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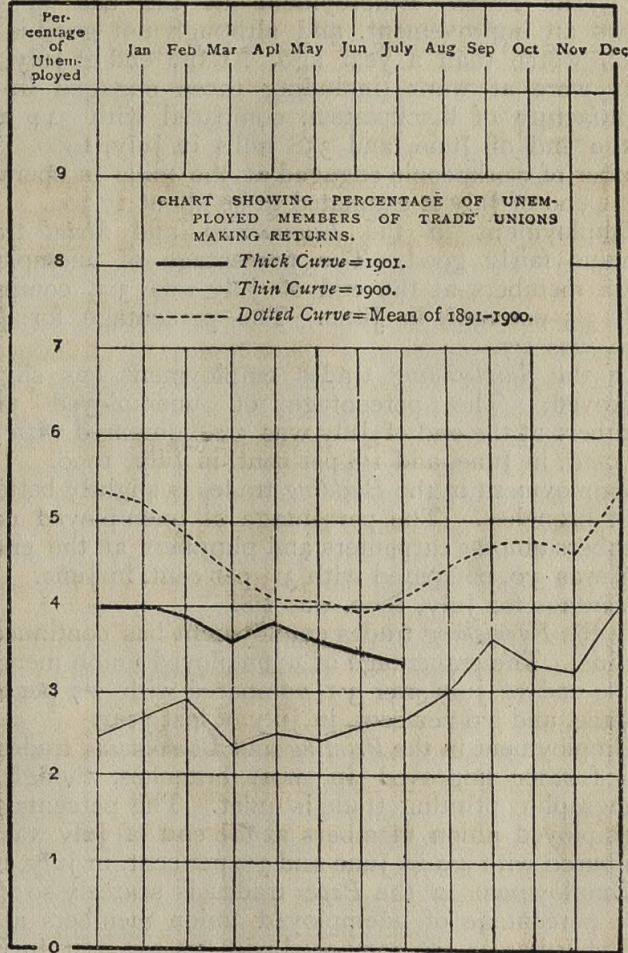
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.

[Based on 2,377 returns, viz.: 1,698 from Employers, 568 from Trade Unions, and 111 from other sources.]

THE improvement reported last month in the general state of the labour market was maintained in July, but employment was still not so good as a year ago. Reductions of wages affecting large bodies of coal miners were reported during the month.

In the 142 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 539,422, making returns, 18,164 (or 3.4 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of July, compared with 3.5* per cent. in June and with 2.7 per cent. in the 138 unions, with a membership of 533,499, from which returns were received for July, 1900.

Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment in the four weeks ended July 27th showed a marked decline in the average number of days worked per week as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. At collieries at which 471,814 workpeople were employed the pits worked on an average 4.83 days per week during the four weeks ended July 27th, as compared with 5.52 days a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good. As compared with a year ago, there is a slight increase in the number of days worked, but a falling off in the number employed. The average number of days worked by 122 iron mines and open works, at which 14,626 workpeople

* Amended figure.

were employed, in the four weeks ended July 27th, was 5·58 per week, as compared with 5·52 a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment has continued to improve, but is still much worse than a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment shows little change as compared with a month or a year ago.

Tinplate Trade.—Employment at the end of July shows an improvement, and although not good is not much worse than a year ago.

Employment in the Engineering and Metal trades remains fairly good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 3·3, compared with 3·5 per cent. in June.

In the Shipbuilding trades employment has slightly improved. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 3·0, compared with 3·2* per cent. in June.

Employment in the Building trades is slightly better in most branches. The percentage of unemployed union members among carpenters and plumbers at the end of July was 3·0, compared with 3·3 per cent. in June.

In the Furnishing trades employment has continued to decline. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 3·1, compared with 2·7 per cent. in June.

Employment in the Printing and Bookbinding trades has still further improved in most branches.

Employment in the Paper trades is scarcely so good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 2·8, compared with 2·5 per cent. in June.

In most branches of the Leather trades employment has fallen off to some extent.

Employment in the Glass trades shows on the whole but little change compared with last month.

Employment in the Boot and Shoe trade shows a further decline, and is slack in most centres.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the Tailoring trade is quiet; in the ready-made branch it continues fair on the whole.

Employment in the Spinning branch of the Cotton trade continues fairly good; in the Weaving branch it remains slack.

In the Woollen trade employment continues fair in some centres, quiet in others. In the Worsted trade it remains slack.

Agricultural Labour.—Farm labourers were generally well employed during July. In some districts a few men were in irregular employment owing to the lack of hoeing

* Amended figures.

in consequence of the drought. Farmers were able to do with less labour owing to the light hay and root crops.

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.—During the four weeks ended July 27th, the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 16,652, as compared with 16,202 in June, and 14,868 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—Twenty-eight fresh disputes began in July, 1901, involving 8,148 workpeople, of whom 7,951 were directly, and 197 indirectly affected.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages reported during July affected 272,768 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 1s. 1½d. weekly per head.

Changes affecting 137,394 workpeople were arranged by arbitration or conciliation, and changes affecting 126,740 workpeople took effect under sliding scales.

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 the month of July, and also during the seven completed months of 1901, with comparative figures for 1900 :

Table with columns for Imported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, Exported, and sub-columns for Month of July (1901, 1900) and Seven Months ended July (1901, 1900). Data includes Bales, 1901, 1900, 1901, 1900.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the 4 weeks ended August 3rd amounted to £7,840,089, a decrease of £34,242 (or 0·4 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1900.

Fishery Statistics.—The total quantity of fish (exclusive of shell-fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during July was 2,038,028 cwt., an increase of 368,132 cwt. as compared with July, 1900.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during July, numbered 330, being 79 less than in July, 1900, 36 more than in July, 1899, and 40 less than in July, 1898.

PROFIT-SHARING IN 1900-1901.

In continuation of the Report on Profit-sharing, published by the Department in 1894 (C.—7,458 of 1894), and of the statements on this subject contained in previous numbers of the LABOUR GAZETTE*, the following details, obtained by correspondence with the firms concerned, are submitted, bringing the information previously published up to date.

Returns have been received from 73 out of the 84 firms with which profit-sharing was, according to the information available at the date of the statements made in the GAZETTE of August, 1900, in force (69 in the United Kingdom, 4 in British Colonies). In regard to 7 cases (6 in the United Kingdom, 1 in a British Colony) it has been ascertained that profit-sharing has ceased to be in operation, the particulars being returned by the firms as under :

Profit-sharing Schemes that have ceased to exist.

Table with columns: Duration of Profit-sharing, Name, Business, No. of Employees, Cause of cessation of Profit-sharing. Rows include 1888-1900 Coventry Gas Fitting, Electrical and Engineering Co., Ltd. (formerly Coventry Gas Fittings Co., Ltd.), 1891-1899 Hon. T. A. Brassey, 1891-1900 G. H. ... , 1891-1900 T. S. Simms & Co., Ltd. (formerly T. S. Simms & Co.), 1894-1900 Clark's Bread Co., Ltd., 1900-1900 Madame Veigel...

Particulars have been received as to 2 firms not previously known to practise profit-sharing, and as to 3 cases in which profit-sharing has been adopted since June, 1900 :

Additional Cases of Profit-sharing.

Table with columns: Date of Adoption of Profit-sharing, Name, Business, No. of Employees, How Bonus Treated. Rows include 1865 Sheffield Smelting Co., Ltd., Sheffield; 1899 Humphries & Bobbett, Bristol; 1900 Samuel Gallerv, Ltd., Glasgow; 1901 Willey & Co., Exeter; 1901 Chester United Gas Co., Chester.

The total number of persons employed by the 82 firms now known to practise profit-sharing (varying according to seasons, &c.) is minimum 53,899, maximum 56,098 (53,407-55,601 employed by 78 firms in the United Kingdom, 492-497 by 3 firms in British Colonies. The number of employees of one Colonial firm is not known).

With respect to the addition made to the wages of the participating employees by the bonus allotted in 1900,

* See July, 1895, p. 207; July, 1896, p. 208; September, 1896, p. 275; July, 1897, p. 195; August, 1898, p. 228; August, 1899, p. 247; and August, 1900, p. 227.

† In addition to the firms referred to above, there are at present (as in 1900) 13 firms, which are known to have adopted profit-sharing, but as to which it has not been found possible to obtain information.

details in regard to 66* cases (62 with 23,816 employees in 1900 in the United Kingdom, 4 with 629 employees in British Colonies) are available, and are as shown below:—

Ratio of Bonus to Wages in 1900.

Table with columns: Ratio of Bonus allotted in 1900 to Wages, No. of cases in which the Bonus in col. 1 was paid, No. of Employees (mean between minimum and maximum) in 1900, Number of Participants in 1900. Rows include Nil, Under 1 per cent., 1 and under 3 per cent., 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, 26, 30, 38, 40, 41.

The figures show a mean bonus of 6·4 per cent. on wages paid in the above 66 cases (compared with 5·4 per cent. paid in 1899 in the 65 cases, as to which information was available last year). Excluding 13 cases in which no bonus was earned, the bonus allotted in 1900 in the remaining 53 cases was (taking into account the number of participants in each case) at the mean rate of 14·3 per cent. (compared with 12·1 per cent. in 1899).

In connection with the subject of profit-sharing may be mentioned an arrangement entered into in December, 1900, between the Liquidator of the Bangor Slate and Slab Quarry Company, Limited, and a body of workmen in relation to the working of Pantdreiniog Quarry, Bethesda. From the proceeds of sale of the slates and slabs, &c., produced there is deducted (1) 2s. 6d. per ton for royalty, (2) all expenses connected with the working of the quarry, (3) any rates that may have to be paid in excess of the present rates, and (4) the cost of repairing and maintaining boundary walls and paths.

The result of the working of this arrangement during the period December 4th, 1900—June 8th, 1901, has been that the workmen concerned have drawn, as wages, sums equivalent to the full standard rates, and in addition, as their share of the surplus, a further amount equivalent to a bonus on their wages at the rate of 1·9 per cent.

NEW DANISH FACTORY LAW.†

The Legislature of Denmark has passed a new Factory Act, which was published on July 1st, 1901, and will come into force on January 1st, 1902.

The employment in workplaces subject to factory inspection of children under 12 years is prohibited, the limit under the previous law having been 10 years. The old law provided that children between 10 and 14 years of age must not be employed more than 6½ in each 24 hours, inclusive of a rest of at least 30 minutes, and that, if employed before 11 a.m., they must not work after 1 p.m., either in the same or another establishment. Under the new Act children (12 years and over) who have not fulfilled the requirements of the Education Laws, are allowed to be employed only for 6 out of the 24 hours, inclusive of a rest of 30 minutes, which rest must not be preceded by a period of labour exceeding

* In one case (in the United Kingdom) in which the bonus is stated separately for distinct branches of a business, the ratios are stated separately for each branch. The 66 cases include 4 (3 in the United Kingdom, 1 in a British Colony) in which profit-sharing ceased to be in force after the date in 1900 for the distribution of bonus.

† Lov om Arbejde i Fabriker og dermed ligestillede Virksomheder samt det offentlige Tilsyn dermed. (Som vedtaget af Rigsdagen.) Copenhagen, 1901, V. Pios. Price, 20 Ore (about 3d.).

4½ consecutive hours. As under the old law, such children must not be employed before 6 a.m., or after 8 p.m., or during school-hours, nor may they be employed in the 90 (previously 60) minutes immediately preceding the commencement of instruction, or on Sundays, or Church holidays.

So far as concerns children and young persons of either sex (under 18 years), who have fulfilled the educational requirements, their employment between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. for not more than 10 hours in the day is permitted, subject to every period of 4½ hours of continuous employment being followed by an interval for rest of not less than half an hour. (Under the previous law young persons between 14 and 18 might, irrespective of their having fulfilled any educational requirements, be employed between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m., for 12 hours daily inclusive of intervals of a total duration of not less than 2 hours, coming between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., of which 1½ hours were required to be before 3 p.m.) But male young persons, who have attained the age of 15, may, if the express sanction of the Ministry of the Interior, granted at the instance of the Industrial Council (see below), shall have been obtained, be employed before 6 a.m. or after 8 p.m., but to such an extent only as may be requisite for their technical education.

In any case in which the Inspectors shall be of opinion that any particular class of work is of a specially exhausting nature, or injurious to the health of young persons, or that carelessness on the part of any individual worker may cause danger to the other workpeople, the Industrial Council is empowered either to raise the age limit in regard to the employment of children and young persons, or to entirely forbid their employment, and also to forbid the employment of women, the employers having the right to appeal to the Minister of the Interior against any Order of this nature. (The old law contained somewhat similar provisions, the authority, however, to make regulations being the Minister of the Interior.) As under the old law, no young persons can be employed until their age and state of health have been ascertained by the employer, and they have been passed by a doctor as physically fit for the work to which they are to be put; in his examination the new Act directs the doctor to pay attention to the physical development of the proposed employee in general, and more particularly to height, weight and chest measurement. Women must not be employed in the 4 weeks following child-birth, except upon producing a medical certificate showing that the mother's employment will not injure either herself or her child.

The Act contains provisions requiring the fencing of machinery and other precautions to avert the danger of accident incorporated from the previous legislation on this subject. With respect to the over-crowding of work-rooms, the Act requires a minimum of 282 cubic feet of air-space per worker, and the provision, by artificial means if necessary, of efficient ventilation. Workrooms must be properly warmed in cold weather, and employers are bound to provide rooms in or near the factory, in which their workpeople can take their meals; in these also a proper temperature must be maintained. Wherever practicable, provision must be made enabling the workpeople to warm up food which they may bring with them.

The factory inspection staff will now be organised in a Factory Department, at the head of which will be a Director appointed by the King, with two Secretaries, one of whom will be an expert in sociology and economics, and the other in technical matters. The Director will have under him Inspectors appointed by the Minister of the Interior, who may be of either sex, and whose number will be fixed by the Legislature in the annual Budget Law, the Minister of the Interior being in the meantime empowered to appoint up to 20 Inspectors. The new Factory Department will have the right to call upon employers to furnish for statistical purposes returns as to the number, sex, age, state of health and earnings of their workpeople, and the number, nature and dimensions of the machines which they have in use.

The new law provides for the creation of an Industrial

Council composed of a President appointed by the King and 8 other members (of whom 3 at least must be employers, and 3 at least must be employees) appointed by the Ministry of the Interior. The Director of the Factory Department is authorised to consult the Council on all matters with which his Office is concerned, and the Council, on its own initiative, may investigate any question arising under the Law, and may make representations thereon to the Factory Inspection Department and the Government, and may also bring to the notice of the Minister of the Interior any suggestions which it may desire to put forward in regard to legislation for the protection of workpeople.

SPRING AND SUMMER HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

REPORTS have been received by the Department from a Correspondent in Scotland, based on information obtained from hiring fairs in nearly every county, and also from a number of representative employers, of the rates of wages obtained by farm servants at the principal hiring fairs which took place between the months of February and July, 1901. Generally the increase which took place in wages in the Spring and Summer of last year has been well maintained, and in many cases there has been a further rise, particularly in the case of women and of men having women workers in their families.

At the Spring yearly hiring fairs in 1900 in the Border Counties and the Lothians,* where the system largely prevails of families being engaged to work on the same farms, wages frequently had an upward tendency in the case of ploughmen who could provide women workers. The wages of ploughmen generally varied between 15s. and 20s. a week, married men getting in addition allowances in kind, such as cottage and garden free, a certain number of yards of potato drill planted (generally from 1,200 to 1,800 yards) or an allowance of potatoes, oatmeal, coals carted free, or an allowance of coals, and frequently food and drink during harvest. Milk is also frequently given, and sometimes straw for pigs and manure for gardens. The higher wages are mostly paid in the Lothians, but in these counties fewer allowances in kind are generally given than in the Border counties. Sons living with their parents are sometimes paid entirely in cash, and sometimes they get an allowance of potatoes and less money. Women workers generally receive from 9s. to 11s. a week, with extra money at harvest and sometimes at potato lifting.

In other parts of Scotland at the half-yearly hirings first horsemen as a rule got £16 to £20 for the half-year, and other horsemen £11 to £16 with the usual allowances in the case of married men, and board and lodging in the case of unmarried men. Women and lads got from £6 to £12.

The allowances in kind given to married men, though generally of the same character as those given in the Border Counties and the Lothians, vary considerably in amount. In some districts more cash is given and less in kind, and in others the contrary is the case. In most counties, houses and gardens are provided free, but in some districts, where the supply of cottages on the farm is insufficient, and there happens to be accommodation in the neighbourhood, married men get £3 to £5 more money in lieu of a free cottage. Milk is a very common allowance, also potatoes. Allowances of meal are often given, coal carted free, and not infrequently coal or peat is given free. Sometimes the men will take half the customary allowance of potatoes, and have the rest paid in cash.

Several systems for lodging and boarding unmarried men are in existence. In many cases, particularly on the smaller farms, they lodge and board in the farm-houses, or board in the farmhouse and sleep in an apartment at the farm steading, usually adjoining the stable. In a good many districts they are frequently lodged and boarded in the houses of the married men.

* The "Lothians" are Haddington (East Lothian), Edinburgh (Mid Lothian), and Linlithgow (West Lothian). Strictly speaking, the Border Counties are those touching the English border, namely, Berwick, Roxburgh and Dumfries, but Selkirk and Peebles are generally included in the term.

Another system is to lodge them in a bothy adjacent to the farm buildings. Food is either cooked for the men in the bothy, or else the bothy system is adopted in its fullest sense, and the men cook their own food in the bothy, in which case they usually receive allowances of meal, and sometimes milk, and buy the remainder. Occasionally food is provided for the bothy men in the kitchen of the farmhouse. Beds, blankets, towels, the necessary furniture, lights and coals are also provided.

STRIKE OF STEEL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following particulars are based on despatches received through the Foreign Office from Mr. C. Clipperton, Acting British Consul at Philadelphia under dates of July 16th and 18th, from the British Commercial Agent in the United States, under date of July 15th, and from Mr. C. Clive Bayley, H.M. Acting British Consul-General at New York, under date of July 30th.

A strike of steel workers employed by some of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation was declared by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and went into effect on July 16th. Three companies are concerned, viz., the American Sheet Steel Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, and the American Tin-Plate Company. Before becoming part of the Steel Corporation, these companies paid their workmen according to a scale of their own, and the men were in most cases required to sign an agreement binding them not to join any labour organisations. Since becoming part of the Steel Corporation, the companies have continued to enforce the scale of wages and the agreement as to labour organisations.

For some time past the Amalgamated Association, which has over 60,000 members, has been endeavouring to get the Steel Corporation officials to sign the Union scale of wages for the three companies in question, and having failed in this they ordered the strike. The demands of the Amalgamated Association are as follows:—

"That the three companies, the Sheet Steel, Tin-plate, and Steel Hoop, sign the scale for all mills, whether non-Union or Union, thus preventing discrimination in favour of non-Union plants during dull times, and that all agreements now in force between the companies and the men binding the latter not to join any labour organisation be cancelled by the companies."

The three companies at present affected by the strike employ about 49,000 Union and 26,000 non-Union men. The other concerns of the United States Steel Corporation employ in the aggregate 34,000 Union and 109,000 non-Union men, distributed in the following manner: the Federal Steel Company has 10,000 Union and 8,000 non-Union men; the National Steel Company, 12,000 Union, 8,000 non-Union; the National Tube Company, 5,000 Union, 20,000 non-Union; the American Bridge Company, 2,000 Union, 8,000 non-Union; the American Steel and Wire Company, 5,000 Union, 15,000 non-Union; the Carnegie Company, which since its dispute with the Amalgamated Association in 1892 has remained non-Union, has 50,000 men, all non-Unionists.

On Saturday, July 27th, a conference was held between Mr. J. P. Morgan and certain officials of the United States Steel Corporation on the one hand and the President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Iron Plate Workers on the other hand, for the purpose of arranging terms for ending the strike declared by the Association. According to the New York Times of July 30th, the terms proposed at the conference were understood to be in the main, as follows:— That the Amalgamated Association should recede from its demand that the scale be signed for all the sheet steel mills; that the plants that were non-Union on July 1st, when the strike was ordered, should continue to be such, except those in which the Amalgamated Association had

effected an organisation; that the American Sheet Steel Company should pay the same wages in all mills, Union and non-Union; that all mills should be open to all men, with or without Union cards; that the Amalgamated Association should not try to compel men to join the Union against their will or require the Company to employ only Union men; and that the American Sheet Steel Company should permit men to join the Amalgamated Association or any other labour organisation if they desire to do so. These terms were to be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association on July 30th or 31st.

[From newspaper reports, however, it appears that on August 6th the president of the Amalgamated Association above referred to ordered a general strike of all steel workers throughout the United States to commence at midnight on August 10th. Up to the time of going to press no accurate figures could be obtained showing the number of men who have gone out on strike.]

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES (1900).

THE Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories for 1900 [Cd. 668, price 6s. 4d.] again shows an increase in the number of premises to be registered and inspected. The number of factories on the district registers increased from 91,571 to 95,664, and of workshops from 134,185 to 137,648. These figures include laundries, of which 237 with power were added in 1900, while those without power decreased by 536, making totals of 1,804 steam laundries and 4,972 hand laundries. The number of occupiers of docks, wharves and quays increased from 1,993 to 2,097, and of warehouses from 3,829 to 3,907.

At the end of the year the number of places marked for additional inspection under Special Rules was 7,529; under the Particulars Section, 10,223 (of which 7,310 were textile factories and workshops); and under the Cotton Cloth Factories Acts, 1,214.

There was a further increase in the number of reported accidents. Those reported to the certifying surgeons were 27,704 in 1900, an advance of 4,933, or 21.7 per cent., upon the corresponding total for the previous year; as in other recent years, the rate of increase was greatest among adults and males. Minor accidents, reported to the inspectors only, numbered 51,316, an increase of 3,327, or 6.9 per cent., on the number in 1899. The total increase on all reported accidents was 11.7 per cent. The number of fatal accidents rose to 1,045, an increase of 174, or 20.0 per cent., compared with the number in 1899.

As regards the causes of accidents, with one exception, the increase was shared by all the groups distinguished in the following table. It is stated that the decrease under the head of hot liquid and molten metal (in vat or pan) may be due to the more systematic inclusion of ladle accidents among the class "escape of metal," rather than the former class, now that the tabulation is carried out upon uniform lines at the Central Office.

REPORTED ACCIDENTS AND THEIR CAUSES, 1897-1900.

Table with columns: Cause of Accident, Fatal (1900, 1899, 1898, 1897), Non-Fatal (1900, 1899, 1898, 1897). Rows include Machinery, Hot Liquid, Molten Metals, etc., Explosion, Escape of Gas, Steam, or Metal, Falls, and Other causes.

During the year 1,129 cases of lead, phosphorus, arsenic, and mercury poisoning and of anthrax were reported. The following table shows the number of reported cases in 1896-1900:—

In other parts the various trades have all been fairly busy; at Christchurch clickers have been in demand in the boot trade, tailoresses in the clothing trade at Dunedin, and fitters and engineers at Invercargill. Many stonemasons however have been out of work at Dunedin, and the engineering trades there have become dull. The clothing trade has been very busy in many places. General labourers have been well employed in the threshing mills, in road-metalling, and general farm work.

Cape Colony.—All persons without engagements are warned against going to Cape Colony at the present time, unless they have ample means to meet the high cost of living, or are highly skilled mechanics for whom there is stated to be a good demand. They will not be allowed as a rule to proceed to the Transvaal.

Natal.—A strike has occurred among the tailors at Durban. They demand a uniform standard of wages on a scale which the masters consider is too high.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.

Coal Mining in June.*—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in June was 5.85, as compared with 5.93 in the previous month, and 5.90 in June, 1900. During the month full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 67 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 33 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines. In the previous month the proportions were 79 and 20 respectively. The above particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to about 130,000 workpeople (over three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines).

Labour Disputes in June.*—Fifty-seven fresh disputes, 55 of which involved 7,532 workpeople, were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in June. The same number of disputes was reported in May, the number of workpeople involved in 56 of these disputes being 5,466. In June, 1900, 72 disputes were reported, in 65 of which 8,934 workpeople took part. Information with respect to 52 of the disputes of June last shows that 13 occurred in the building trades, 2 in mining, 2 in the metal trades, 8 in the textile trades, 11 in the transport trades, 4 in the printing and paper trades, 2 in the pottery trades, 4 in the food preparation trades, 4 in hide and skin-working trades, and 2 in trades not coming within these groups.

Of 50 disputes of which the termination is reported, 10 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 22 in favour of the employers, and 18 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in June.*—Eleven cases of application of the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in June, the initiative being taken by the Justice of the Peace in 5, and by the workpeople in 2 cases. In the other 4 cases it was not stated from whom the initiative came. Committees of Conciliation were formed in 7 cases, resulting in the settlement of 3 disputes. In 4 cases the employers refused to accept the proffered mediation.

GERMANY.

Employment in June.—Returns from employment registries show a decline in the demand for labour, which is now much below the level of June, 1900. According to *Der Arbeitsmarkt*, the average number of applications for work per 100 situations offered at the public employment registries in June was 148.7, as compared with 145.3 in the previous month, and 108.8 in June, 1900.

Strike in the Bottle-making Trade.—Viscount Gough, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated August 2nd, furnishes particulars respecting the men in the bottle-making trade who have struck work since July 27th throughout Germany. The

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

question in dispute has reference to the men's right to form unions and coalitions, and no demands respecting wages or hours are put forward. Negotiations, which have proved fruitless, have been proceeding since about July 1st, and a general strike was proclaimed on July 27th; 665 men, however, continued to work, while 3,389 were on strike at the date of reporting.

SWITZERLAND.

Strike of Simplon Tunnel Workmen.—In continuation of his previous report regarding this strike (see *GAZETTE*, July, 1901, p. 205), Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., H.M. Minister at Berne, in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated July 12th, states that on June 29th it was determined at a public meeting of the workmen to continue to strike, the Federal Council having refused to intervene. On July 1st an unsuccessful attempt was made to induce the Jura-Simplon Railway Company to intervene. On July 4th all the strikers were paid off and dismissed, and on the following day the strike came to an end, one thousand of the workmen who had remained at Brigue agreeing to return to work. Work has been resumed inside and outside the tunnel.

Strikes and Lock-outs, 1895-1900.—From a return contained in the June number of the journal of the Swiss *Arbeitssekretariat*, of which copies have been transmitted through the Foreign Office by H.M. Minister at Berne, it appears that the number of labour disputes which occurred in Switzerland during the six years ended December 31st, 1900, was 222, viz., 201 strikes and 21 lock-outs. Of these 222 disputes, 35 took place in 1895, 40 in 1896, 32 in 1897, 31 in 1898, 44 in 1899, and 40 in 1900. The return classifies 217 of the disputes according to the trades involved. Of these, 95 occurred in the building trades, 27 in metal trades (other than watch, clock and jewellery manufacture, in which there were 24 disputes), 21 in the clothing trades, 8 in the printing and allied trades, and 42 in trades not coming within any of the foregoing groups. A classification according to results shows that 69 disputes terminated wholly, and 82 partially, in favour of the workpeople, while 58 ended wholly in favour of the employers. In the case of 13 disputes, the result was unknown.

International Labour Office.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office dated August 1st, 1901, H.M. Minister at Berne forwards a report prepared by Mr. Milligan, British Commercial Agent at Zurich, concerning the International Labour Office recently established in Basle by the "International Association for Labour Legislation" (an organisation formed in 1900, with headquarters in Switzerland) for the purpose of collecting and publishing periodically in French, German and English the legislation of all countries dealing with the protection of labour. This Office was opened on May 1st, 1901, under the direction of Professor Stephan Bauer, and has commenced to carry out the duties assigned to it.

BELGIUM.

Employment in June.*—Industry as a whole was undergoing a period of slackness in June. Coal mines continued to restrict the output of their available staffs, though these were, as usual, depleted by the summer migration of labour. In quarrying employment was active, but to a less degree than is usual at the time of year. Iron and steel smelting and manufacture relapsed into extreme slackness, and signs of revival noted of late disappeared altogether. Most branches of the heavy engineering trades were also slack, an exception being the manufacture of railway rolling-stock, in which the situation was on the whole very favourable. A revival took place in sheet glass manufacture, but the output was still restricted owing to the heat, and also to certain effects of the recent strike. Employment improved in the plate glass industry. In the chemical trades the situation differed in the various branches, some—match

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

making especially—reporting a considerable decline. Of the textile trades, worsted spinning alone was well employed; the depression became more acute in cotton weaving; cotton spinning began to suffer in its turn and production was systematically reduced; flax spinning became less and less active, and as regards wool spinning and weaving no improvement was reported. The building trades seemed to be affected by the general want of activity, employment being reported as below the average of past years, in spite of the favourable weather.

Labour Disputes in June.*—Nine disputes, 8 of which involved 791 workpeople, were reported to the Belgian Labour Department as having begun in June. In addition, one strike began in May, and involving 475 workpeople, continued through part of the month. Of the disputes which began in June, 3 were among coal miners, 3 in the textile trades, 2 among enginemen, and 1 in the quarrying industry. Of 9 disputes which terminated in June, 1 (involving 60 workpeople) was decided in favour of the workpeople, 5 (involving 433 workpeople) in favour of the employers, 1 (involving 48 workpeople) was compromised, and in the case of two disputes the results had not been ascertained at the time of reporting.

AUSTRIA.†

Employment in May.—The returns of the Labour Registries (public and private) furnishing reports to the Austrian Labour Department show that the proportion of applications for work rose since the previous month, from 136 to 141 per 100 situations offered. Taking the sexes separately, it is found that in May the average number of applications per 100 situations was 193 in the case of male, and 72 in the case of female workpeople (194 and 74 respectively in April).

Labour Disputes in May.—Twenty-four disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in May, as compared with 20 in April. The number of workpeople involved in 21 of the May disputes was 1,519, as compared with 1,667 who took part in 15 disputes in the previous month. Four of the disputes occurred in the building trades, 4 in the metal trades, 3 in the textile trades, 2 in the clothing trades, 3 in the glass and pottery trades, and 8 in trades not coming within any of the foregoing groups.

Of 18 disputes of which the results were reported, 4 were decided in favour of the workpeople (the number involved in 3 of these 4 disputes was 87), 10 (involving 899 workpeople) in favour of the employers, and 4 (involving 419 workpeople) were compromised.

In addition to the 24 strikes referred to above, there were in June 2 cases of workpeople being locked-out for being absent without permission on May 1st. In one case the 140 workpeople concerned were re-admitted on May 8th; in the other the 42 workpeople concerned were re-admitted on May 6th.

SPAIN.

Strike of Ore Labourers at Cartagena.—Reporting under date of July 24th, Mr. Alexander Finn, H.M. Consul at Malaga, states that a strike had begun on the 22nd among the shore labourers manipulating ore, and the steam tramway labourers discharging wagons at Cartagena, the men demanding an increase of wages to about 2s. per day all round, their present rates being from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d. per day.

A further despatch from the same source, dated July 29th, reports the strike as terminated, the men having obtained an advance of about 1¾d. per day.

UNITED STATES.

Strike of Steel Workers.—An account of this dispute will be found on page 233.

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

General Strike of Machinists.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office dated July 23rd, Mr. C. Clive Bayley, Acting British Consul-General at New York, states that in most towns the strike among the machinists has collapsed, and that the men are returning to their work. Press cuttings forwarded under date of July 9th by Sir Percy Sanderson, H.M. Consul-General at New York, show that on July 8th the National Metal Trades Association had rejected terms of settlement proposed by the International Association of Machinists providing for a working week of 54 hours, and that the question of wages should be arbitrated by districts, the Arbitration Board to be composed of three parties from each side, an umpire to be mutually agreed upon by the Arbitration Board.

In respect to the dispute as affecting the Reading Railway Company's Shops (see *GAZETTE*, July, 1901, p. 208), Mr. C. Clipperton, Acting Consul at Philadelphia, reporting to the Foreign Office under date of July 16th, stated that under an agreement reached on July 2nd, the men were to return to work on July 5th, but abstained from doing so, on the ground that the agreement reached was not being carried out by the Railway Company. (It appeared later on that the breach of agreement complained of was due to an oversight, an order issued by the Company to its officials before the agreement was signed, not having been rescinded at one of the shops.)

In a letter, posted in all their shops on July 15th, the Company stated that it was the intention and desire of the management, that their employees should receive a rate of wages equal to the average rate paid by other railway companies in the territory; that an inquiry was in progress with the object of ascertaining the rates actually being paid by certain specified companies, and that it was expected that the work would be completed by or before July 25th, when definite information would be put in the hands of the Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Stock, who was authorised to make the necessary changes in the pay rolls, if it should be found that the pay previously received by the men did not conform to the above standard, such changes to date from July 1st. The men claim that the strike could be settled in a few days if the Company would simply advance wages to the required rate, and that this could be done without suffering any loss or advancing freight charges.

Strike of Stationary Engine Firemen in Anthracite Coal Region.—In despatches to the Foreign Office, dated July 17th, 19th, and 23rd, Mr. C. Clipperton reports concerning a strike of stationary engine firemen in the anthracite coal region, which was declared on July 16th by the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, whose demand for an eight-hour day with the same rate of wages as they had previously been receiving had been refused by the mine owners. The strikers were at first joined by the Union known as the United Mine Workers, the officials of which, however, subsequently ordered their striking members back to work.

In consequence of this action on the part of the latter Union, the strike was declared ended on July 23rd, the men returning to work at the old scale of wages and time.

Strike of Tailors in New York City and Vicinity.—In a despatch, dated July 23rd, Mr. C. Clive Bayley, Acting Consul-General at New York, sends information respecting a strike of tailors and garment workers in New York City and vicinity. The demands of the strikers include one for the employment of none but Union labour, and also that the manufacturers should hold themselves liable for the wages due to the workpeople by the contractors, and for the sanitary arrangements of the rooms in which the labour is employed; the abolition of task-work is also demanded. At the time of reporting these demands had not been presented to the manufacturers for their decision. It was estimated that about 50,000 men were on strike among the confederated Unions.

Strike of Seamen and Dock Labourers at San Francisco.—The acting British Consul-General at San Francisco, in a telegram received at the Board of Trade on July 31st, reports the commencement of a strike of seamen and dock labourers at that port, affecting 16,000 men.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) COAL MINING IN JULY.

[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.]

EMPLOYMENT in this industry shows a decline of more than half a day per week in the average number of days worked by the collieries as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. The slight increase in the average number of days worked as compared with June, is due to the longer interruption by holidays in that month.

The following Table relating to 1,329 pits, at which 471,814 workpeople were employed, gives the figures upon which the above statement is based:—

SUMMARY.

Table showing summary of coal mining employment in July 1901 compared with July 1900 and June 1901. Columns include District, No. employed in July 1901, Average number of days worked per week by pits in four weeks ended (July 1901, July 1900, June 1901), and Days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended (July 1901, July 1900, June 1901).

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods was about 4 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 59.8 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended July 27th, as compared with 87.8 per cent. a year ago.

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

Table classifying workpeople by number of days worked in four weeks. Columns include Number of days on which coal was hewn and wound in four weeks, No. of Workpeople employed, Percentage proportion to total, and Corresponding percentages in July 1900 and June 1901.

The next Table, which gives detailed particulars for different mining districts, shows that in every district in Great Britain, the average number of days worked per week was less than in the corresponding period a year ago. In the Nottingham and Leicester, Derbyshire and Staffordshire districts the decrease amounted to about one and one-third days per week; in the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Salop, Worcester and Warwick districts, to about one day per week; in the Gloucester and Somerset district to four-fifths of a day per week; in the North Wales, Lothian and Cumberland districts to about two-thirds of a day per week.

The highest averages during the month were worked in South Wales and Monmouth (5.51 days), Ireland (5.46 days), Durham (5.38 days), Northumberland (5.25 days), and Cumberland (5.23 days). The lowest averages were in the Nottingham and Leicester district (3.97 days), Staffordshire (4.13 days), Derbyshire (4.29 days), Fife (4.35 days), West Scotland (4.38 days) and Lancashire and Cheshire (4.48 days). In the other districts the averages were over 4½ days and under 5 days per week.

* The Whitsuntide Holidays are included in this period.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN JULY, 1901 AND 1900, AND IN JUNE, 1901.

Table comparing average number of days worked by collieries in July 1901, July 1900, and June 1901 across various districts in England & Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Includes columns for District, No. employed in July 1901, Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1901, as compared with July 1900 and June 1901.

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during July amounted to 4,107,422 tons, as compared with 3,714,134 tons in June, and 3,981,021 tons in July, 1900.

(b) IRON MINING IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT continues good. As compared with a year ago there is an increase in the average number of days worked, but a decrease in the number of workpeople employed.

Returns relating to 122 iron mines and open works show that the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended July 27th was 5.58 per week, as compared with 5.52 days in the corresponding period of 1900. The figures for July and June of this year are not strictly comparable, employment in certain districts having been interrupted by the Whitsuntide holidays in the June period, and by the local holidays in July. The number of workpeople at the mines covered by the returns was 14,626 (or 1,661 less than a year ago), of whom 79.6 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended July 27th, compared with 72.4 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the Returns received:—

Table summarizing iron mining returns received, showing District, No. employed in July 1901, Average number of days worked per week by the Mines in 4 weeks ended, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1901, as compared with July 1900 and June 1901.

(c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT has continued to improve, but is still much worse than a year ago.

At the works of 115 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 309 furnaces in blast at the end of July, as compared with 307 in June, and 376 in July, 1900. During July three furnaces were re-lit in England and Wales, and two were blown out or damped

* The Whitsuntide Holidays are included in this period.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—IRON AND STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

down; in Scotland two furnaces were re-lit and one blown out. As compared with July, 1900, a decrease is shown in all the principal districts, the total decrease in Great Britain being 67 furnaces.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 309 furnaces in blast at the end of July was 21,900.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast in different districts at the three periods specified:—

Table showing the number of furnaces in blast in different districts at three periods: Present time compared with a year ago (July 1901, July 1900), Present time compared with a month ago (July 1901, June 1901), and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1901.

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

EMPLOYMENT in these industries shows little change as compared either with the previous month or with a year ago. As compared with a year ago there is a slight decline in the numbers employed, but this is counterbalanced by an increase in the average number of shifts worked.

Numbers Employed.

At 203 works covered by the returns 77,738 workpeople were employed in the week ended July 27th, as compared with 77,694 in the week ended June 29th, and 78,291 a year ago.

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

Table showing changes in numbers employed in England and Wales, and in Scotland, by district, for July 1901, July 1900, and June 1901, including increase or decrease in A year ago and A month ago.

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 5.27 per man in the week ended July 27th, as compared with 5.31 in the week ended June 29th, and 5.26 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Table showing weekly number of shifts worked, including Number of Shifts worked, Number employed in July 1901, so far as returned, Percentage proportion to Total, and Corresponding percentage in July 1900 and June 1901.

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

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 409,368 in the week ended July 27th, 412,369 in the week ended June 29th, and 411,501 in the corresponding week a year ago. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was 0.7 per cent. less than a month ago, and 0.5 per cent. less than a year ago.

(e) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS* IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT at the end of July showed an improvement compared with June, and was not much worse than in the corresponding month of last year, when a marked decline took place.

At the end of July 40 works with 182 mills had all their mills in operation, whilst 29 others had 165 mills at work out of a total of 222. Thus in all 347 mills were working, as compared with 344 mills at the end of June, and with 358 mills a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the mills in operation at the end of July is estimated to be about 17,300.

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

Table showing the number of mills at works which were giving employment, full or partial, at each of the three periods: Total at end of July, 1901; Corresponding Total for June, 1901; Corresponding Total for July, 1900.

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

Table summarizing exports of tinplates and blackplates from the United Kingdom, showing Tinplates and Blackplates by month (July 1901, June 1901, July 1900) and Total for each month.

(f) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JULY.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, on the basis of 242 returns from all parts of England reports as follows:—Nearly the whole of July was very hot and dry, and outdoor work was carried on without interruption, except on a few days towards the end of the month, when there was heavy rain. Farm labourers were generally well employed, but in some districts a few casual men were in irregular employment mainly owing to lack of hoeing in consequence of the drought. The hay crop was a very light one, and was quickly made and carried, and the root crops were generally light and backward, and not infrequently a partial failure. There was also but a small growth of weeds. For these reasons farmers wanted less labour than usual during the greater part of the month, and, generally speaking, they found the supply of labour about equal to the demand. At the end of the month farm labourers

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

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

‡ Revised figures.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

were very busily employed, as the root crops grew rapidly after the rain, and the corn harvest commenced unusually early.

Northern Counties.—In *Northumberland* and *Durham*, *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, employment is said to have been regular during the month of July. A report from a large employer of labour near Carlisle states that harvest became general in the first week of August, three weeks earlier than usual. He adds that all hands were fully employed, and that the supply of men was equal to the demand. In the Wigton Union the supply of men is stated to be better this year than last. A correspondent at Penrith states that there was a scarcity of men during July owing to the public works in progress in the neighbourhood. In the Kendal Union of *Westmorland* a correspondent states that the supply of labour was equal to the demand. In the Chester-le-Street Union of *Durham* a correspondent writes: "More casuals are about than I have seen for years." In *North Lancashire* employment is said to have been regular during the month. An employer in the Prescot Union states that the supply of men was about equal to the demand, and that owing to light harvest less labour was required. In the Preston Union some farmers found a difficulty in getting sufficient men at hay time. An employer in the Fylde Union states that some of the Irish labourers went home after the hay harvest as there was no hoeing or weeding for them afterwards. He adds, that extra men for the corn harvest were difficult to obtain.

In the *East Riding* of *Yorkshire* agricultural labourers are said to have been well employed during the month. Reports have been received from the Unions of Bridlington, Beverley, Howden, Malton, Patrington, and Pocklington. Reports generally state that the supply of men was sufficient, and that owing to the light turnip and hay crops fewer men were required. A correspondent in the Patrington Union writes: "Labour for local men has been regular, but many Irish harvest labourers have returned to the West Riding and Lancashire towns, as owing to the turnip crop being practically nil there is no work for them." In the *North Riding* employment is said to be regular, and the supply of men equal to the demand. An employer in the Ripon Union writes: "Hay crop was generally light, and turnip crop a partial failure, so work was accomplished with less expenditure of labour than usual." A similar report comes from the Guisborough Union. In one district in the Scarborough Union the supply of men is said to be rather scarce. An employer in the Easingwold Union writes: "Plenty of labourers to be got." In the Guisborough Union the supply of labour is described as fair. In the *West Riding* there was generally plenty of employment, and there was a sufficient supply of men. A correspondent in the Goole Union writes: "Only some casual hands had any irregular work, but these men were not skilled in agricultural work and could not hedge or thatch. The weather was all that could be desired for hay and clover making, and both crops were got in with the minimum of labour. In some cases the crop was not turned." A correspondent in the Ouseburn Union says that there was "a plentiful supply of labour owing to light crops."

Midland Counties.—Agricultural labour in *Derbyshire* and *Cheshire* is said to have been generally regular. An employer in the *Derbyshire* portion of the Mansfield Union states that though skilled labour was no easier to get, casual unskilled men were more plentiful owing to the partial failure of the turnip crops. In the *Derbyshire* portion of the Burton-on-Trent Union it is stated that "the supply of labour has been somewhat better in consequence of miners not being so fully employed." In the Ashbourne and Hayfield Unions the light crops necessitated the employment of less labour. In the Tarvin Union a correspondent writes that owing to light crops less labour was required. A correspondent in the Nantwich Union reports as follows: "The very light hay crops, the unusual harvest weather, and the indifferent root plant on many farms combined to minimise agricultural labour during the latter part of July. In consequence a number of English and Irish labourers having completed their hay harvest and root thinning were seen moving about seeking work until the corn harvest commenced." Reports from *Nottinghamshire* from the Unions of Bingham, Basford, Mansfield, Retford, Southwell, and Worksop state that employment was regular. Although the reports state that the supply of labour was slightly better, it is said that agricultural labourers are generally scarce.

In *Leicestershire* it is stated that there was no lack of employment, and that the supply of men was about sufficient. A correspondent in the Blaby Union writes: "The hay crops were light, and the weather during the greater part of the month was favourable. Very little labour was required in making and gathering." In *Stafford-*

shire employment is said to have been regular, and the supply of men rather better owing to there being less demand for labour on account of light crops. A correspondent in the Tamworth Union writes: "The hay crop was very light, and wanted but little labour, and the root crops have been backward. Also more men have been about as the miners have not been in full work. But these are not of much use as agricultural labourers." In the *Staffordshire* portion of the Leek Union the supply of men is said to have been "rather deficient," while in the *Staffordshire* portion of the Drayton Union it is said to have been "rather in excess of the demand." In the *Shropshire* portion of this Union a correspondent writes: "The supply of agricultural labour is still scarcely equal to the demand." In the Wellington Union a correspondent writes: "The supply of men is just sufficient. More Irishmen have been about this year for hoeing, etc." In the Oswestry Union extra hands were said to be very scarce. In the Wem Union the labourers are said to have had regular work, but less overtime than last year owing to light crops. Reports from *Worcestershire* state that employment was generally regular, and that the supply of men was generally about sufficient. A correspondent in the Evesham Union writes: "There were rather more hands available in July than a year ago. A few labourers lost a day or two at the end of the month owing to the wet weather. They are now busy fruit picking." In the Martley Union a correspondent says: "Men for purely agricultural work are scarce. Odd hands are fully employed fruit gathering and pea picking." In the Upton-on-Severn Union a correspondent says that there is plenty of labour of a poor sort. In the Tenbury Union the supply of labour is stated to be scarce.

The supply of agricultural labour in *Warwickshire* is said to have been about sufficient. Reports state that the men were generally fully employed. Reports have been received from the Unions of Atherstone, Alcester, Coventry, Meriden, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick, and from the *Warwickshire* portion of the Banbury Union. An employer in the Stratford-on-Avon Union states that the supply of men is very short where the farms are a distance from the villages. A large employer of labour in the Alcester Union writes: "If anything, labour was more plentiful this year than in July, 1900. Roots were backward owing to drought, but there was not so much hoeing and this tended to make labour more plentiful." In *Oxfordshire* employment is said to have been generally regular. A correspondent in the Thame Union writes: "Owing to the drought throughout July, the root and hay crops were very light, and in many cases failures. In consequence employment in hoeing and haymaking was less than usual, but no men were standing idle." He adds that "the return of the Militia and reservists has been of some assistance to employers." A correspondent in the Headington Union says that there has been sufficient labour owing to the light crops.

In *Northamptonshire* employment is said to have been regular, and mainly owing to light crops the supply of men was about sufficient. Reports have been received from the Unions of Brixworth, Hardingstone, Kettering, Oundle, and Towcester, and from the *Northants* portion of the Banbury Union. A correspondent in the Hardingstone Union states that the supply of men is scarce. An employer in the Oundle Union writes as follows: "There was no irregularity of employment during last month until the last week, when, in consequence of heavy rain, we were unable to get on the land. The supply of men is just about sufficient." Reports from *Buckinghamshire* state that employment was generally regular. A large employer of labour in the Aylesbury Union writes as follows: "We have had just sufficient men to do the work. A light crop of hay has curtailed the demand for extra labour. Complaints are frequently made as to the difficulty of getting milkers, carters, and shepherds, the young men objecting to Sunday work." In the Newport Pagnell Union a correspondent writes: "We have just about enough labour, but we all use labour-saving implements." A correspondent in the Wycombe Union writes: "Taking the district as a whole there are more labourers this year than last, though some parishes are short." In the *Buckingham* Union the supply of labour is said to be scarce. In *Hertfordshire* and *Bedfordshire* reports state that employment was generally quite regular during the month, and that the supply of labour was on the whole about equal to the demand. An employer in the Watford Union states that owing to lighter crops, especially roots, less labour has been required. An employer in the *Hertfordshire* portion of the Barnet Union sends a report of a similar character. A few casual hands were in irregular work in the early part of the month. A correspondent in the Biggleswade Union (*Beds*) writes: "In consequence of the drought, the hay and root crops were both deficient, which lessened the demand for labour."

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

An employer in the Luton Union says that labourers are more plentiful than in 1900, owing to the scarcity of roots and hay. A few casuals have been seeking employment.

Eastern Counties.—Agricultural employment in *Huntingdonshire* is said to be regular, and the supply of men equal to the demand. A correspondent in the Huntingdon Union writes: "There has been no great demand for farm labour owing to the drought." Reports from *Cambridgeshire* state that agricultural labourers have been regularly employed, and that the supply of men has been about sufficient. A large employer of labour in the Wisbech Union writes:—"We cannot get all the labour we should like for the fruit picking. There is a very good demand for labour in this district." In the Chesterton Union a correspondent says that "there are plenty of men, but we are short of boys." In *Lincolnshire* employment is said to have been generally regular, and the supply of men about sufficient. Reports have been received from the Unions of Bourne, Brigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Holbeach, Horncastle, Lincoln, Louth, Newark, and Spilsby.

In *Norfolk* agricultural labourers are said to have been well employed. Owing to the light hay crop and lack of hoeing there was less demand for labour, and the supply is stated to have been about sufficient. Reports have been received from the Unions of Aylsham, Blofield, Docking, Downham, Erpingham, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, Freebridge Lynn, Guiltcross, Henstead, Loddon and Clavering, St. Faith's, Smallburgh, Swaffham and Walsingham. In the Erpingham Union an employer writes: "Weather favourable, all farmwork well in hand. Owing to the hot weather the land is as clean as a garden." A correspondent in the Swaffham Union says: "The root crops are a failure, and this affected the regularity of employment in July. There are more labourers for the harvest than are wanted. Harvest wages are less for the month than last year." In the Henstead and East and West Flegg Unions the supply of labour is said to be short. In the Walsingham Union a correspondent writes: "There are many more men than last year."

The reports as to labour in *Suffolk* in July, were very similar to those from *Norfolk*. 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 large employer of labour in the Mildenhall Union writes: "The supply of labour was greater this July than last year owing to light crops. The number of men employed for harvest is much less this year." A large employer of labour near Ipswich says: "Harvest was general at the beginning of August. We have plenty of labour. Factory hands usually come out for the harvest, but are not all wanted." One report from the Blything Union says that the supply of men is "sufficient, but not abundant." Another says that it is short, owing to building works, sea-defence works, and the construction of a branch line of railway in the neighbourhood. A correspondent in the Mutford and Lothingland Union says that the supply of men is deficient.

In *Essex* employment is said to have been regular during the month, and the supply of labour generally about sufficient. Owing to the light hay and root crops and lack of weeding, much labour was not required. Reports have been received from the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Epping, Halstead, Maldon, Ongar, and Orsett. A correspondent in the Orsett Union writes: "The supply of labour was sufficient; less labour was required owing to the light hay crop. The welcome showers at the end of the month have been the means of giving employment to extra hands." A large employer near Colchester writes: "The supply of labour is more than sufficient for requirements. The harvest wages have attracted several applicants for work."

Southern and South Western Counties.—Reports from *Kent* state that agricultural employment was generally regular throughout the month. Labour in some districts was rather easier to obtain on account of light crops. In the following Unions the supply of men is said to have been sufficient: Faversham, Hoo, Maidstone, Malling, and West Ashford. A correspondent in the Faversham Union says that there are more casual men about in consequence of the failure of the turnip crop, and shortness of fodder. Reports from the following Unions refer to some scarcity: Blean, and Hollingbourne (short of regular hands, plenty of casuals), Bridge, Elham, Tenterden, and Thanet. In *Surrey* employment is reported to have been regular. In *Sussex* agricultural labourers have been well employed, and owing to light crops the supply has been better. Reports have been received

from the Unions of Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, Havant, Horsham, Lewes, Newhaven, Petworth, Rye, Ticehurst, and Uckfield. A large employer of labour in the Newhaven Union writes: "The crops are all light and will mostly be cut by binders. There will be plenty of men for harvest. Last week I saw a number of harvest hands looking for work." Farm labourers in *Hampshire* are said to have been regularly employed during the month, and the supply of labour is reported as about equal to the demand. A correspondent in the Basingstoke Union writes: "The supply of men has been more plentiful. Casual hands not belonging to the Union have been seeking for work. The dry weather in the early part of the month checked the growth of the root crops. The rain at the end of the month started these crops, and then there was plenty of employment." In the Kingsclere Union a correspondent says that "There is a fair supply of men: no rain, no roots, no hoeing." In *Berkshire* employment is said to have been regular, and the supply of labour about equal to the demand. Reports have been received from the Unions of Bradfield, Hungerford and Ramsbury, Newbury, Wallingford, and Wantage. An employer in the Hungerford and Ramsbury Union writes: "The supply of labour was fairly plentiful for the usual requirements of the month, but the heavy rainfall after the prolonged drought made hoeing and harvesting fall together in the latter part of the month. Consequently it was hardly possible to cope with the work." In the Wallingford Union an employer states that men at piece-work lost a little time in the last week of the month in consequence of the heavy rain. In the Newbury and Wantage Unions men were somewhat scarce. A large employer of labour in the Wantage Union writes: "The weather was very fine and the hay crop light, so that the work was done with less labour than usual, and therefore the scarcity of hands was not felt so much as was expected."

Agricultural employment in *Wiltshire* is reported to have been regular, and owing to the drought the supply of men was about sufficient for the work in most districts. Reports have been received from the Unions of Amesbury, Bradford-on-Avon, Chippenham, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, Devizes, Marlborough, Mere, Warminster, and Westbury and Whorwellsdown. In the Unions of Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, and Chippenham, farm labourers are said to be scarce. In the Chippenham Union an employer writes: "It is very disheartening for a farmer to see his root crops spoiling for want of hoers." An employer in the Bradford-on-Avon Union writes: "We had just enough men for our purpose, but by no means too many. The weather has done much to lessen labour on the farms." In *Dorsetshire* employment is reported as regular, and the supply of men equal to the demand. An employer in the Wareham and Purbeck Union writes: "The drought made work rather scarce, the turnip crop being almost a failure in some parts of the district." In the Sturminster Union a few men are reported to have been in irregular work after the hay crop was secured, as there was very little turnip hoeing to do. In the Dorchester Union it is said that no extra men are to be found for the harvest.

Farm labourers in *Somersetshire* were generally well employed during the month. Reports have been received from the Unions of Axbridge, Bridgewater, Chard, Clutton, Frome, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, and Yeovil. The supply of labour was about equal to the demand in the Unions of Chard, Clutton, Langport, and Yeovil. A correspondent in the Yeovil Union writes as follows: "Men dependent upon root hoeing had a difficulty in getting regular employment." Some scarcity of labour is referred to in the reports from the Unions of Axbridge, Frome, Taunton, Wellington, and Wells. A large employer in the Wellington Union writes: "There is a difficulty in getting labour where far from a town or village."

Regularity of employment is reported in *Herefordshire*, and the supply of men rather scarce. A correspondent in the Leominster Union writes: "On account of the dryness of the season, the consequent scarcity of weeds, and shortness of the hay crop, a few casuals may have found work irregular. On account of the partial failure of mangolds, and the lateness of the swede crop, hoers have not been so busy." In the Dore Union a correspondent writes: "Hay crops were very light, and with the extended use of machinery employers have been able to get along without feeling the scarcity of labour which exists." A correspondent in the Ross Union says: "Labourers are not quite so scarce as last year, as so many have returned from South Africa."

Reports from *Gloucestershire* state that employment is regular and the supply of labour about sufficient for the work. Reports have been received from the Unions of Chipping Sodbury,

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—IRELAND.

societies with 1,357 members have 33 (or 2.4 per cent.) idle, as against 31 (or 2.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—The mill and factory workers report employment as good; tailors, boot and shoe operatives, and carpet weavers as fair; boot and shoe makers as bad.

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

Fishing.—At the Port of Aberdeen in July trawl and line boats landed 102,634 cwts., valued at £47,444, a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with June.

Miscellaneous.—The upholsterers, saddlers, and engine and fire men report employment as good; cabinetmakers, sawmillers, comb makers, hackney carriage drivers, general labourers and gas workers as fair; bakers as bad.—W. Johnston.

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—The stone cutters report employment as dull, but in the building trades generally it is good.

Metal Trades.—Boilermakers, ironfounders, and steam engine makers report employment as good; electrical workers, smiths, and whitesmiths as fair; engineers and plumbers as moderate; brass-founders and tinsmiths as dull. Branches with 1,021 members have 42 (or 4.1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 38 (or 3.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coopers are fully employed. Cabinet and coachmakers report employment as good; cart and wagon builders, saddlers, and carpet planners as fair; upholsterers, mill sawyers, and brushmakers as dull; lath splitters and basket makers as bad.

Printing and allied Trades.—With the exception of bookbinders, who are dull, all branches of the printing trade are fairly well employed.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors report employment as fair; bespoke bootmakers as dull.

Miscellaneous.—Bakers report employment as quiet; purveyors' assistants, confectioners and mineral water operatives are fairly busy. Quay, and coal and grain labourers and bottlemakers report employment as good; stationary engine drivers, railway men and tramway men as regular; general labourers as fair; corporation labourers as slack.—E. L. Richardson.

Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Branches of societies, with 8,536 members, have 154 (or 1.8 per cent.) unemployed, as against 143 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. Employment generally is fairly good.

Linen Trades.—Societies with 2,797 members have 104 (or 3.7 per cent. unemployed), as against 97 (or 3.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. Nearly all sections report employment as dull, a number of mills and factories being on short time.

Building Trades.—Painters report employment as fair; other branches as dull or bad.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches of societies, with 903 members, have 51 (or 5.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 56 (or 6.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The lithographic printers report employment as bad; lithographic artists as quiet; letterpress printers and bookbinders as fair.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Branches with 863 members have 47 (or 5.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 30 (or 3.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors and the boot and shoe operatives report employment as quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Societies with 1,858 members have 55 (or 3.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 58 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The carters and municipal employees report employment as slack; stonecutters as quiet; bakers and butchers as fair; locomotive engine drivers, railway workers and square setmakers as good.—R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders report employment as good in Haulbowline, fair in Cork, moderate in Passage West; engineers as steady throughout the district; shipwrights and ship painters as fair.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate in Cork, dull in Waterford, Limerick, Bandon and Skibbereen.

Textile and Clothing Trades.—Employment is reported as fair in Blarney, Douglas and Millfield with flax, feather and tweed

operatives; with bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring and boot and shoe operatives it continues moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—All branches report employment as quiet.

Woodworking Trades.—Millsawyers and woodworking machinists, cabinet makers and packing case makers report employment as fair; coachmakers as good; coopers as dull.

Miscellaneous.—Beef and pork butchers, corporation and harbour employees, railway and tramway employees report employment as good; quay labourers and coal porters, brewery workmen and general carriers as fair; hackney car drivers as quiet; gasworkers in Cork as bad.—P. O'Shea.

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

The average selling prices of coal and iron in certain districts, as ascertained at the last audits, are shown in the following Table, in which are also included, for purposes of comparison, the results of the previous audits:—

Table with columns: Product and District, Number of work-people, Period over which prices were ascertained at last audit, Date from which last audit affects wages, Average ascertained selling price per ton (According to last audit, According to previous audit, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in price per ton).

The above table shows a further and general fall in prices.

In Cumberland and Cleveland the decreases in prices resulted in reductions of 2 per cent. and 4.75 per cent. respectively in the wages of blastfurnacemen under the sliding scale agreements in operation in these districts.

The reductions in the prices of manufactured iron were insufficient to cause decreases in wages under the sliding scales in the North of England and the West of Scotland. In the Midlands the Standing Committee of the Wages Board adopted the following resolution:—

"The operatives on a recent occasion having waived their right to an advance of wages to which they were entitled, the employers under present circumstances waive their right to a reduction on the present occasion."

In Northumberland the Table shows that a fall of 1s. 2d. in the ascertained price of coal took place, and the Conciliation Board for the regulation of miners' wages has agreed to a reduction of 8 1/2 per cent. in hewers' wages. In South Wales and Monmouthshire a difference has arisen between the workpeople's and employers' representatives on the Sliding Scale Joint Committee as to the exclusion by the accountants of the amount of the export duty on coal for the purpose of ascertaining the "f.o.b." price.

In the West of Scotland no further ascertainment of the price of pig-iron has been made since the last publication of the table. The figures previously published are therefore repeated.

* Exclusive of export duty. † The exact amount of the difference cannot be stated.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JULY.

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

The total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during July was 309, or 3 more than in June, and 42 less than in July, 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), 271 were reported killed and 7,872 injured by accidents, as compared with 324 reported killed and 7,532 injured in July, 1900. These figures give one death in July, 1901, for every 20,691 persons employed in those industries. During the seven completed months of 1901, 2,476 persons were reported killed, and 53,622 injured, as against 2,739 reported killed and 51,893 injured in the corresponding period of 1900.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 38 persons were reported killed, and 1,156 injured in July, 1901, as compared with 27 reported killed and 1,120 injured in July, 1900.

SUMMARY TABLE.

Summary Table with columns: Industry, Killed (July 1901, July 1900), Injured (July 1901, July 1900), Number Employed according to latest Returns.

DETAILED TABLES.

Detailed Tables with columns: Industry, Killed, Injured, Total. Sub-sections include Railway Service, Mines, Quarries over 20 feet deep, Factories & Workshops, Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 23, and Under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894.

Table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total. Sub-sections include Shipping, Factories, Workshops, and Factories & Workshops (classified by trades).

Shipping table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total. Sub-sections include On Trading Vessels, On Fishing Vessels.

Factories table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total. Sub-sections include (a) Accidents reportable by Certifying Surgeons, (b) Other Accidents.

Workshops table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total. Sub-sections include Adults, Young Persons, Children.

Factories & Workshops (classified by trades) table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total. Sub-sections include Cotton, Wool and Worsted, Other Textiles, Non-Textiles.

Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 23 table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total. Sub-sections include Docks, Wharves and Quays, Warehouses, Buildings to which Act applies, Laundries.

Under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total. Sub-sections include Construction or Repair, Use or Working.

* 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.

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-eight disputes were reported as having begun in July, 1901, compared with 39 in June last, and 41 in July, 1900. In these 28 disputes, 7,951 workpeople were directly, and 197 indirectly affected, a total of 8,148, which compares with 10,474 in June, 1901, and 10,244 in July, 1900.

Trades Affected.—In the building trades 7 disputes took place, involving 585 workpeople; in the mining and quarrying industries 9 disputes, involving 2,383 workpeople; and in other trades 12 disputes, involving 5,180 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 28 disputes, 7 arose on demands for advances, and 6 on objections to reductions in rates of wages. Seven disputes arose on other wages questions, 4 on questions of working arrangements, and 4 from other causes.

Results.—Fifteen new disputes, involving 2,794 workpeople, and 16 old disputes, involving 3,292 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 31 new and old disputes terminated, 8, involving 2,837 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 12, involving 870 persons, in favour of the employers; and 10, involving 2,179 persons, resulted in compromise. In the case of the remaining dispute, involving 200 persons, work has been resumed pending arbitration. At the end of July, 50 old disputes were reported to be still unsettled, involving altogether about 6,400 workpeople.

Duration of Disputes in Working Days.—The aggregate duration in July of all the disputes, new and old, was about 319,000 days, compared with 288,000 in June last, and 300,000 in July, 1900.

Summary for the First Seven Months of 1901.—For the seven completed months of 1901 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 376 disputes which commenced in these months was 115,085, as compared with 119,526 in the 352 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1900. The total aggregate duration in working days was about 2,592,000, as compared with 2,080,000 in the corresponding period of 1900.

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople Affected (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute began, Duration of Dispute in Working Days, Alleged Cause or Object, Result.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JULY, 1901.

Table for Building Trades (7 Disputes, 585 Workpeople affected) and Mining and Quarrying (9 Disputes, 2,383 Workpeople affected).

Table for Mining and Quarrying (9 Disputes, 2,383 Workpeople affected) continued.

Table for Miscellaneous Trades (12 Disputes, 5,180 Workpeople affected).

* 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).

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople Affected (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute began, Duration of Dispute in Working Days, Alleged Cause or Object, Result.

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

Table for Building Trades (6 Disputes, 1,076 Workpeople affected).

Table for Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades (2 Disputes, 150 Workpeople affected).

Table for Coal Mining (3 Disputes, 508 Workpeople affected).

Table for Textile Trades (3 Disputes, 1,503 Workpeople affected).

Table for Miscellaneous Trades (2 Disputes, 55 Workpeople affected).

* 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 JULY.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during July was 23,677, or 2,475 less than in July, 1900. Comparing the seven completed months of 1901 with the corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 1,231, viz., from 158,205 in 1900 to 159,436 in 1901.

British and Irish.—Of the 23,677 passengers in July, 13,270 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 712 as compared with a year ago. During the seven months ended July, 1901, the number of British and Irish passengers was 86,624, as against 85,396 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of 1,228.

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

Table showing emigration and immigration figures for July 1901 and July 1900, categorized by destination (United States, British North America, Australasia, South Africa, Other places).

Foreign.—The remainder of the 23,677 passengers in July, viz., 10,407, were foreigners, or persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being a decrease of 3,187 as compared with July, 1900. For the seven months ended July, their number was 72,812, as against 72,809 in the corresponding period of 1900.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens recorded on the Alien Lists who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during July was 12,888. Of these 5,771 were stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom, comparing with 7,162 so stated in July, 1900. Those not stated to be on their way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 7,117 (including 1,357 sailors), the corresponding figures for July, 1900, being 9,261 (including 1,323 sailors). The figures for July, 1901 and 1900, and also for the seven months ended July in each year, are as follows:—

* These figures are inclusive of sailors to the number of 1,357 in July, 1901; 1,323 in July, 1900; and 9,231 and 9,370 respectively for the seven months ended July in each year.

way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 7,117 (including 1,357 sailors), the corresponding figures for July, 1900, being 9,261 (including 1,323 sailors). The figures for July, 1901 and 1900, and also for the seven months ended July in each year, are as follows:—

Table showing emigration and immigration figures for July 1901 and July 1900, categorized by destination (United States, British North America, Australasia, South Africa, Other places).

Report of United States Industrial Commission.—A copy of the report of the (United States) Industrial Commission on the Relations and Conditions of Capital and Labour employed in Manufactures and General Business (Vol. 7 of the Commissioner's reports) has also been received through the Foreign Office. This is a preliminary report, containing the evidence taken by the Commission in regard to the conditions of industry and labour, immigration, labour disputes, arbitration, conciliation, and joint agreements, and other questions. The Commission is engaged in taking further testimony, and in a later volume a review of all the evidence taken will be submitted. For this reason the Commission reserves its suggestion as to legislation.

* These figures are inclusive of sailors to the number of 1,357 in July, 1901; 1,323 in July, 1900; and 9,231 and 9,370 respectively for the seven months ended July in each year.

† Report of the Industrial Commission on the Relations and Conditions of Capital and Labour employed in Manufactures and General Business, including Testimony so far as taken November 1, 1900, and Digest of Testimony, 56th Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives, Document No. 195, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1901.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JULY, 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 rates of wages reported during July affected 272,768 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 1s. 1½d. weekly per head.

The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (June) was a decrease averaging 1s. 3½d. per head in the weekly wages of 24,560 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (July, 1900), the net result was an advance averaging 2s. 1½d. per head in the weekly wages of 393,471 workpeople.

There was no advance of great importance in July. The principal decreases were those affecting 262,000 coal miners in Northumberland, Durham, Somersetshire, and South Wales and Monmouthshire, and 6,000 ironstone miners in Cleveland.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes affecting 137,394 workpeople were arranged by arbitration or conciliation, and changes affecting 126,740 workpeople took effect under sliding scales.

Summary for First Seven Months of 1901.—During the seven months, January to July, 1901, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 858,237 as compared with 981,408 for 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.

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which Change takes effect in 1901, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week.

Table titled 'BUILDING TRADES' with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date, etc. Includes entries for The Hartlepoons, Tees & Hartlepoons, Blackburn, Bath, Box Corsham, Bradford and Bath, Edinburgh.

Table titled 'MINING AND QUARRYING' with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date, etc. Includes entries for Northumberland, Durham, Cleveland, Skelton-in-Cleveland, Dalton-in-Furness, Stainton, Somersetshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire, South Wales, Dundee.

Table titled 'IRON, STEEL AND METAL TRADES' with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date, etc. Includes entries for Middlesbrough, Barrow-in-Furness, Mostyn, Sheffield, Wellingborough.

* Exclusive of overtime. † Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the Table is, in the absence of exact figures, the result of averaging the wages for five summer and two winter weeks.

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

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which Change takes effect in 1901, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week. Includes sections for MISCELLANEOUS TRADES and EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

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 July. The trade returns for July, 1901, show an increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1900 in the value of the imports, a decrease in the value of the exports of British produce, and an increase in the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise.

The imports for July, 1901, were valued at £43,028,822, an increase of £2,764,655, or 6.9 per cent., and the total exports amounted in value to £29,911,854, a net increase of £578,983.

Imports.—The following Table shows the value of the imports for July, 1901, as compared with July, 1900, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Table with columns: Category, 1900, 1901, Increase, Decrease. Includes categories like Food, Drink, and Tobacco; Metals; Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and Tanning Substances; Oils; Raw Materials for Manufactures; Manufactured and Miscellaneous Articles.

The imports of wheat in July, 1901, show an increase of 1,017,430 cwts. in quantity, and £222,788 in value. The imports of wheat meal and flour show an increase in quantity of 72,563 cwts., but a decrease in value of £48,324.

The imports of raw cotton have increased 206,289 cwts. in quantity and £485,466 in value, and hemp, tow and wool (except alpaca, vicuna, and a) also show increases in quantity and

value, the increase in sheep or lambs' wool being 22,288,751 lbs. and £483,249, and in mohair (Angora goats' hair) 2,496,394 lbs., and £170,783, principally due to much larger shipments from British South Africa and Turkey.

Exports.—The following Table shows the value of the exports of British produce and manufactures for July, 1901, as compared with July, 1900, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Table with columns: Category, 1900, 1901, Increase, Decrease. Includes categories like Animals, living; Articles of Food and Drink; Raw Materials; Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured; Yarns and Textile Fabrics; Metals and Articles Manufactured therefrom; Machinery and Ships; Machinery and Millwork; Ships, new (not registered as British); Miscellaneous.

The exports of coal, coke, and fuel show an increase of 126,401 tons in quantity, but a decrease of £515,000 in value, and the exports of sheep and lambs' wool show a decrease in quantity of 745,200 lbs., and in value of £26,243.

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 July, 1901, amounted to 3,489,399 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,962,519 tons, as against 3,340,349 tons entered and 3,653,179 tons cleared in July, 1900.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JULY, 1901.

THE changes in hours of labour reported in July were all decreases, and affected 760 workpeople. The reduction in their weekly hours of labour averaged 2.82 hours per week.

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which change takes effect in 1901, Approximate number of Workpeople affected, Hours of labour in a full week (Before change, After change), Extent of Decrease per week.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS IN 1900.*

IN 1900 there were 583 servants of railway companies and of contractors killed and 4,585 injured by accidents to trains and accidents connected with the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles, whilst 48 were killed and 11,113 injured by other accidents on the premises of the railway companies.

Of the total 631 killed and 15,698 injured, 19 killed and 147 injured were contractors' servants, of whom the number employed is not known. The number of persons employed by the companies at the end of 1898 was 534,141, so that the mortality and accident rate among these amounted to about 1 in 873 killed, and 1 in 34 injured.

Table with columns: Nature of Employment, Number of Persons in 1900 killed or injured (By accidents to trains or other accidents connected with the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles, By other accidents on the premises of railway vehicles), Number of persons employed in 1898.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JULY.

DURING July 558 fresh applications for work were registered by eight Bureaux (see LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1899, p. 36) furnishing returns, and 549 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 160 persons, of whom 87 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The Returns for the London Girls' Friendly Society business agency, and the Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh Bureaux are for the present grouped together

* See Railway Accidents—Returns of Accidents and Casualties during the year ending 31st December, 1900. (Cd. 657), price 1s. 4d. † Exclusive of overtime. ‡ See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

in the following Table, which shows the work done by the eight Bureaux during July.

WORK DONE IN JULY.

Summary by Bureaux and Summary by Occupations. Tables showing No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers, No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations, No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers (Permanently, Temporarily).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants fell from 466 to 386, and the number of servants applying rose slightly, from 305 to 314; the number permanently engaged fell from 71 to 47. The demand for dress-makers, milliners, etc., fell from 79 to 45, while the number requiring such situations rose from 19 to 23; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 22, compared with 23 in June.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Compiled from returns supplied by the Home Office.)

THE following Table shows the number of cases* of lead and mercurial poisoning, and of anthrax reported during July as having occurred in factories and workshops. Of the 85 cases of lead poisoning, 17 occurred in white lead works, as compared with 35 cases in July, 1900. The deaths of 5 men were reported during the month, all from lead poisoning. There were no deaths reported in the corresponding month of last year.

Table with columns: Disease and Industry, July, 1901 (Adults, Young Persons, Total), Total July 1900.

In addition to the cases included above, 18 cases of lead poisoning (including 3 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported in July, 1900, was 21 (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.

PAUPERISM IN JULY.

(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 July was 323,341, corresponding to a rate of 196 per 10,000 of the population* of those districts in 1901.

Compared with June, 1901, there is a decrease of 820 in the number relieved, and of 1 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Decreases are shown in 19 districts, the most marked falling off being in the Stockton and Tees district (8 per 10,000). Increases are shown in 8 districts, the most important being one of 7 per 10,000 at West Ham. In the remaining 8 districts the rate is unchanged.

Compared with July, 1900, the number of persons relieved has increased by 10,815, and the rate per 10,000 of the population by 4. Twenty-six of the 35 districts show increases, the greatest being in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (19 per 10,000), Dublin district (17), Central London district (14), Manchester district (13), and Birmingham district (12). In 8 districts the rate has decreased, the most marked falling off occurring in the Galway district (14 per 10,000) and Coatbridge and Airdrie (12). In the remaining district the rate shows no change.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of July, 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 July, 1900.

Table for ENGLAND & WALES, METROPOLIS, and OTHER DISTRICTS, showing Paupers on one day in second week of July, 1901, and Rate per 10,000 of Population.

Table for SCOTLAND and IRELAND, showing Paupers on one day in second week of July, 1901, and Rate per 10,000 of Population.

* The rates per 10,000 of population for July and June, 1901, are based upon the 1901 census figures in the case of districts in Great Britain and the rate for July 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. † Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses. ‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JULY.

DURING July the 6 Bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,461 fresh applications for work, as compared with 908 in July, 1900, an increase of 553. Work was found by these Bureaux for 933 persons, of whom 542 (398 males and 144 females) were engaged by private employers, 14 by Local Authorities, and 377 by the Salvation Army. The number engaged by private employers in July, 1900, was 316.

The number remaining on the registers at the end of July was 609, as against 582 a year ago.

(I.) Work done in July.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during July, 1901, No. of Situations offered by Employers during July, 1901, No. of Workpeople found by Bureaux (Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities).

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

Table with columns: Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities, Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities, 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 July, 1901, July, 1900.

NOTE.—The St. Pancras bureau has been closed. The Westminster bureau has not made a return for July. * Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JULY.

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.:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Neglecting to Limewash...	4	4	5 0 0	1 11 0
Neglecting to provide instantaneous communication between workrooms and engine room or boiler house ...	1	1	1 9 0	0 11 0
Neglecting to Fence Machinery ...	18	16	50 12 6	9 3 6
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates ...	40	40	26 2 6	18 9 2
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—				
Before or after the legal hour ...	158	148	107 2 4	61 0 8
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals ...	42	42	25 8 6	16 3 9
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted ...	36	35	22 18 0	15 13 10
On Sundays or holidays, or children on successive Saturdays ...	13	13	5 7 0	5 13 0
At night ...	40	40	32 19 6	19 14 0
Employing Children full time, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c. ...	3	3	0 11 0	1 17 0
In workshop and shop beyond total legal period ...	1	1	0 2 6	0 19 0
Outside workshop after employment therein before and after dinner ...	1	1	1 0 0	0 14 0
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.—				
Not keeping Registers ...	33	32	38 0 0	14 15 5
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices and Abstracts ...	27	27	17 17 6	9 5 1
Not sending Notices required by Act ...	13	13	14 12 6	6 16 0
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing) Special Rules ...	1	1	1 0 0	0 6 6
Other offences ...	7	6	4 19 0	3 17 6
By Workmen—				
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules ...	2	2	0 11 0	0 10 6
Neglecting to Fence Machinery ...	2	2	—	1 9 0
By Parents—				
Allowing children to be illegally employed ...	1	1	0 2 6	0 17 6
Neglecting to cause child to attend school ...	1	1	0 1 0	0 9 6
Total for July, 1901 ...	444	429	355 16 4	189 16 11
<i>Total for July, 1900</i> ...	<i>455</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>391 17 6</i>	<i>164 12 4</i>

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.:					£ s. d.
Miscellaneous ...	1	1	—	—	2 0 0
By Workmen:					
Safety Lamps ...	7	7	—	—	9 16 6
Shot-firing and Explosives ...	7	7	—	—	6 15 6
Timbering ...	5	5	—	—	4 0 0
Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c. ...	13	13	—	—	14 12 0
Riding on Trams ...	3	3	—	—	3 4 6
Miscellaneous ...	11	11	—	—	13 17 6
Total for July, 1901 ...	47	47	—	—	54 6 0
<i>Total for July, 1900</i> ...	<i>69</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>115 16 0</i>
UNDER THE QUARRIES ACT.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					£ s. d.
Special Rules ...	2	2	—	—	5 0 0
Total for July, 1901 ...	2	2	—	—	5 0 0
<i>Total for July, 1900</i> ...	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>

III.—Under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Submersion of Disc ...	1	1	10 0 0	0 6 6
Not having Certificate of Registry ...	1	1	0 10 0	—
Sail not numbered ...	2	2	0 12 0	—
By Seamen:				
False name of last ship ...	2	2	6 0 0	*
By Boarding House Keepers and Others:				
Illegal Boarding ...	1	1	6 0 0	1 3 0
Total for July, 1901 ...	7	7	23 2 0	1 9 6
<i>Total for July, 1900</i> ...	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>10 0 0</i>	<i>0 2 0</i>

* Both defendants went to prison for 14 days in default of payment.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS
REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JULY.

(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 July it will be seen that 1 Trade Union, 4 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 3 Co-operative Associations for Production, 5 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 20 Friendly Societies, and 61 branches of existing Friendly Societies were added to the Register of the United Kingdom during the month. Two Industrial and Provident Societies, 22 Friendly Societies (including 13 branches), and 12 Building Societies, are reported as having ceased to exist, or as having notified the commencement or termination of dissolution, or as having had registration cancelled, or amalgamated.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Philanthropic Society of Journeymen Coopers of Burton-on-Trent and Vicinity, Star Hotel, High-street, Burton-on-Trent. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Calstock Co-op. Soc., Ltd., St. Ann's Chapel, Calstock, Tavistock; Bovey Tracey and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Town Hall-place, Bovey Tracey, Devon; Bangor Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 65, High-street, Bangor. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Dundalk Co-op. Industries Soc., Ltd., Dundalk. (B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—None. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Victoria Bridge Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Victoria Bridge, co. Tyrone; Strangford Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Strangford, co. Down; Kilfinane Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Kilfinane, co. Limerick. (C) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—United Irish Land and Builders' Soc., Ltd., 46, Siddall-street, Oldham; Blackburn and District Costermongers Co-op. Union, Ltd., 35d, Northgate, Blackburn; Medical Apparatus Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 23, Billiter-street, London, E.C.; St. Martin's-le-Grand House Investment Soc., Ltd., 181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; Mutual Service Circle, Ltd., Co-operative Centre, 9, Charterhouse Buildings, London, E.C. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Societies.—England and Wales.—Ordinary Friendly, 5; Dividing, 4; Juvenile 1; Collecting 1; Specially Authorised, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 7. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Specially Authorised, 1. (B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—50. Scotland.—7. Ireland.—4.

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

ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—None. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—Amalgamated—Washington Chemical Works Co-op. and Ind. Soc., Ltd., Pattinson Town, Washington Station. Resolution to wind up.—Hastings and St. Leonards Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 41 and 42, Salisbury Road, Hastings. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution.—Ordinary Friendly, 1; Dividing, 1; Female, 1; Specially authorised, 1; Branches, 1. Registration cancelled.—Ordinary Friendly, 1; Specially Authorised, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 1. Dissolved otherwise.—Juvenile, 2; Branches, 12. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution, 3; Notice of commencement of dissolution, 2; Notice of termination of dissolution, 7. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR.

A COPY of the Fifteenth Annual Report* of the United States Commissioner of Labour has been received through the Foreign Office. The volume is "a compilation of wages in commercial countries from official sources."

* Fifteenth Annual Report, of the Commissioner of Labor, 1900. A Compilation of Wages in Commercial Countries from Official Sources. Vol. I. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1900.

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