grant sick allowances amounting to £340,000 per annum, and pay to some 70,000 aged members pensions of an average value of £4 per annum.

The societies are stated to derive some £1,200,000 per annum from their own resources, while they are subsidised by the State to the extent of £160,000 per annum.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

THE following statement has been communicated to the LABOUR GAZETTE by the Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

Summary for November.

The trade returns for November, 1901, show a decrease as compared with the corresponding month of 1900 in the values of the imports into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British produce, but a slight increase in the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The value of the imports in November, 1901, was £46,810,553, a decrease of £2,923,177, or 5.9 per cent., as compared with those in November, 1900, whilst the total exports amounted to £27,922,037, thus showing a net decrease of £1,715,867. The exports of British produce alone show a decrease of £1,782,213, or 7.2 per cent., whilst there is a slight increase of £66,346, or 1.3 per cent. in the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

Imports.—The decrease above noted is found to be mainly accounted for by a falling off of £998,154 in "raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures," of £793,442 in "dutiable articles of food and drink," and of £521,452 in "raw materials for textile manufactures."

From an examination of the detailed tables showing increase or decrease for each article, it appears as regards the first of the figures just given, viz., £998,154 decrease in raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures, that its chief components are wood and timber £817,222 (£751,052 relating to timber measured by loads, and the reduction in number of latter being 266,392), and nitrate of soda £148,367.

The second figure (£793,442, decrease in "dutiable articles of food and drink") is mainly accounted for by a falling off of £543,889 in sugar, and £361,916 in tea, whilst the third decrease (£521,452 in "raw materials for textile manufactures") chiefly results from decreases of £219,692 in raw cotton, of £189,492 in sheep and lamb's wool, and £120,954 in jute. Hemp shows an increase of £114,770.

Exports.—The falling off of £1,782,213, to which attention has been called in the second paragraph of this article, is more than accounted for by the following decreases, viz., £1,373,783 in "raw materials," £251,055 in "metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery and ships)," £203,517 in "machinery and mill work," and £366,291 in "new ships not registered as British."

The detailed tables show that a reduction of £1,359,637 in the value of shipments of coal (reduction in quantity being 590,158 tons) mainly accounts for the largest of the above decreases; the reduction under metals, &c., is more than accounted for by a decrease of £332,267 in the value, and of 18,303 tons in the quantity, of the exports of "Iron, unwrought and wrought." "Copper unwrought and wrought," on the other hand, shows an increase of 22,964 tons in quantity and £65,291 in value. As regards other items of export, steam engines show a decrease in value of £51,615, and other descriptions of machinery of £151,902. Cotton yarn shows an increase of 3,282,500 lbs. in quantity and £73,294 in value, and cotton piece-goods of 15,842,300 yards in quantity and £45,771 in value.

Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared with Cargoes.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during November, 1901, amounted to 2,951,913 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,541,715 tons, as against 3,137,149 tons entered and 3,716,312 tons cleared in November, 1900. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during November, 1901, amounted to 2,491,567 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,464,385 tons, as against 2,497,485 tons entered, and 2,447,099 tons cleared in November, 1900.

Labour and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Volumes for each of the years 1899 and 1900, containing the labour and industrial chronology of the State of Massachusetts, have now been issued by the Bureau of Statistics of Labour of that State. (Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company, 18, Post-office-square, 1901.)

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN NOVEMBER.

(Supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

FROM the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in November it will be seen that 1 Trade Union, 1 Co-operative Association for Distribution, 4 Co-operative Societies for Production, 2 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 26 Friendly Societies, 24 branches of existing Friendly Societies and 4 Building Societies were added to the Register of the United Kingdom during November. Six Trade Unions, 8 Industrial and Provident Societies, 36 Friendly Societies (including 15 branches), and 14 Building Societies, are reported as having amalgamated, ceased to exist, commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Amal. Forgemn, Blacksmiths, Fork Drawers, Fork makers, and Spade Finishers' Association, 63, Worcester-street, Stourbridge. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Lincoln and Bracebridge Working Men's Coal Soc., Ltd., Oddfellows' Hall, Room No. 5, Lincoln. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None. (B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—Clawson and Hose Dairy, Ltd., the Dairy, Clawson, Melton Mowbray. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Greybridge Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Greybridge, Meannus, Killmallock; Swanlinbar Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Swanlinbar, co. Cavan; Bansha Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Bansha, co. Tipperary. (C) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—Gwendolen Freehold Land Soc., Ltd., 59 Charles Street, Leicester; Essex Land Development Soc., Ltd., 89 and 90 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Societies.—England and Wales.—Ordinary Friendly, 3; Dividing, 4; Juvenile 2; Orders 1; Specially Authorised, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 11. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Specially Authorised, 4. (B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—22. Scotland.—2. Ireland.—None.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—4. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—London Soc. of Wood-working Machinists, Windmill Tavern, Tabernacle-street, London, E.C.; Birmingham Soc. of Operative Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Star Coffee House, Hockley-hill, Birmingham; National Hackney Carriage Owners and Drivers' Soc., 81, Bridge-street, Manchester. Amalgamated.—Loughborough and District Builders' Labourers' Protection, Accident and Burial Soc., Golden Fleece Inn, Cattle Market, Loughborough; Reliance House Painters' and Decorators' Trade Soc., Coach and Horses, Stratford, London, E. Registration Cancelled.—North Metropolitan Railways and General Legal Aid Soc., 11, Shelburne-street, Holloway, London, N. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—Final Return Received.—Assington Ind. and Prov. Soc., Ltd., Assington, Suffolk; East London Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 73, West India Dock-road, London, E.; Hastings and St. Leonards Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 41 and 42, Salisbury-road, Bohemia, Hastings; Peckham and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 245, Rye-lane, London, S.E. Dissolved by Instrument.—Dartford Club Assoc., Ltd., Westgate House, Dartford; Bramley and District Coal Assoc., Ltd., 251, Town-street, Bramley, Leeds. Registration cancelled.—South Normanton and District Perm. Land Investment Soc., Ltd., Charles Tomlinsons, Victoria-street, South Normanton, Alfreton. Resolution to "wind up."—Whitby Coffee Van Soc., Ltd., 88, Church-street, Whitby. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution.—Ordinary Friendly, 9; Dividing, 3; Medical, 1; Branches, 1. Registration cancelled.—Ordinary Friendly, 4; Collecting, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 1. Dissolved otherwise.—Juvenile, 2; Branches, 13. Scotland.—Branches, 1. Ireland.—None.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution, 6; Notice of commencement of dissolution, 2. Notice of termination of dissolution, 4; Notice of commencement of "winding-up," 1. Scotland.—By instrument of dissolution, 1. Ireland.—None.

H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

New Appointments.—Mr. George Stevenson Taylor, 39, Victoria-street, S.W., and Mr. Samuel Robert Bennett, 12, Dawson-street, Dublin, have been appointed Inspectors of Factories and Workshops.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Cases.	Con- victions.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:				
Neglecting to Limewash...	4	3	9 0 0	1 4 0
Failure to keep Factory in cleanly condition	1	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Using and allowing to be used as a bakehouse a place which was insanitary...	1	1	0 5 0	1 12 6
Failure to separate stoves for heating irons from ironing room (Laundries)...	1	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Neglecting to Fence Machinery...	19	19	44 2 0	9 16 2
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates...	56	56	36 9 0	23 0 5
Employing Children under legal age...	1	1	0 5 0	0 14 0
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment:				
Before or after the legal hour...	54	53	39 5 0	24 2 5
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals...	77	76	36 10 0	42 7 6
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted...	5	5	5 0 0	0 15 0
Child on Saturday in same set as on the other days of the same week in a Non-Textile Factory...	1	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
At night...	21	21	7 6 0	9 17 6
Employing Children full time, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c.	2	2	1 10 0	1 2 6
In Workshop and Shop beyond total legal period...	1	1	1 8 0	0 12 0
In prohibited rooms during meals...	2	2	—	1 8 0
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.				
Not keeping Registers...	32	31	20 5 0	17 8 0
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices and Abstracts...	17	17	12 7 0	5 18 0
Not sending Notices required by Act...	6	5	5 15 0	2 14 6
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing) Special Rules...	2	2	0 6 0	0 3 6
Prosecutions under Truck Acts...	2	2	1 0 0	1 8 0
By Workmen:				
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion, &c.	1	1	0 5 0	0 10 6
Total for November, 1901 ...	306	301	224 8 0	146 1 6
Total for November, 1900 ...	280	243	290 16 0	115 19 11

II.—Under the Mines and Quarries Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.
UNDER THE MINES ACTS.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					
Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children	2	2*	—	—	—
Fencing...	1	1	—	—	1 10 6
Ventilation...	2	2	—	—	10 8 6
Miscellaneous...	2	—	2†	—	—
By Workmen:					
Safety Lamps...	15	15	—	—	23 2 0
Shot-firing and Explosives...	10	10	—	—	14 9 6
Timbering...	3	3	—	—	6 8 0
Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c.	43*	43	—	—	70 19 0
Riding on Trams...	15	15	—	—	11 18 6
Miscellaneous...	2†	2†	—	—	29 12 6
Total for November, 1901 ...	114	112	2	—	168 8 6
Total for November, 1900 ...	62	60	—	2	73 3 10
UNDER THE QUARRIES ACT.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					
Registers, Notices, Returns, &c.	4	2	—	2	2 7 6
Other Special Rules...	4	4	—	—	12 15 0
Total for November, 1901 ...	8	6	—	2	15 2 6
Total for November, 1900 ...	3	3	—	—	5 0 4

III.—Under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

(Supplied by the Solicitor's Department, Board of Trade.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Con- victions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships:				
Excessive deck Cargo...	1	1	10 0 0	0 11 6
Overcrowding...	1	1	1 10 0	—
Total for November, 1901 ...	2	2	11 10 0	0 11 6
Total for November, 1900 ...	1	1	2 0 0	0 13 0

* Admonished.
† Withdrawn on payment of costs.
‡ In three cases Defendants were each sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment without the option of a fine.
§ In two cases Defendants were sentenced to 1 month and 3 months' imprisonment, respectively.
¶ Court fees.