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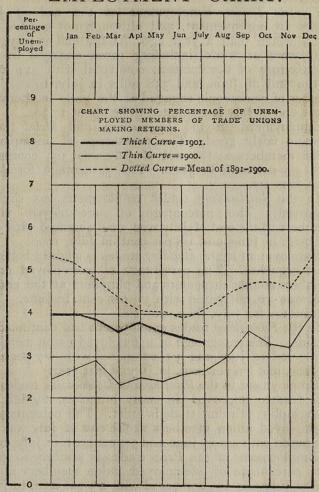
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.

[Based on 2,377 returns, viz.: 1,698 from Employers, 568 from Trade Unions, and III 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.

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. Returns relating to the works of 115 iron masters show that 309 furnaces, employing about 21,900 workpeople, were in blast at these works at the end of July, as compared with 307 at the end of June and 376 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment shows little change as compared with a month or a year ago. At 203 works covered by the returns, employing 77,738 work-people at the end of July, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with June, and of 0.5 per cent. as compared

Tinplate Trade.—Employment at the end of July shows an improvement, and although not good is not much worse than a year ago. At the end of July, 347 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), compared with 344 mills at the end of June, and 358 mills in July, 1900. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation

at the end of July is estimated to be about 17,300. 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. The percentage for July,

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, and 1.8 per cent. in July, 1900. 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. The percentage for July, 1900, was 1.8.

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, and 2.6 per cent. in July of last year.

Employment in the Printing and Bookbinding trades has still further improved in most branches, though the lithographic printing trade is quiet. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 40, compared with 4.9 in June and 3.9 per cent. in July, 1900.

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,

and 3.5 per cent. in July, 1900.

In most branches of the Leather trades employment has fallen off to some extent. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 2.3, compared with 1.5 per cent. in June and 2.2 in July, 1900.

Employment in the Glass trades shows on the whole but little change compared with last month. Compared, however, with last year there is a decline.

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

Employment in the Spinning branch of the Cotton trade continues fairly good; in the Weaving branch it remains slack. Information respecting factories employing about 79,400 women and girls shows that 81 per cent. of those in spinning mills and 65 per cent. of those in weaving factories were working in factories giving full employment during the month, to be compared with 84 and 64 per cent. respectively in June, and with 66 and 59 per cent. respectively a year ago.

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

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

were employed, in the four weeks ended July 27th, was | 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. The corresponding number of disputes in June was 39, involving 10,474 workpeople, and in July, 1900, 41, involving 10,244 workpeople. Of the 28 disputes in July, 1901, 7 occurred in the building trades, 9 in the mining and quarrying industries, and 12 in other industries. Of the 31 new and old disputes, involving 6,086 workpeople, of which the definite result is reported, 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, were compromised. In the case of the remaining dispute, involving 200 workpeople, work has been resumed pending arbitration.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages reported during July affected 272,768 work-people, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging is. 11d. weekly per head. Of the total number 2,352 received advances averaging 1s. 73d. per week, and 270,416 sustained decreases averaging is. 1½d. per week. The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (June) was a decrease averaging 1s. 31d. 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. 14d. per head in the weekly wages of 393,471 work-There was no advance of great importance in July. The principal decreases were those affecting 262,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire, Northumberland, Durham, and Somersetshire, and 6,000 ironstone miners in Cleveland.

Changes affecting 137,394 workpeople were arranged by arbitration or conciliation, and changes affecting 126,740 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 1,877 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remaining changes, affecting 6,757 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In the case of the reduction of 33 per cent. in the wages of South Wales miners, under the sliding scale, the workmen's representatives took exception to the audit in consequence of the exclusion of the export duty from the ascertained price "f.o.b." There has been, however, no stoppage of work.

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:—

F			The second second		
	Month o	of July,	Seven Months ended July—		
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	
Imported	Bales. 148,338 237,951	Bales. 119,139 218,479	Bales. 1,906,597 1,794,266	Bales. 1,813,464 1,885,888	
Towns Exported	34,277	20,358	183,730	215,227	

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. The receipts from passenger traffic were £4,339,748, an increase of £124,061, and those from goods and mineral traffic £3,500,341, a decrease of £188,202

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 cwts., an increase of 368,132 cwts. as compared with July, 1900. In England and Wales there was an increase of 12,494 cwts., in Scotland of 338,736 cwts., and in Ireland of

one cwts. 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) t has been ascertained that profit-sharing has ceased to be in operation, the particulars being returned by the

Profit-sharing Schemes that have ceased to exist.

Duration of Profit- sharing.	Name.	Business.	No. of Em- ployees.	Cause of cessation of Profit-sharing.
1888-1900	Coventry Gas Fitting, Electrical and Engineering Co.,Ltd.(formerly Coventry Gas FittingsCo.,Ltd.)	Gas, Electrical and General Engineers	93	Liquidation.
1891 } -1899	Hon. T. A. Brassey	Farming (2 farms)	13	Occupation of farms given up.
1891-1899	William Lawrence & Co., Ltd. (for- merly William Lawrence)	Cabinet-makers, &c.	400	Special circum- stances connected with conversion of business into Company.
1891-1900	G. H	Manufacturers of Worsted and Woollen Goods	200-250	Badness of trade.
1891-1900	T. S. Simms & Co., Ltd. (formerly T.S. Simms & Co.)	Brush & Broom Manufacturers	- 109	Circumstances connected with an extension of the business:
				stockholders not in sympathywith system.
1894-1900	Clark's Bread Co., Ltd.	Bakers and Confectioners	94	Dissatisfaction of employers with results.
1900-1900	Madame Veigelé	Vegetarian Depôt and General Agency	6	Business given up.

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 Tune. 1000 :-

Additional Cases of Profit-sharing

Date of Adoption of Profit- Sharing.	Name.	Business.	No. of Employees.	How Bonus Treated.
1865	Sheffield Smelting Co., Ltd., Sheffield	Sweep and Ore Smelters, Gold and Silver Refiners, and Bullion Dealers	117	Cash.
1899	Humphries & Bobbett, Bristol		36	Cash.
1900		Slipper Manufacturers	130-140	Cash.
1901	Willey & Co., Exeter	Engineers	600-700	Part Cash, part Provi dent Fund
1901	Chester United Gas Co., Chester	Gas Manufacture	95-115	Part Cash, part Provi dent Fund

The total number of persons employed by the 82 firms The total number of persons employed by the 82 frms 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). According to the available information, the number of profit-sharing firms a year ago was 82, with 53,496-56,099 employees (52,890—55,467 employed by 77 firms in the United Kingdom, 606—632 by 4 firms in British Colonies. The number of employees of one Colonial firm was 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. 227; 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

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Ratio of Bonus to Wages in 1900.

Ratio of Bonus allotted in 1900 to Wages.	No. of cases* in which the Bonus in col. I was paid.	No. of Employees (mean between minimum and maximum) in 1900.	Number of Participants in 1900.
Nil	13 2 7 7 16 6 3 3 4 1	3,390 268 1,795 890 5,655 790 1,931 694 150 143 17 3,220	218 1,045 696 2,835 4,532 322 1,265 719 150 129 10 3,173 37

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 balance remaining, after these deductions have been made, is dealt with in the following manner. A standard rate of wages is fixed (27s. 6d. a week for quarrymen, 21s. for labourers); if the balance is sufficient to pay the standard wages in full, the workmen receive these rates of pay; if not, their pay is diminished in proportion to the deficiency. If, however, the balance is sufficient to pay the standard wages and leave a surplus, one-third of this surplus is divided between the workmen in proportion to the sums drawn by them as wages, and the other twothirds are paid over to the Liquidator.

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 61 in each 24 hours, inclusive of a rest of at least 30 minutes, and that, if employed before II 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.

+ Loo on Arbejde i Fabriker og dermed ligestillede Virksomheder samt detofientliges Tilsyn dermed. (Som vedtaget af Rigsdagen.) Copenhagen, 1901, V. Pios. Price, 20 Ore (about 3d.)

Amended figures

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 41 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 11/2 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 measure-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 workrooms, 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

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.

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 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 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 romen 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

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 farmhouses, 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.

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.

August, 1901.

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

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

"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 200 per cent., compared with the number

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 meta (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

REPORTED ACCIDENTS AND THEIR CAUSES, 1897-1900.

entition in	Fatal.				Non-Fatal.			
Cause of Accident.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Machinery Hot Liquid, Molten Metals, &c.	385	308 26	295 27	272 25	24,694 337	20,684	17,855	13,92
Explosion Escape of Gas, Steam, or Metal	26 27	54 13	18	26 18	801 2,486	619 956	560 546	36g 422
Falls Other causes	310 279	293 177	235]	317 {	11,398 38,259	10,584 36,042	7,877 29,090	} 24,489
All causes	1,045	871	727	658	77,975	69,889	56,835	39,81

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:-

^{*}The new law provides for the creation of an Industrial

*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, Betwick, Roxburgh and Dumfriesbut Selkirk and Peebles are generally included in the term.

				Contraction of the last		
	Number of Reported Cases in					
Disease.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	
Lead Poisoning—		100	1999	-		
China and Earthenware	200	249	457	446	432	
White Lead	. 358	399	332	370	239	
Smelting	34	61	82	102	56	
Other Industries	466	549	407	296	303	
Total Lead Poisoning	1,058	1,258	1,278	1,214	1,030	
Phosphorus Poisoning—	STREET, STREET	10000			10 PM	
Lucifer Match Works	3	~	20	2	2	
Other Industries		7	1			
	_	-	-			
Total Phosphorus Poisoning	3	8	21*	2	2	
Arsenic Poisoning—	100000		-	-	10 mm 10 mm	
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of			Part of the	The state of	1969	
Arsenic	7				1	
Other Industries	15	WALL TO	22000	11220		
Total Arsenic Poisoning	22	-	-	-	I	
Mercury Poisoning—					19 11 11	
Barometer and Thermometer Making	I	2	1	MARINE TA	Mark State	
Furriers' Processes	2	3		10011133	and the	
Other Industries	6	6	+	+	+	
Total Mercury Poisoning	9	10+)			
Anthrax—	The same	1000		120000	10124	
Wool Sorting and Combing	9	18	16	9	2	
Handling of Horsehair	12	17	3	_9	_3	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and		-/	3			
Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	9	16	8	14	1 3.	
Other Industries	7	4	I		14	
Total Anthrax			-	-		
Total Anthrax	37	55	28	23	17	
Total	1,129	1,331	1,327	1,239	1,050	
A COLOR STATE OF THE STATE OF T	-,-29	1,551	1,32/	1,239	1,050	

In 1899 and 1900 second notifications of cases already included in returns within the preceding twelve months, have not been regarded as fresh cases. The number of second notifications was 53 in 1900 and 52 in 1800.

The reports of overtime fell from 176,401 in 1899 to 159,237 in 1900, a decline of 9.7 per cent. The number of places working overtime was 13,903, and the average number of reports per place was 11.5. The special measures necessary in order to expedite the despatch of supplies for the forces in South Africa were continued in 1900; orders were made allowing an addition of two hours to the period of employment of women and young persons in certain Government factories. The Acts do not provide for any such latitude in the case of work, however urgent, upon Government contracts in private factories, but in cases indicated in that behalf by the War Office or Admiralty the efforts of the Inspector were directed chiefly to preventing the hours from being extended beyond the limits allowed in similar work in Government factories.

CONCILIATION IN TRADE DISPUTES IN GERMANY: AMENDMENT OF LAW.

By a law passed on June 30th, and coming into operation on January 1st, 1902, the law of July 29th, 1890, in relation to Industrial Courts in Germany has been amended, the powers and duties of these Courts (as to which see Gazette, August, 1898, p. 230) receiving considerable extension.

These Courts exist primarily for the settlement of differences between employers and employed having reference to the fulfilment of existing labour contracts, but they are also empowered to intervene by way of conciliation in differences in relation to future conditions of employment (the rates of wages to be paid, hours of labour to be observed, etc.). Each Court consists of a President (nominated by the Communal authorities) who must be neither an employer nor a workman, and a number of assessors holding office for at least one year and elected, one-half by the employers and one-half by the workpeople belonging to the locality and engaged in the trades over which the Court has jurisdiction.

With respect to its functions in regard to differences in relation to future conditions of employment, the Industrial Court, upon which the previous law

imposed the duty of acting as a Board of Conciliation in every case in which its intervention was requested both parties to a difference, while it had also power, at its discretion, to so act in any case in which such a request was received from one party only, is now expressly charged with the duty of taking all the means in its power to induce the party abstaining from preferring such request, or both parties, if both have so abstained, to send in a demand for the interposition of the Court. The President of the Industrial Court (who also acts as Chairman of the Board of Conciliation) is, under the new law, authorised to summon before the Board the parties to the dispute, and, if the formation of the Board has been requested by both or either of the parties, then he will have the right to compel their attendance, disobedience to his summons being punishable by fine up to £5.

In the constitution of the Conciliation Boards the new law makes certain alterations. Under the previous enactment a Board consisted of the President and 4 other members of the Court sitting as assessors, who were nominated by the President, (unless otherwise provided by the rules of the Court) with the addition, if thought necessary by the Court, of representatives appointed by each of the parties concerned in equal numbers. In future, a Board will consist of the President of the Court and representatives (in equal numbers) of the employers and the workpeople, to be appointed by the parties, or in default of such appointment by the President. The representatives must not themselves be parties to the dispute; their number may be fixed by the parties, or, if the parties do not agree, the President is to fix the number, which must not be less than four. The President is empowered, after laying the matter before, and hearing both parties, to call in an assessor, or two assessors (also unconnected with the dispute), who will have a consultative voice in the proceedings (any persons unconnected with the dispute, whether members of the Industrial Court or not, being eligible). As under the previous law, the Boards of Conciliation will have no power to enforce the acceptance of their decisions; but, if not accepted by both parties, the decision is to be

In addition to their functions with respect to the settlement of differences between employers and employed, the Industrial Courts have been under the obligation to give their advice on labour questions, when asked so to do by Government Departments, or by Local Authorities, and have possessed the right to make representations in relation to such questions to such Departments and Authorities; they will now be empowered to address such representations also to the Legislatures of the Empire and of the different States. The new law provides that these Courts shall be established in all towns with a population exceeding 20,000 inhabitants

LABOUR DISPUTES IN AUSTRIA IN 1899.

THE Report on strikes and lock-outs in Austria in 1899, published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, shows that in point of frequency and duration the labour disputes of that year exceeded those of any other year in the period for which comparable statistics on the subject are available. This will be seen from the following Table, which covers the period in question, viz., 1804-9:—

Y	ear.	No. of Strikes.	No. of workpeople affected by strikes, directly & indirectly.	No. of working days lost through strikes, by workpeople directly & indirectly affected.
1894		 172	74,623	896,033
1895		 209	30,714	325,609
1896		 305	69,707	937,884
1897		 246	41,325	401,488
1898		 255	45,116	352,873
1899		 311	60,137	1,136,185

⁹ Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich während des Jahres 1899. Vienna, Alfred Holder, I., Rothenthurmstrasse, 15. These statistics relate to Austria as distinct from Hungary.

THE CENSUS OF 1901.

August, 1901.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Registrar-General has given notice that an error has been made in the compilation of the table dealing with urban districts in the preliminary report on the census, of which a summary appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July (page 199). The following are the corrected figures:—

Urban Districts with Population of—	Number of Districts.	Aggregate	Population.	Mean Percentage of Increase
		1891.	1901.	Population, 1891—1901.
250,000 and upwards	3 9*	7,293,005	7,972,790	9.32
100,000 to 250,000	24	2,987,836	3,517,912	17.74
50,000 to 100,000	42	2,448,704	3,015,571	23.12
20,000 to 50,000	141	3,683,501	4,433,823	20'37
10,000 to 20,000	219	2,538,281	3,006,280	18.44
3,000 to 10,000	472	2,396,204	2,693,230	12'40
Under 3,000	215	396,446	414,664	4.60
Total	1,122	21,743,977	25,054,270	15'22

SCOTLAND.

The Preliminary Report containing Tables of the number of the Population, of the Families, of Houses, and of Rooms with Windows in Scotland and its Islands has been published. [Cd. 644; price 5d.]

The population at the recent census was 4,472,000,

The population at the recent census was 4,472,000, showing an increase of 446,353 in the decennium, or 11'1 per cent. compared with 7'8 per cent. in the preceding decennium, and 11'2 per cent in the ten years, 1871-81. The excess of births over deaths in the ten years was 499,768, showing that the loss of population during that period by excess of emigration over immigration was 53,415. The total rate of increase at the recent census is, with the exception of that at 1881, the highest since 1831.

For registration purposes the population of Scotland is divided into Registration Counties and Districts, the latter being divided into five groups, viz., Principal Town Districts, Large Town Districts, Small Town Districts, Mainland Rural Districts, and Insular Rural Districts. The Town Districts are grouped together in the following table showing the population of Scotland in 1891 and 1901, the number of rooms with one or more windows in 1901, and the rate of increase or decrease of Population between 1891 and 1901.

Groups of Districts.	Popu	lation.	Rate per cent. of Increase or	Number	Average Number of
Groups of Districts.	1891.	1901.	Decrease between 1891 and 1901.	Rooms in 1901.	Persons per Room.
Town Districts (Pop.	2,925,080	3,367,280	+ 15.12	2,128,153	1.6
2,000 and upwards) Mairland—Rural	974,841	983,274	+ 0.87	816,465	1.3
Districts Insular—Rural Districts	125,726	121,446	- 3.40	77,459	1.6
Total Scotland	4,025,647	4,472,000	+ 11.09	3,022,077	1.2

The following table shows the population of the civil counties in 1891 and 1901, and the rate per cent. of increase or decrease between the two Censuses.

Increase of	400-						
Civil County.	Population in		In- crease (+) or De-	Civil County.	Popul	In- crease (+) or De-	
	1891.	1901.	crease (-) per cent.	PRODUCE W	1891.	1901.	crease (-) per cent.
Kincardine Forfar Perth Fife Kinross Clackmanan	90,121 9,155 43,471 61,684 284,036 35,492 277,735 122,185 190,365 6,673 33,140	28,698 33,859 21,550 76,421 90,182 9,291 44,808 61,487 304,420 40,918 284,078 123,262 218,843 6,980	- 5.7 - 8.9 - 1.6 - 2.9 + 0.1 + 1.5 + 3.1 - 0.3 + 7.2	Dumbarton Argyll Bute Renfrew Ayr Lanark Linlithgow Edinburgh Haddington Berwick Peebles Selkirk Roxburgh Dumfries Kircudbright Wigtown	98,014 74,085 18,404 230,812 226,386 1,105,899 52,808 434,276 37,377 32,290 14,750 27,712 53,500 74,245 39,985 36,062	73,665 18,786 268,934 254,436 1,339,289 65,699 488,647 38,662 30,816 15,066 23,339 48,793 72,569	- 0.6 + 2.1 + 16.5 + 12.4 + 21.1 + 24.4 + 12.5 + 3.4 - 4.6

* Including the Administrative County of London which is here reckoned as one district.

It will be noted that the counties showing the greatest rate of increase are Linlithgow, Lanark, Stirling, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Kincardine and Fife.

Similar particulars are also given for the 22 burghs having more than 20,000 inhabitants, arranged according to their percentage of increase or decrease in the ten years. The returns are for the municipal or police burghs. In some cases the areas do not correspond with those for which returns were published in 1891; the numbers for the corresponding areas have been supplied to the Labour Department, and are given below. For both years the shipping population is included.

	D	h		Popu	Population		
	Burgh.				1891.	1901.	Increase or Decrease.
Falkirk					 17,312	29,284	+ 69.2
Motherwell					 18,726	30,243	+ 62'5
Partick					 36,538	54,289	+ 48.6
Wishaw					 15,252	20,869	+ 36.8
Hamilton					 24,859	32,775	+ 31.8
Kirkcaldy		1000			 27,155	34,080	+ 25'5
Govan					 61,589	76,518	+ 24'2
Coatbridge					 30,034	36,981	+ 23.1
Aberdeen					 124,943	153,497	+ 22.0
Kilmarnock					 28,447	34,161	+ 20'1
Paisley					 66,425	79,364	+ 19'5
Airdrie					 19,135	22,288	+ 16.5
Classes				1100	 659,193	761,682	+ 15.5
A					 24,944	28,701	+ 15.1
Edinburgh			22	1	 276,066	316,793	+ 14.8
Dunfermline					 22,157	25,270	+ 14'0
Leith		-	***		68,707	77,438	+ 12.7
T					 19,303	21,193	+ 9.8
Domah		***	***	****	 29,919	32,879	+ 0.0
C1.						68,115	+ 7.4
				***	 63,423	161,166	+ 4.6
Dundee Arbroath	***				 154,118	22,372	- 2.0

IRELAND.

The Preliminary Report of the Census Commissioners for Ireland has been issued (Cd. 613; price 2½d.). The figures are subject to modification as the detailed returns are examined.

The population of Ireland on March 31st was 4,456,546 persons, a decrease since 1891 of 248,204 persons, or 5'3 per cent., compared with a decrease of 9'1 per cent. in the previous ten years, and of 4'4 per cent. between 1871 and 1881. The excess of births over deaths in Ireland during the ten years was 218,222; it follows therefore that the loss of population during that period by excess of emigration over immigration must have amounted to 466,426 or nearly half a million.

The following Table shows the number of inhabitants in the Parliamentary Divisions of Ireland, grouped according to Provinces, in 1891 and 1901, and the percentage of increase and decrease between those years:—

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN 1891 AND 1901 IN PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

Provinces and Parliamentary	Popul	lation.	Increase	Decrease
Divisions.	1891. 1901.		per cent.	per cent.
Leinster—				
Parliamentary Counties	904,322	847,455		. 6.3
Parliamentary Boroughs	283,438	299,252	5.6	_
Munster—	3,13	33,0		THE REAL PROPERTY.
Parliamentary Counties	1,001,273	900,602	_	10.1
Parliamentary Boroughs	171,129	173,446	1'4	
Ulster—				
Parliamentary Counties	1,299,809	1,179,481	The Tree	9'3
Parliamentary Boroughs	320,005	401,870	25.6	-
Connaught—				
Parliamentary Counties	707,815	638,195	-07	9.8
Parliamentary Boroughs	16,959	16,245	-	4.5
Total—Parliamentary Counties	3,913,219	3,565,733		8.9
Parliamentary Boroughs	791,531	890,813	12.2	
Total of Ireland	4,704,750	4,456,546	17 200	5.3
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		

In every county, with three exceptions, there was a decrease in population, the exceptions being Dublin (including the county borough of Dublin), Down (including part of the county borough of Belfast), and Antrim (including part of the county borough of Belfast), in which the population increased 7.3 per cent., and 7.0 per cent. respectively. The greatest percentage decreases took place in Monaghan (13.6 per cent.), Cavan (13.0 per cent.), Roscommon (12.8 per cent.), Tyrone (12.2 per cent.), and Fermanagh and Leitrim (12.0 per cent. each).

^{*} Including 10 before 1898. † Cases of mercury poisoning were not notifiable prior to May, 1899.

The tollowing statement shows the towns having in 1891 a population of 10,000 and upwards, and the Urban Districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Kingstown, arranged according to their percentage of increase or decrease of population between 1801 and 1001.

Population Enumerated in 1891 and 1901 in Towns having 10,000 Inhabitants in 1891 and in the Suburbs of Dublin.

	Cities	s, Town	ns. &c		(V) (3)	Popu	lation.	Increase or Decrease in 1901 as compared with 1891.		
						1891.	1901.	Total.	Per- centage.	
					-			Inci	rease.	
Belfast				V		273,079	348,965	75,886	27.8	
Londonder	ry					33,200	39,873	6,673	20'0	
Rathmines and Rathgar		27,796	32,472	4,676	16.8					
Dublin	****					268,587	289,108	20,521	7.6	
Pembroke						23,992	25,524	1,532	6.4	
Sligo	***					10,274	10,862	588	5.7	
Dundalk						12,449	13,067	618	5.0	
Blackrock	***	***	***	***		8,401	8,719	318	3.8	
Lurgan	***	***	***			11,429	11,777	348	3,1	
Limerick	***	***				37,155	38,085	930	2.5	
Waterford		***	***	***		26,203	26,743	540	2.I	
Kingstown	***	****	***		-4-	17,183	17,356	173	1.0	
Cork	***	***				75,345	75,978	633	0.8	
								Dec	rease.	
Galway						13,800	13,414	386	2.8	
Newry						12,961	12,587	374	2.9	
Wexford						11,545	11,154	391	3.4	
Kilkenny			***	***		11,048	10,493	555	5:0	
Lisburn						12,250	11,459	791	6.5	
Drogheda	***					13,708	12,765	943	6.9	

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES & COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Carpenters and Joiners at Leicester.

Differences having arisen between the Leicester Master Builders' Association and the local branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with regard to the employment by a firm of an alleged excess of youths as apprentices or improvers above the proportion allowed by the working rules, and non-compliance with the rules regarding overtime at another firm, the parties decided to refer the questions to arbitration. Mr. G. R. Askwith, barrister-at-law, was appointed to act as arbitrator.

The questions stated for the arbitrator's decision were :-

(1) Whether a workman who is paid as such and works under the same conditions as other workmen in the firm, but who has been allowed a small interest in the firm, should not conform to the working hours, and (2) should an employer take on boys in excess on the basis of a probable larger employment of men, or should the larger employment become a fact first?

Mr. Askwith issued his award on July 20th, and decided with regard to the first question that such a workman should conform to the working hours, and, with regard to the second, that apprentices or improvers could not be taken on in excess on the basis of a probable larger employment of men. The arbitrator observed with regard to the second point that "it is possible that the excess suggested in this case was due to a supposed distinction between apprentices and probationers [i.e., youths serving for two or three months before taking up their indentures]. If such a distinction is claimed, probationers should be dealt with by a new rule or an amendment to Rule 7 setting forth their position."

Plumbers at Bolton.

On May 6th last the operative plumbers at Bolton struck work for an advance of wages from 9d. to 91/2d. per hour and other alterations of working rules, 200 men being affected. It was decided at a meeting of employers and workmen to refer the dispute to the Conciliation Board of the National Association of Master Plumbers and the United Operative Plumbers' Society, which has settled all the matters in dispute with the exception of four points, one of which relates to the rate of wages. The Conciliation Board on July 26th applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the unsettled points.

The Board have appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, barrister-at-law, to act as arbitrator.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

August, 1901.

The following are among the more interesting legal cases reported in July, specially affecting labour. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in news-

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

CLAIM UNDER ACT SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH OTHER PROCEEDINGS. The Act provides that "when the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer, but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this Act, or take the same proceedings as were open to him before the commencement of this Act; but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment both independently of and also under this Act, and shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid."

It is also provided that "if, within the time hereinafter in this Act limited for taking proceedings, an action is brought to recover damages independently of this Act for injury caused by any accident, and it is determined in such action that the injury is one for dent, and it is determined in such action that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable in such action, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the provisions of this Act, the action shall be dismissed; but the Court in which the action is tried shall, if the plaintiff shall so choose, proceed to assess such compensation, and shall be at liberty to deduct from such compensation all the costs which, in its judgment, have been caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceeding under this Act." under this Act

A drawer, who was employed by a colliery company, got his foot injured by a haulage wheel while he was at work. The foot, in consequence, had to be amputated; and the workman brought an action against the company, in which he averred that the wheel was not properly protected, and claimed damages, concluding for £500 at common law, or in the alternative for £156 under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880. His wages were 20s. a week. The company denied fault, and pleaded that the action was barred by the workman's having elected to claim compensation under the Compensation Act, and accepted payments of 10s. a week thereunder down to, and even after the raising of the action. The Sheriff-Substitute sustained the company's plea action. The Sheriff-Substitute sustained the company's plea of bar, dismissed the action, and continued the case to enable the workman to consider whether he desired to proceed under the Compensation Act. An appeal was taken, which the Sheriff-Substitute to proceed. The Sheriff-Substitute thereafter assoilzied the company from the conclusions of the action, and found the workman liable in expenses. On appeal to the Court of Session, that Court sustained the appeal, and remitted to the Sheriff for further procedure under the Compensation Act.—Steele v. Merry and Cuninghame, Limited, Court of Session, July 5th.

REVIEW OF COMPENSATION: CERTIFICATE OF STATUTORY MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

The amount of compensation under the Act, where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, is a weekly payment during the incapacity after the second week not exceeding 50 per cent. of the workman's average weekly earnings, such weekly payment not to exceed fi. "Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased . , and the amount of payment shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act."

The Act provides that "any workman receiving weekly payments under this Act shall, if so required by the employer, from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly

qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, . . ;" but if the workman objects to an examination by that medical practitioner, or is dissatisfied by the certificate of such practitioner upon his condition when communicated to him, he may submit himself for examination to one of the medical practitioners appointed by the Secretary of State for the purposes of the Act, "and the certificate of that medical practitioner as to the condition of the workman at the time of the examination shall be given to the employer and workman, and shall be conclusive any device of the top divide "."

On April 13th, 1900, a labourer, in the employment of a spinning On April 13th, 1900, a labourer, in the employment of a spinning company, was injured by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. He claimed compensation from his employers, and was awarded a weekly sum as compensation, payable as from April 27th, 1900. In November, 1900, a medical man provided by the company, having examined the labourer, certified that he was able to work. The payment of the weekly payments was then stopped; and the labourer applied to the Sheriff's Court, which remitted to a medical practitioner appointed under the Act. In April, 1901, the company craved the Court to review the weekly payments; and the statutory medical practitioner then, after having examined and the statutory medical practitioner then, after having examined the labourer, reported that he had recovered from the injuries, and that he was fit for light work, but that he would probably never be able for hard manual labour, and that the disability was not connected with his injuries, but was the result of deficient natural vigour of constitution together with advancing years. The Sheriff-Substitute held that the certificate of this doctor was not by itself sufficient ground for terminating the liability of the man's employers for payment of compensation, and, after seeing and

hearing the labourer, reduced the weekly payment originally awarded. The matter then came before the Court of Session, the questions submitted to that Court being (1) whether the statement of opinion in the certificate of the statutory medical practitioner, to the effect that the workman "has recovered from practitioner, to the effect that the workman "has recovered from his injuries," and "is fit for light work," is conclusive as to the matter of fact, and has the legal effect of rendering it imperative upon the arbitrator, regardless of his own opinion, to decide that the employers' liability to pay compensation has come to an end, without any proof of the workman's ability to find suitable work, and to earn his former wages, should he find work; and (2) whether, the fact being ascertained or admitted that between the date of his accident and the date of the certificate old age had come premaaccident and the date of the certificate old age had come prema turely upon a man who was 49 years of age, the rapid deve of symptoms of age between these two dates is not to be ascribed chiefly, or at all, to the effects of the severe bodily injury, but solely to the natural decay of advancing years, irrespective of that injury; and whether the arbitrator is bound to accept the written opinion of the medical practitioner to this effect, whatever his own conviction regarding the matter of probability or of fact may be. The Court matter of probability or of fact may be. The Court held that the certificate of the statutory medical practitioner, declaring that the labourer had recovered from his injuries, was conclusive of the question of his right to compensation, the Act entitling a workman to compensation only so long as his incapacity lasted, and remitted the case to the Sheriff-Substitute to give such order as might be necessary to end the weekly payments to the labourer. The company did not ask for expenses.—M'Avan v. Boase Spinning Company, Limited, Court of Session, July 11th.

(2) Trade Union Acts.

INJUNCTION AGAINST TRADE UNION: ACTION MAINTAINABLE.

In connection with a dispute between the Taff Vale Railway Company and its workmen (see GAZETTE, September, 1900, p. 259) an action was brought by the company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, a Trade Union registered under the Trade Union Acts, and against their secretary and organising secretary, the claim being for an injunction and for other relief, which would include damages. The injunction asked for was to restrain the Society, their servants, agents, and others acting by their authority, and their officers named as co-defendants from watching or besetting, or causing to be watched or beset, the Great Western railway station at Cardiff, or the works of the Taff Vale Company or any of them, or the approaches thereto, or the places of residence, or any place where they might happen to be, of any workman employed by or proposing to work for that company for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from working for that company, or for any purpose except merely to obtain or communicate information, and from procuring any person who might have or might enter into contracts with the company to commit a breach of such contracts. The Society took out a summons to strike out their names as defendants, on the ground that they were neither a corporation nor an individual, and could not be sued in a quasi-corporate or any other capacity. The Judge of the Vacation Court refused to strike the Society out of the action, and granted an interim injunction until the trial of the action, restraining the Society in the manner asked for by the company, the costs to be costs in the action (*ibid.*, pp. 264, 265),

The Society appealed against this decision, and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, with costs in that Court and in the Court below. The Court held that nothing in the Trade Union

Court below. The Court held that nothing in the Trade Union Acts made a Trade Union liable to be sued in its registered name, so as to enable its funds to be taken in execution, and that the action was not maintainable against a Trade Union. Accordingly the Court ordered that the Society should be struck out as defendants to the action, and that the injunction against them should be dissolved (see GAZETTE, December, 1900, p. 361). The company appealed to the House of Lords, which held that a Trade Union registered under the Trade Union Acts can be sued in its registered name, and reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeal and restored that of the Vacation Judge, ordering the Society to pay costs both in the House of Lords and in the Court below.—Taff Vale Railway Company v. Amalgamated Society of Railway

below.—Taff Vale Railway Company v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and others, House of Lords, July 12th, 15th, 16th and 22nd.

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.—Throughout Canada generally in nearly all branches of trade and commerce, in manufacturing, shipping, transportation, etc., great activity has prevailed, and in some places, as Montreal and London, there has been, as is often the case in the summer season, a scarcity of carpenters, bricklayers and others in the building trades. There has also been a good demand for farm labourers. Emigrants, whether mechanics or farm labourers, should start now, as after the completion of the harvest the demand for men becomes less. An official report states that there will be from now to November a demand in Manitoba and the North West Territories for many thousands of farm hands at high wages in the

harvest and general farm work. But those who go must bear in mind that this demand is only likely to exist during the harvest.

A strike of trackmen has occurred in the Canadian Pacific Railway on the ground of wages; their present pay is \$1.35 a day.

A report from Rossland, British Columbia, states that some 1,300 miners are out on strike on the question of wages, and that there is no demand for any kind of labour. A report from Toronto states that there is a demand for farm labourers and female servants, but not miners or mechanics, and least of all for those persons who have failed in England. A report from Montreal states that there is a good demand at the present time for miners, experienced farm labourers, female servants, machinists and fitters.

New South Wales.—The strike of the ironworkers' assistants continues; the men demand a uniform wage of 7s. a day, and the employers decline to give that wage to any except first-class men, others to have 6s. Some boiler makers, shipwrights and others have joined the strikers, so that there are now about 1,500 men out. The shipping companies state that there is a great scarcity of maritime labour on the wharfs, though this is denied by the men; the reason given for such scarcity is that men prefer employment under Government at the new minimum wage of 7s. a day. There is stated to be a demand for coal miners at the Newcastle and the southern collieries, but this is denied by the men. The building trade is brisk, and there is a continued demand for plumbers and competent labourers. The demand for female labour in such industries as tailoring and general soft goods work continues good, and there is a good opening for girls and women in this direction; domestic servants also are in very great demand at 8s. to 15s. per week. At Broken Hill there is a demand for skilled silver miners, engineers and fitters. Recent reports to this office show that there is practically no demand for labour at Hillston, Newcastle, Lithgow, Bulli, Young (except for farm and station hands), Mudgee (except for ploughmen), Wilcannia, or Walgett (except for farm and station hands and female servants).

Victoria.—The Boards appointed under the Factories and Shops Acts have fixed the minimum wages of copper plate engravers at 80s. per week of 48 hours; of coopers at 1s. 2d. an hour or 56s. per week of 48 hours. The drought has broken up to some extent in the Mallee and other parts, and this should improve the demand for labour in country districts. There have been demonstrations of the unemployed in Melbourne, though the Public Works Department states that it is unable to procure competent workmen. In Castlemaine and Bendigo there is no demand for labour, except for female servants.

South Australia.—A report from Adelaide states that there is practically no demand for any kind of labour except female servants.

Queensland.—Owing to the drought and other causes, there is no demand for more labour in Queensland at the

Western Australia.—The coal industry at the Collie coalfields is in rather an unsettled condition, and it is feared that the question of wages may cause trouble. In country districts there is a great demand for farm hands. The last reports show that the strike of railway goods employees continued. At Northam there is a good demand for farm labourers, able to thatch, work machines, &c., and for female servants, and a fair demand for blacksmiths, carpenters, and bricklayers.

Tasmania.—There is a good demand for competent farm labourers at Scottsdale, but, generally speaking, the supply of all kinds of labour, except that of female domestic servants, is sufficient everywhere.

New Zealand.—A report from Auckland states that there is a demand for farm and general labourers, mechanics, female machinists in the boot trade, and female servants, but not for station hands. Reports from country districts in the Province of Wellington state that labour is scarce, and that there is a demand for navvies, bushmen, farm labourers, milkers, and female servants.

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

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 hide and skin-working trades, and 2 in trades not coming within these groups.

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

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 20th 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 Arbeitersekretariat, 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 lockouts. 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 60 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

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.

August, 1901.

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 begun 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 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 134d. per day.

UNITED STATES.

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

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

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.

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

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

^{*} Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department.) + Sociale Rundschau (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department.)

holidays in that month.

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 com-

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 :-

pared with June, is due to the longer interruption by

District.	No. employed in July, 1901, at the	per wee	umber of da k by the pits weeks ended	in four
	Collieries included in the Table.	27th July, 1901.	21st July, 1900.	22nd June,
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	nd 39,602		Days. 5.58 4.86 5.38	Days. 4.67 5.08 5.42
United Kingdom	471,814	4.83	5.52	4.71

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

Number of days on	July,	1901.	Corresponding percentages in		
which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	July, 1900.	June,*	
224 days (full time) 220 and under 24 days 16 ,, ,, 20 ,, 12 ,, , 16 ,, 8 ,, , 12 ,, Under 8 days	17,345 264,810 102,460 58,467 23,009 5,723	3.7 56.1 21.7 12.4 4.9 1.2	25·4 62·4 11·4 0·7 0·0 0·1	2·3 53·9 23·1 13·6 5·4 1·7	
Total	471,814	100-0	100-0	100.0	

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.

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

District.	No. employed in July, 1901, at the	Average worked Colling we	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1901, as com- pared with			
ente vocasiones prichados I de so le caneca vanto	Collieries included in the Table.	27th July, 1901.	July, 1900.	22nd June, 1901.*	A year ago.	A m'nth ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.	Carling and	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	36,276	5.25	5'34	5'30	09	- 005
Durham	92,122	5.38	5'59	5'32	- '21	+ .00
Cumberland	7,223	5.53	5.84	5.03	61	+ '20
Yorkshire	69,957	4.67	5'70	4.58	-1.03	+ .30
Lancashire and Cheshire	49,483	4.48	5'48	4.38	-1.00	+ .10
Derbyshire	38,417	4.59	5.62	4'17	-1.33	+ .13
Nottingham and Leicester	25,525	3'97	5'37	3.69	-1.40	+ *28
Staffordshire	25,522	4.13	5'44	3.96	-1.31	+ .13
Salop, Worcester and		PERMI	- Bide	2820		Brit.
Warwick	8,414	4.62	2.61	4'23	99	+ '39
Gloucester and Somerset	8,697	4.84	5.70	4.36	- '86	+ 48
North Wales	10,890	4.63	5.33	4.62	70	+ :01
South Wales and Mon	59,049	2.21	5.80	5.12	29	+ .36
SCOTLAND.			0 588	ART - 11		198
West Scotland	21,292	4'38	4.84	5'22	- :46	- :84
The Lothians	3,869	4.97	5.63	5'33	66	- '36
Fife	14,441	4.35	4.67	4.78	- '32	- '43
IRELAND	637	5.46	5.38	5:42	+ .08	+ .0
Grand Total & Averages	471,814	4.83	5.52	4.71	69	+ •12

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.

· T 11

District.	No. employed in July, 1901,	worked	per week	k by the	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1901, as compared with		
ens of the selection of	at the Mines included in the Table.	27th July, 1901.	21st July, 1900.	22nd June, 1901.*	A year ago.	A month ago.	
England-	Mark Control			1		THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Cumberland and		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Lancashire	5,047	5'73	5.38	5'56	+ '35	+ '17	
Cleveland	6,365	5.66	5.23	5.64	+ '13	+ '02	
Lincolnshire and							
Leicestershire	588	4'69	5'94	4.69	- I'25		
Northamptonshire	572	5.67	5'90	5.74	- '23	- '07	
Staffordshire and						- Contract	
Shropshire	901	5.27	5:76	5'00	- '49	+ '27	
Other places in	and and a		- mela	questi		Consense	
England	79	5.91	5.29	5.82	+ '32	+ .00	
SCOTLAND	968	4'98	5.53	5.41	25	- '73	
IRELAND	106	6.00	5.85	5.91	+ '15	+ .09	
Total and Averages	14,626	5.28	5'52	5.22	+ '06	+ '03	

(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 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.

August, 1901.

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

	Pre	sent tim with a j	e compared veur ago.	Present time compared with a month ago.			
Districts.	July, 1901.	July, 1900.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1901.	July, 1901.	June, 1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1901.	
England & Wales-	NO.	0271223	Waller and and the				
Cleveland	83	97	- 14	83	84		
Cumberland & Lancs.	42	52	- 10	42	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	I I	
S. and S.W. Yorks	15	17	- 2	15	41	t i	
Lincolnshire	10	16	- 6	10	15	200	
Midlands	74	100	- 26	1000000	N. CORPORT	***	
Glamorgan and Mon.	15	22	- 20 - 7	74	74		
Other districts	8	8		15	15	TINONG TINY	
Linkson Bling like	1	- 0	STORY SHIP	0	7	+ 1	
Total England and Wales	247	312	- 65	247	246	+ 1	
SCOTLAND	62	64	- 2	62	61	+ 1	
Total furnaces included in returns	309	376	- 67	309	307	+ 2	

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

Numbers Employed.

At 203 works covered by the returns 77,738 work-people 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:—

District.	week ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1901, as compared with	
andle, and Turneller, and	July 27th, 1901.	July 28th, 1900.	June 29th, 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
England and Wales Scotland	65,537	65,780 12,511	65,393	- 243 - 310	+ 144 - 100
Total	77,738	78,291	77,694	- 553	+ 44

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 nmarised 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 one 29th, and 5.26 in the corresponding week a year

Number of Shifts worked.	Number employed in July, 1901, so	Percentage proportion to	Corres	Corresponding percentage in		
worked.	far as returned.	Total.	July, 1900.	June,		
Under 5 per week 5 per week 5 per week 6 per week 6 ver 6 per week	9,504 23,614 742 33,802 532	13'9 34'6 1'0 49'5	11.8 37.7 1.7 48.0 0.8	14.7 31.7 1.4 51.2 1.0		
Total	68,194	100.0	100.0	100.0		

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:—

	STATE STATE OF THE			
	No. of	No. of M	fills in such	Works.
Appendix of the second	Works open.	Working.	Not Working.	Total.
Works giving full employment Works giving partial employment	40 29	182 165	57	182
Total at end of July, 1901†	, 69	347	57	404
Corresponding Total for June, 1901+	67	344	49	393
Corresponding Total for July, 1900†‡	75	358	77	435

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

rem which and	100000	Tinplates.		Blackplates.			
annels bus year a	July, 1901.	June,	July, 1900.	July, 1901.	June, 1901.	July,	
To United States ,, Other Countries	Tons. 8,608 18,662	Tons. 5,470 18,057	Tons. 6,138 14,051	Tons. 181 5,212	Tons. 173 4,678	Tons. 8 4,761	
Total	27,270	23,527	20,189	5,393	4,851	4,769	

(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 Whitsuntide Holidays are included in this period

The Whitsuntide Holidays are included in this period

^{*} 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.

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 labourers are generally scarce.

and that the supply of men was about sufficient. A correspondent | A few casual hands were in irregular work in the early part of in the Blaby Union writes: "The hay crops were light, and the the month. A correspondent in the Biggleswade Union (Beds) weather during the greater part of the month was favourable. Very | writes: "In consequence of the drought, the hay and root crops

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

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 laboursaving 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 supply of labour was slightly better, it is said that agricultural Union states that owing to lighter crops, especially roots, less labour has been required. An employer in the Hertfordshire In Leicestershire it is stated that there was no lack of employment, portion of the Barnet Union sends a report of a similar character. little labour was required in making and gathering." In Stafford- | 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 10s. 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

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

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 dder. Reports from the following Unions refer to some the scarcity of labour which exists." A correspon scarcity: Blean, and Hollingbourne (short of regular hands, Union says: "Labourers are not quite so scarce as last year, as so plenty of casuals), Bridge, Elham, Tenterden, and Thanet. In many have returned from South Africa." Surrey employment is reported to have been regular. In Sussex Reports from Gloucestershire state that employment is regular agricultural labourers have been well employed, and owing to light | and the supply of labour about sufficient for the work. Reports crops the supply has been better. Reports have been received have been received from the Unions of Chipping Sodbury,

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 Wootten 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

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 Jnion 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

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-Women in Textile Trades; Dock and Wharf Labour.

Dursley, Gloucester, Northleach, Stow-on-the-Wold, Thornbury, Wheatenhurst, and Winchcombe. The report from the Winchcombe Union says that the supply of labour was very short. A correspondent in the Northleach Union says: "The heavy storms which fell from the 24th to the 28th hindered the turnip hoeing and thatching the hayricks, but the men had other employment to go on with, such as turning dung heaps and thistle cutting." In Devonshire and Cornwall farm labourers are said to have been generally in regular work. A scarcity of men is referred to in reports from Devonshire from the Unions of Axminster, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Newton Abbot, and Torrington, and from the Camelford Union in Cornwall. A correspondent in the Truro Union writes: "There are just enough men to do the work on the farms now." A correspondent in the St. Columb Union writes that the supply of men is "none too plentiful."

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN JULY.

According to returns from women correspondents, employment for women showed a slight decline in the spinning branch of the cotton trade, and continued slack in the weaving branch; employment in the worsted trade showed a decline. Information has been received with regard to 558 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 96,940 women and girls, and is summarised in the following Table, which also gives for comparison the corresponding figures for the previous month and for a year ago:—

						Percentage ordinarily employed in Mills which were					
Trade and Month.			through	full Time nout the nth.*	Short Time	Closed during some part of the					
				With Full Employment.	With Partial Employ- ment.	during some part of the Month.	Month for repairs, bad trade, disputes, or other causes.				
Cotton Trade—Sp	innin	g—	i in s	01	A HOUSE	edia bis	a. mitaliana?				
July, 1901	***		***	81	11	7	1				
June, 1901 July, 1900	***	330/4	***	84 66	9	18	3 7				
Cotton Trade-W	eaving	5	•••	00	9	10					
July, 1901				65	23	10	2				
June, 1901	1000			64	25	10	1				
July, 1900				59	26	10	5				
Woollen and Wo	rsted	Trad	es-	-							
July, 1901			•••	83	17	THE STATE OF THE S	GENERAL STREET				
June, 1901	***		***	88	II	6	Proceedings below				
July, 1900				45	48	6	I				
Total of above T	rades-										
July, 1901		100		72	19	7	2				
June, 1901	1		1	74	18	6	2				
July, 1900				58	26	12	4				

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 25,320; of these 81 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 84 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in June, and with 66 per cent. in July, 1900.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 54,090; of these 65 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 64 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in June, and with

59 per cent. in July, 1900.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 17,530; of these 83 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 88 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in June, and with 45 per cent. in July, 1900.

(h) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves shows a further slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and is much better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves during the four weeks ended July 27th was

* Excluding the annual holidays

16,652, as compared with 16,202 in June, and 14,868 in the corresponding period of 1900.

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

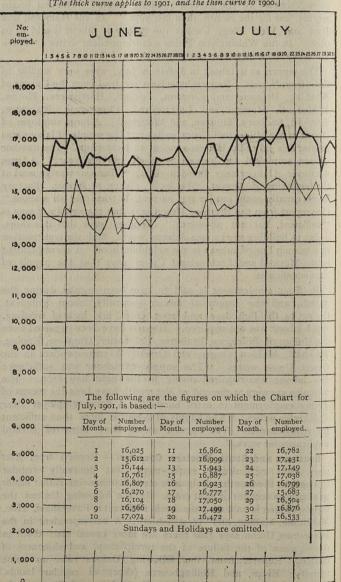
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Labourers	employed in	Docks	Labourers	Total Dock	
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	and Wharf	
Week ended July 6 ,, ,, ,, 13 ,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ,, ,, 27	8,447 8,573 9,023 8,405	2,581 2,514 2,342 2,840	11,028 11,087 11,365 11,245	5,242 5,505 5,569 5,568	16,270 16,592 16,934 16,813	
Average for 4 weeks ended July 27th, 1901	} 8,612	2,569	11,181	5,471	16,652	
Average for July, 1900	6,966	2,641	9,607	5,261	14,868	
Average for June, 1901	7,819	2,830	10,649	5,553	16,202	

(2) Daily Fluctuation.—The daily fluctuation in the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers employed by all the docks and principal wharves is shown on the chart below. The numbers in July ranged from 15,612 on the 2nd to 17,499 on the 19th.

During July, 1900, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 13,950 on the 4th to 15,529 on the 23rd.

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

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



Particulars respecting the employment of other classes of dock and riverside labourers will be found under "District Reports, London," on page 245.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-SEAMEN; LONDON; NORTHERN COUNTIES.

(i) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JULY.

August, 1901.

(Data supplied by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)
The number of seamen shipped* during July as the crews of foreign-going vessels, from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), was 41,296, or 2,756 more than in July, 1900. At most of the ports it is stated that the supply of seamen and firemen has been equal to or in excess of the demand, but at Southampton the demand is said to have exceeded the supply for both A.B.'s and firemen, and at Middlesbrough for A.B.'s.

During the seven completed months of the year, 246,402 men have been shipped, as compared with 228,262 in the corresponding period of 1900, the principal increase occurring at Liverpool.

Of the total number of seamen shipped in the seven months, 39,224 (or 15.9 per cent.) were foreigners, as against 14.9 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1900. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures.

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

has same heard		of Men, &c		Total in	shippe	Total number shipped in 7 months ended July.*	
Principal Ports.	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in July, 1901.	July, 1900.*	1901.	1900.	
ENGLAND AND WALES. East Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull	60 20	4,020 699 392 1,733 266	4,080 699 392 1,753 266	3,465 490 424 1,961 244	21,984 3,430 1,402 7,599 706	18,543 2,985 1,869 8,434 632	
Bristol Channel. Bristol+ Newport, Mon Cardiff† Swansea	32 449 19	800 683 4,519 730	800 715 4,968 749	488 1,073 4,557 612	3,835 5,153 30,886 4,248	2,721 5,855 30,960 4,076	
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	281 512	11,318 7,154 2,778	11,599 7,666 2,778	11,868 6,714 2,266	78,752 46,056 17,523	67,785 44,233 16,200	
SCOTLAND. Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	21	1,011	1,032	1,288	4,249	4,632	
Glasgow	77	3,199	3,276	2,762	17,581	16,411	
IRELAND. Dublin Belfast		185 323	185 338	156 172	931 2,067	860 2,066	
Total, July, 1901	1,486	39,810	41,296		246,402		
Ditto, July, 1900	2,007	36,533		38,540		228,262	

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL COR-RESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

General.—On the whole, the state of employment during July showed but little change when compared with June. Returns from 472 branches of 126 unions, having an aggregate membership of 79,474, show that 3,052 (or 3.8 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of July, compared with 3.9 per cent. in June and 3.5 per cent. in July, 1900.

Employment in the Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding trades remained good. Returns from 158 branches of 29 unions, with an aggregate membership of 23,889, show that 520 (or 2.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.6 per cent. in June and 1.8 per cent in July, 1900. With sailmakers employment was good.

The Building trades remained quiet. Returns from 190 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit, with an aggregate membership of 13,338, show that 503 (or 3.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.7 per cent. in June, and 2.1 per cent. in July, 1900. The glaziers describe employment as good; the carpenters and joiners and stone carvers as fair; the bricklayers and painters and decorators as moderate; the stonemasons as dull; the plasterers and plumbers as bad.

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

Employment in the Furnishing trades is quiet. Returns from 38 branches of 15 unions, with a membership of 5,018, show that 197 (or 3.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.3 per cent. in June and 4.4 per cent. in July, 1900.

The Woodworking trades are better employed. Returns from 7 branches of 3 unions, having a membership of 899, show that 25 (or 2.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.6 per cent. in June. The percentage for July, 1900, was 1.3.

Employment with Coopers has still further improved. Reports from 2 unions with a membership of 1,075 show that 5 (or 0.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.3 per cent. in June. In July, 1900, less than 1 per cent. were unemployed.

With Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights employment remains good. Reports from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,363, show that 17 (or 1.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.7 per cent. in June and 1.5 per cent. in July, 1900.

Employment in most branches of the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades has continued to improve. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 24,921, show that 1,051 (or 4.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.9 per cent. in June. The percentage for July, 1900, was 4.3.

Employment in most branches of the Clothing trades was quiet. The West End bespoke tailors report employment as having fallen off, at the end of the month; the East End bespoke trade was slack; the stock trade was moderate; the contract trade has fallen off; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses were only partially employed. The hatters describe employment as still depressed: the fur skin dressers as slack.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment with the West End handsewn boot and shoe makers was fair during the month, but fell off towards the end; in the East End sewround trade it improved; with boot and shoe clickers and boot and shoe operatives it was bad.

Employment in the *Leather* trades was not so good. Returns from 9 unions, with a membership of 2,073, show that 48 (or 2.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.3 per cent. in June and 2.2 per cent. in July, 1900.

In the Glass and Pottery trades returns from 8 unions, with a membership of 1,342, show that 136 (or 10'1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 8.6 per cent. in June and 4.1 per cent. in July of last year.

Hair, Fibre and Cane Workers.—In these trades returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 964, show that 25 (or 2.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 0.8 per cent. in June and 1.6 per cent. in July, 1900.

Gold Workers are slack; Silver Workers fairly well employed. Returns from 7 unions, with a membership of 1,103, show that 14 (or 1.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.7 per cent. in June, and 1.8 per cent. in July, 1900. With Diamond Workers the number unemployed was greater than in June.

Employment in the *Tobacco* trades has continued to fall off and is still bad. Returns from 4 unions, with a membership of 2,235, show that 231 (or 10.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 8 o per cent. in June, and 12.7 per cent. in July, 1900.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—The average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves was 16,652 in the four weeks ended July 27th, as compared with 16,202 in June, and 14,868 in the corresponding period a year ago. Employment in mid-stream has been moderate but steady; with deal porters it has been good; with lightermen, stevedores and lumpers fair; with coalporters and winchmen dull; with comporters moderate on the south side, fair on the north side. With fruit-porters in Thames-street employment has been good, the average daily number employed being 382, compared with 368 in June and 278 a year ago.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear.

Coal Mining.—Northumberland.—Steam and house coal collieries have averaged 5.34 and 5.00 days per week respectively, as against 5.23 and 5.01 days in June, and 5.27 and 5.34 days a year ago. Durham.—The average number of days worked in the gas, house, manufacturing, and coking coal pits during the four weeks ending July 27th was 5.42, 5.34, 5.42, and 5.43 days respectively, as compared with 5.35, 5.27, 5.46, and 5.50 days in June. Returns from 155 pits employing 71,193 men and boys show an average working week of 5.36 days as against 5.47 days a year ago.

Metal Mining.—Employment at the lead ore mines remains good! Ironstone miners are busy.

Quarrying.—Limestone quarries in and around Weardale, Stanhope, and Ferryhill, with one exception, have been fully employed.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-NORTHERN COUNTIES; LANCASHIRE.

In the Gateshead district quarrymen are fairly busy; at Blyth moderately so.

Iron and Steel Trades. - Smelting shops and steel plate mills at Consett, Newburn, and Spennymoor have worked 5 and 6 shifts per week; angle mills 4 shifts. At Jarrow one large cogging mill has been fully employed, two bar mills have only worked half time, and one sheet mill 4 shifts per week; one steel plate mill is still idle. Forgemen are busy. At the finished iron and steel works employment remains steady.

Engineering and Shipbuilding. - On the Tyne. - There is still a demand for rivetters. Employment at the ordnance factory is not so good, night shifts in some departments being suspended. Electrical engineers are busy. Overtime continues to be worked in engine and boiler shops. Branches of these trades with 13,082 members have 218 (or 1.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 388 (or 3.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. On the Wear.-Employment in the engine and boiler shops remains good; with the ship and coppersmiths it has been fair; with platers and rivetters it continues good. Of these trades with 5,318 members, 56 (or 1 1 per cent.) are idle, as compared with 131 (or 2 5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. Sailmakers although still slack have been somewhat better employed. Drillers and hole cutters generally continue dull. Employment with iron and steel moulders on the Tyne is better, and continues to improve on the Wear; with brassfinishers, whitesmiths and heating engineers it is fair. Shipwrights at Sunderland are fairly busy.

Shipping and Dock Labour.-Tyne watermen report employment as steady; trimmers and teemers as good; tug boatmen and deal porters on the Wear as fairly good. Coal porters and shippers have averaged nearly 5 days per week. Quayside and dock labourers have had less employment. The demand for sailors and firemen was fairly good.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is fair.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers on the Tyne describe employment as fair; at Sunderland as good. With the bookbinders on both rivers it has improved. Papermakers are

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.-Employment with millsawyers has improved; with the cabinet makers, upholsterers and lathrenders it is quiet. Coopers are not so busy.

Chemical and Glass Trades.—Pressed glassmakers have worked 3 and 4 shifts per week. Bottlemakers have been fully employed at Sunderland, but are slack at Seaham Harbour. Copper and lead works have worked full time. Pieceworkers in soda and bleaching departments have worked 5 days per week. Employment in cement factories has been good.

Fishing.—The herring fishing has again been poor. The supply of white fish landed by the steam trawl and line boats has been good, -J. Ratcliffe.

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Ironstone Mining .- Cleveland miners report employment as fairly good. The average number of days worked by the 21 mines furnishing returns was 5.66 days per week during the 4 weeks ending July 27th, as compared with 5.64 days per week in June and 5.53 in July, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at these mines was 6,365, the corresponding number a year ago

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment shows a further improvement in the finished iron and steel works. It is good at pipe and general foundries and bridge works; fair with enginemen and boilermen; fairly good at the blastfurnaces; fair at metal expansion works; moderate at chair foundries.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as good at Stockton, fairly good at Hartlepool, moderate at Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Middlesbrough and South Bank; ironfounders as good at Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton, moderate at Darlington; patternmakers as good at Darlington, fair at Middlesbrough, steady at Hartlepool and moderate at Stockton; smiths and strikers as good; enginemen as fair. Branches of these trades, with 4,429 members have 93 (or 2.1 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 109 (or 2.5 per cent. of their membership) at the

Building Trades. - Bricklayers report employment as good at Darlington, moderate elsewhere; plumbers as fair at Hartlepool and Stockton; moderate at Middlesbrough; painters, slaters, plasterers and joiners as good generally.

Shipbuilding.—Employment is good at Hartlepool, Middlesbrough

ship-joiners as fair at Hartlepool, good at Middlesbrough and Stockton; smiths and strikers as good.

August, 1901.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Sailors and firemen report employment as fair during the month, quieter at present. Dock labour has been fair at Hartlepool, slack at Middlesbrough. Riverside labour has been slack.

Miscellaneous. - Cabinet makers, sawyers and woodworking machinists report employment as good; cement, concrete and pulp workers as fair; tailors as good; printers as good at Darlington, fair at Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton.—A. Main.

Cumberland and Barrow District.

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

Coal Mining.—The average number of days worked by the pits is lower than a year ago, but the number of workpeople employed is greater. At the 21 pits covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended 27th July, was 5.23 per week, as compared with 5.84 days a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at these pits in July, 1901, was 6,547, the corresponding number in July, 1900, being 5,858.

Iron Mining.—At the Cumberland and North Lancashire iron mines the average number of days worked in July was greater than a year ago, but the total number employed was less. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended 27th July, at the 43 mines and open works, covered by the returns, was 5.73 per week, as compared with 5:38 in July, 1900. The number of workpeople at these mines in July, 1901 and 1900, numbered 5,047 and 5,568 respectively.

Pig Iron Manufacture.- Employment at the Cumberland and North Lancashire blast furnaces has continued to improve, but is still worse than a year ago. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of July was 42, as compared with 41 at the end of June and 52 at the end of July, 1900. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 42 blast furnaces in July was about 3,500.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—In Oldham and surrounding districts, employment continues fair. In Stalybridge and Stockport it is reported as good; in Rochdale, Mossley and Ashton-under-Lyne as moderate. Employment in the twining branch is slack, but in the carding and ring spinning departments it is reported as good. Weaving.- Employment continues slack. Winders, warpers and reelers are only moderately employed.

Woollen and Silk Trades.—The woollen workers in Rochdale and Milnrow report employment as good; in Stockport as moderate. Employment with the silkdressers of Rochdale continues bad.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers report employment as moderate generally; the boilermakers and patternmakers as good; gasmeter-makers, iron-grinders, brass-founders, and plate moulders as moderate; tinplate workers as slack.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate with painters, bricklayers and plumbers, and as fair with plasterers, carpenters, and joiners.

Coal Mining.—Employment is reported as slack.—T. Ashton.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The improvement in Bolton has been maintained. In Heywood, Bury and immediate district employment is reported as fairly good; in Chorley and Wigan as moderate. Cardroom operatives continue moderately employed throughout the district. Weaving.—Employment continues irregular, with short time and looms idle at a few firms.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Em ployment with engineers and steam engine makers continues moderate; with blacksmiths, roller makers, moulders and metal workers it is still rather slack; machine fitters and allied trades are better employed. In Wigan, Bury, Chorley, Horwich and Hindley employment with iron workers has improved.

Building Trades.—Employment in all branches has improved.

Coal Mining.-Miners are not so well employed in Bolton and immediate district. In Wigan, Hindley, and Westhoughton colliers are only working an average of 4½ days per week.

Miscellaneous.-Carters, leather workers, printers, tailors, shoemakers, cloggers, and general labourers are better employed R. Tootill.

Blackburn, Burnley and District.

Cotton Trade.-Weaving.-Employment in the Blackburn and Nelson districts is still only moderate; in Accrington it has slightly and Stockton. Shipwrights report employment as fair generally; improved; in Burnley it is fairly good; in Preston bad. In Darwen

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-LANCASHIRE; YORKSHIRE.

a number of looms are still stopped; in Colne short time is being worked at two firms, and looms are stopped for want of warps. Hard waste weavers are still slack. Employment with twisters and drawers, winders, warpers, warp dressers and tape | improved. sizers is only moderate. Spinning.—Employment is reported as good at Blackburn and Darwen, as fair at Accrington. Ring spinners and card room workers continue fully employed. Branches of spinners and twisters and drawers with 2,364 members have 30 (or 1.3 per cent.) unemployed compared with 29 (or 1.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Building Trades. - Employment with painters continues good; with plasterers it is quiet; with joiners, masons, bricklayers and

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trades continues fair. Machine makers are not so well employed

Coal Mining.—Coal miners report employment as fairly good in both the Burnley and Accrington districts, though a few men are working only five days per week.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with calico printers and bleachers and letterpress printers is only moderate; with woollen block printers it is slack; with tailors and cabinet makers quiet; with boot, shoe and slipper makers bad; with brickmakers and quarrymen fair .- W. H. Wilkinson.

Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 24,785 members have 879 (or 3.5 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 775 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers, ironfounders, braziers, brassworkers, machine workers, and smiths and strikers report employment as moderate: brassfounders and finishers as quiet in Manchester, good in Stockport; boilermakers as bad in Manchester, as fairly good in Northwich. In Warrington wire weavers are rather slack, filesmiths are busy:

Building Trades.—Bricklayers, concreters and asphalters report employment as good; carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, deccrative glass workers, and bricklayers' labourers as moderate;

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.-Coachbuilders report employment as good in private shops; slack in the railway shops. Cabinet-makers in Warrington and one branch in Manchester as moderate, another branch as bad; French polishers as moderate; brewers' coopers as dull.

Clothing Trades.—Felt hat-makers and trimmers, cloth cap-makers, umbrella-makers, boot and shoe operatives and Jewish tailors report employment as bad; shirt and jacket cutters and makers and bespoke tailors as moderate.

Textile Trades.—Cotton spinners report employment as moderate. In Macclesfield cotton weavers are fully employed; dyers are slack; in the silk trade handloom and powerloom weavers report employment as bad, throwers and dyers as slack, dressers and finishers as

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

Transport Trades.—Employment continues plentiful.—G. D. Kelley.

Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Boiler makers continue fairly well employed. Shipwrights report employment as fair but declining; ship joiners as dull; coppersmiths and whitesmiths as good; iron founders as good in the north end, moderate in the south; engineers as fair; pattern-makers as quiet.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Cabinet makers, French polishers, coachmakers, mill-sawyers and coopers report employment as rather dull; upholsterers and dry coopers as fair.

Transport Trades.—The seamen, firemen and engine-room workers report employment as fair; dock labourers as good at North Docks, slack at South Quay; railway carters and Mersey flatmen as slack.

Building Trades.—Plumbers, bricklayers, joiners and gasfitters report employment as dull; painters as fair; plasterers as

Clothing Trades. - Bespoke tailors report employment as fair, clothiers' operatives and the Jewish tailors as dull; boot and shoemakers as quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good; lithographic printers and bookbinders as rather slacker; stereotypers as fair.

Glass and Chemical Trades.-Decorative glassworkers report employment as dull; glass bottle makers as not so good; other branches of glass trade as fair. Chemical workers have not

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners report employment as rather dull, with an average of four days worked per week. Quarrymen are fairly well employed. -C. Rouse.

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade has been fair. It has been normal with chemical workers at Middlewich. It is moderate in both towns in the building trades Fustian cutters report employment as good; moulders at Winsford as fair; shipwrights, boilersmiths, boat repairers and brass workers as moderate in both towns.

YORKSHIRE.

Hull and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering, and Metal Trades.—At Hull the engineers. brassfounders and finishers and sailmakers report employment as moderate; other branches as bad. At Doncaster employment is reported as moderate generally, as bad with engineers; at Grimsby as bad. At Goole the smiths, boilermakers and ironfounders report employment as good; the engineers, patternmakers and shipwrights as moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is fair in Hull, moderate

Transport Trades.—The pit prop and timber workers report employment as good. The seamen and firemen and dock labourers as moderate; the lightermen as bad; the railway workers at Hull as bad; as moderate elsewhere

Fishing Industry.—Employment is moderate at Hull; bad at Grimsby owing to the dispute.

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

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

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Employment generally is

Miscellaneous.—The leather trade workers, tanners, and curriers report employment as good; the tailors, boot and shoemakers, engine drivers, firemen and cranemen, and general labourers as moderate; the brushmakers as bad. - W. G. Millington.

Leeds and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 8,606 members have 270 (or 3'1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 357 (or 4'1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trade has been fairly steady and improving. Boilermakers report employment as good; ironfounders as quiet, but improving; steel smelters as quiet; machine workers, stove grate workers, and sheet metal workers as fair; pattern makers, brass founders and finishers as slack; wool-comb, hackle and gill makers as moderate. At Wakefield employment in the engineering and iron trades is moderate; at Stanningley slack.

Clothing Trades .- In the Leeds ready-made tailoring factories employment has improved; bespoke tailors are quiet. Boot and shoe operatives report employment as fair.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the Leeds mills has continued only moderate generally, but some worsted firms are rather busier. Warpdressers, twisters, willeyers and fettlers report employment as moderate; blanket raisers and linen workers as slack. At Wakefield worsted and cloth mills are moderately employed.

Building Trades.—Joiners and bricklayers report employment as improved; masons as moderate; plumbers as slack.

Mining.—Employment in the Leeds pits has fallen off to three and four days per week. Employment has also declined in the Castleford, Pontefract and Dewsbury districts.

Leather Trades.—Employment is fair with tanners, curriers and leather workers; moderate with saddlers and harness makers.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as fair; lithographers as moderate; bookbinders and machine rulers as quiet; paper mill workers as slack.

Glass Trades.—Glass bottle workers in Leeds report employment as improved; at Castleford and Wakefield as fair; flint glass makers as moderate.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-YORKSHIRE; MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Brushmakers and cabinet makers report employment as quiet; coachmakers and wheelwrights and smiths as good .- O. Connellan.

Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Worsted Trade.-Employment in the worsted piece trade continues quiet in Bradford and Huddersfield, and bad in Halifax. Wool combers in Bradford report employment as moderate, wool sorters as good. Employment in the Worth Valley is quiet.

Woollen Trade.-Employment in and around Huddersfield is quiet. In the heavy woollen trade in and around Dewsbury and Batley it is fair.

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade continues quiet at Halifax, but a slight improvement is reported at Manningham, Brighouse and Ripponden; with cotton spinners at Huddersfield it is quiet in the spinning department, bad in the doubling department; at Brighouse it continues quiet; in the carpet and rug trades it is fair. Dyers at Bradford report employ-

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

Building Trades.—Employment in Bradford is still affected by disputes. In other parts of the district it continues quiet.

Miscellaneous .- Employment in the tailoring trade is still fairly good. Miners are affected by disputes. Employment in the glass trade is good; with printers it is slack.—A. Gee.

Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners), with 16,155 members, have 304 (or 1.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 297 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Ivon and Steel Industries .- Branches with 7,041 members have 136 (or 1.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 107 (or 1.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. Engineers and boiler and girder makers report employment as good; engine, crane, and boiler firemen, locomotive drivers and stokers and machineworkers as fair; iron and steel founders, core makers, iron and steel dressers and stovegrate workers as moderate; Siemens' steel smelters, wire drawers, Bessemer steel workers and railway spring makers as slack. At Barnsley engineers and ironfounders are fairly well employed; at Rotherham and Parkgate steel workers are fairly well employed; iron workers, spring makers and stovegrate workers moderately so; bath makers are quiet.

Cutlery and Tool Trades.-Employment in the razor trade continues good; with pen and pocket blade forgers and grinders it is fair; some sections of the cutlers are busy; engineers' toolmakers, edge tool grinders, table blade forgers and grinders, forgers of small files and haft and scale pressers are moderately employed; sawmakers are quiet; table and butcher knife hafters, saw handlemakers, large file forgers, cutters and hardeners and handle and scale cutters are slack.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 73 collieries show an average of 4.73 days per week worked, as compared with 5.83 days per week worked in the corresponding week in July, 1900.

Other Metal Trades.-Platers and gilders, and plate spoon and fork filers report employment as good; silver and electroplate finishers, and braziers, and sheet metal workers as fair; brassworkers as moderate; silversmiths, silver and Britannia metal stampers, and workers, and hollowware buffers as slack; the brassworkers at Rotherham as good.

Building Trades.—Employment in Sheffield and Rotherham continues slack; at Barnsley and Normanton it is fairly good.

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

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Employment with railway carriage and wagon builders is quiet; with coachmakers and millsawyers fair; with cabinet makers moderate; with box and cabinet makers at Barnsley good; with bobbinmakers bad; with wagon builders at Masborough fair.

Linen Trade.—Employment at Barnsley is slack.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with bespoke tailors is quiet. At Barnsley ready made tailoring operatives are busy. Boot and shoe operatives are slack.

Glass Trades.-Glass bottle makers and flint glass workers are well employed.

Miscellaneous. - Gasworkers report employment as good; railway

servants, paviors and street masons, colliery surface men, bakers and confectioners as fair; saddlers and harness makers and upholsterers as quiet; electrical workers as slack. At Barnsley papermakers, quilt makers, upholsterers and quarrymen are well employed; general labourers are slack. At Rotherham potters are busy. At Normanton chemical workers, brickmakers and quarrymen are well employed. -S. Uttley.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Derbyshire District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as good at Chesterfield, moderate at Derby, Burton, and Long Eaton; bad at Glossop and New Mills; brass moulders and finishers as moderate; boiler makers as good; ironfounders as dull at Chesterfield, bad at Derby; iron and steel dressers as moderate; farriers as fair; stationary engine drivers and firemen as slack; electric wire and cable makers as fair; lace machine builders in Long Eaton as good. Branches of these trades with 2,192 members have 31 (or 1.5 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 41 (or 1.9 per cent of their membership) at the end of June.

Coal Mining.—Reports from 71 collieries employing upwards of 30,000 men and boys show an average of 4½ days per week worked, as against 41 days in June.

Quarrying.—Employment continues slack with chert quarrymen; with limestone quarrymen it continues to improve.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Employment continues good with railway carriage and wagon builders; in some timber yards it is slightly better. Coopers at Burton-on-Trent report

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring operatives are fairly well employed. Boot and shoe operatives report employment as good. Employment with dress and mantle makers shows a decline.

Building Trades.—Employment continues good with painters and decorators, quiet generally with other branches.

Textile Trades.—Cotton operatives report employment as fairly good; lace workers, hosiery workers, and elastic web weavers as bad; surgical bandage makers as good. Soft silk winders, weavers and doublers, and gimp and trimming workers are fairly well

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

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment generally continues dull, and is worse than in June.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment generally shows a further decline. Short time is the rule

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as bad with fitters and mechanics, tool machinists, needle makers, electrical workers, brassfounders, and brassworkers; as moderate with wheelwrights and blacksmiths, bobbin and carriage makers; as fair with carriage straighteners, fettlers, boilermakers, farriers and blastfurnacemen. Employment generally is reported as fair at Grantham, Retford and Newark; as moderate at Beeston and Mansfield. Hosiery machine builders are not brisk; lace machine builders are fairly well employed; cycle workers are only moderately employed. Branches with 3,082 members have 161 (or 5.2 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 116 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is fairly good.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.-Millsawyers and French polishers report employment as fair, coachmakers as good; upholsterers as quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good; lithographic printers and artists as moderate; bookbinders as rather dul

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives report employment as not so good at Nottingham; fair at Hucknall Torkard; bespoke tailors as moderate; readymade tailoring operatives as good. Mantle and dress makers are fully employed.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 28 collieries employing 15,885 men show an average of under 33 days worked per week.

Miscellaneous .- Gas workers report employment as improved; bakers as quiet; female cigarmakers as slack; cab and hackney carriage drivers, saddle and harness makers, and silk dressers as good; colliery enginemen as moderate; railway workers as moderate at Toton and Colwick, but fairly good generally.

W. L. Hardstaff.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS-MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Trade.-At Northampton, Kettering and Rushden work is slack. In the manufacture of ladies' boots and shoes in Leicester and district employment has declined.

Other Clothing Trades.—A slight improvement has taken place in he ready-made tailoring trade, but work continues slack with espoke tailors. Milliners and dressmakers are fairly busy. Cap akers, felt and silk hatters are still rather slack.

Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades.-In the hosiery industry, ployment at Leicester is fairly regular but slacker in circular ork. At Loughborough makers of shirts and pants are busier; those engaged on circular rib work are slacker. Employment is good in the woolspinning mills, slacker with trimmers and dyers.

Elastic Web Trade.—Employment shows a decline.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—General engineers report a further ecline. Employment is fair with shoe machinery makers, electric namo builders and boilermakers; slack with turners, toolmakers, tternmakers, winders and needlemakers; less regular with

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the South Leicester coal s is slightly better but still slack. Stone quarrymen continue v employed

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is fairly good with etterpress and lithographic printers; less regular with bookbinders. Building Trades.-Nearly all branches report employment as

howing increased slackness. Leather Trades.—Employment is fairly good at Northampton and Vellingborough, but slack in Leicester and district.

Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.—Coachmakers, railway agon builders and repairers are busy; employment is also good th wood cutting machinists, and with cabinet makers and polishers aployed in tram and road-car building at Loughborough.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with basketmakers, fair with rushmakers, bakers, farriers, and railway workers; slacker with attonmakers, confectioners, and brickmakers; bad with cigarnakers .- T. Smith.

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—During the earlier part of the month employment howed a further decline, but some improvement was reported at

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment has been interrupted by the eat; otherwise improvement would have been reported.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners at some pits report a slight nprovement; others have averaged 4 days per week. Stone uarrymen at Alton and Hollington continue busy.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers are well employed oulders are working overtime at Crewe, and report improvement at Stafford. Brass and copper workers at Oakamoor and Froghall are fairly busy.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Leek continues good. At Congleton silk dressers report a decline; fustian cutters are slack. At Cheadle and Tean silk and tape operatives continue

Clothing Trades.-Tailors are busy. At Stafford boot and shoe makers report employment as quiet.

Building Trades.—Employment is quiet throughout the district.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers in the Potteries eport an improvement. At Stafford employment is good. Lithographic artists and printers are fairly busy. Bookbinders are working full time.

Miscellaneous.-Railway workers report a further decline. Brushmakers are slack. Bakers and confectioners are fully employed. Gas workers report an improvement.—I. S. Harvey.

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The improvement is maintained in all

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment generally is good. Employment with the malleable ironworkers at Walsall is not so brisk; at Coalbrook Dale and Madeley it is quiet. Employm on cycles is good, and on motors fair.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of nuts and bolts, electrical fittings, black castings, builders' ironmongery, spectacle frames, iron fences and hurdles, malleable nails and protectors, cycle castings, best gunlocks, and agricultural implements, with stampers and piercers, japanners, tinplate workers, and fair; in the ribbon trade as quiet.—A. R. Jephcott.

galvanisers in the ironplate trade at Wolverhampton, Bilston and the Lye, and with anchor smiths at Cradley. Employment is moderate with makers of spades and shovels, stamped and light hollow-ware, plantation and Brazil hoes and edge tools, with chain makers and strikers, file-smiths and brassworkers, and with blockchain makers at Cradley Heath. It has improved with makers of locks, keys and latches, and with anvil and vice-makers at Dudley. It is quiet with makers of spring-traps, tips and cut nails, with tinners and hollow-ware turners; and with spike and rivet makers at Blackheath. It is slack with wrought nail makers at Halesowen, and with tube makers throughout the district. The Wednesbury iron forgers, axle spring and carriage iron workers are only working half time.

Coal Mining.—On Cannock Chase the average time worked is 1½ days per week. The average in the Tamworth collieries is 2 days per week; in the Tipton, Oldbury, Bilston, Wednesbury and Dudley districts 34 days; in the Halesowen, Blackheath and Old Hill districts about 4 days; in the Shropshire pits 5 days per

Building Trades.—Employment with bricklayers and carpenters is moderate; in other branches it is good.

Textile Trades.—At Kidderminster employment is slack. At Bridgnorth it has improved in the carpet trade. In the Tamworth tape mills employment is moderate.

Leather Trades.—Employment with harness makers is not so good : with collar makers and gig saddlers it is fair; in other branches it is good generally.

Glass Trades. - Employment generally is quiet.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report a decline. The boot and shoe operatives are quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers is moderate; with bookbinders it is good.—C. Anthony.

Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 21,605 members have 670 (or 3.1 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 619 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Eight branches of engineers report employment as moderate, one as good, and one as bad; smiths and strikers and pattern makers as good; toolmakers and ironfounders as moderate. At Coventry and West Bromwich employment is reported as good; at Redditch as moderate. Electrical workers report employment as good; cycle makers as only moderate, with short time. Employment in the motor industry continues fair.

Brass and Copper Trades.—Employment generally is returned as fair. Fender and fire brass makers report it as quiet.

Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electroplaters. - Jewellers report employment as quiet on best work, fairly good on cheaper work; silversmiths, electroplaters and Britannia metal workers as fair.

Other Metal Trades.-Makers of wrought iron and steel hinges, machine-made rivets, nuts and bolts, edge tools and light steel toys report employment as good; ironplate workers, tinplate workers, bedstead makers, water, gas and steam tube makers as fair; wire and cut nail makers, file cutters and coach axle makers as quiet. At West Bromwich, nut and bolt makers, spring and automatic machine makers are reported as fully employed; ironfounders as fairly so; coach axle makers as quiet. At Redditch employment in the needle trade is reported as moderate, in the fishhook trade as

Building Trades.—Employment throughout the district continues

Glass Trades.—Flint glass cutters report employment as moderate; flint glass makers, and plate glass bevellers and silverers as bad. At West Bromwich employment in the glass trade is reported as

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as fair; boot and shoe makers, and Jewish tailors as quiet.

Woodworking Trades.—Coachmakers and coopers report employment as good; millsawyers and woodworking machinists as fair; cabinetmakers and wood carvers as quiet. Employment in the railway and wagon shops is returned as fair.

Miscellaneous.—Ammunition makers and military gun makers report employment as good; gasworkers and general labourers as fair; gasfitters and letterpress printers as moderate; harness makers as good; saddlers and bridle cutters as quieter; sporting gun makers as rather quiet. At Redditch fishing tackle makers are busy. At Coventry employment in the watch trade is returned as

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-E. AND S.W. COUNTIES; WALES.

ENGLAND : EASTERN COUNTIES.

Norfolk and Neighbouring District.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives at Norwich are not busy; at Cambridge employment is fair. Bespoke tailors report employment as fair. Tailoring factories in Norwich are on full time. Dress and blouse makers are getting slack. Corset makers are fairly well employed.

Building Trades.—Employment is fair at Cambridge; in the rest of the district it has declined.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Electrical and general engineers and shipwrights are fully employed.

Fishing Industry.—Fishing at Yarmouth and Lowestoft is dull.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers, bookbinders and machine rulers are fairly well employed; lithographic printers are not busy; papermakers are slack.

Textile Trades.—Matting and mat makers are fully employed at Diss; silk and crape factory operatives are rather slack; horsehair weavers are not busy.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with railway workers, steam flour mill workers and horticultural builders; fair with coach builders and steam joinery and sawmill workers; quiet with electric light workers and confectionery workers; slack with navvies and general labourers.—G. Cleverley.

Suffolk, Essex and District.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as good at Beccles and Chelmsford, moderate at Ipswich and Colchester, slack at Halstead. Employment is good with boilermakers, slack with moulders and shipwrights.

Clothing Trades.—In the ready-made tailoring trade employment has declined, and is now slack; in the boot and shoe trade it is fair. Corset-makers, milliners and dressmakers are well employed.

Textile Trades.—The mat and matting weavers report employment as good generally. Employment in the silk trade is good at Halstead, quiet at Braintree, good with factory operatives and quiet with hand-loom weavers at Sudbury.

Building Trades.—Employment is good with bricklayers at Colchester, fair at Bury, moderate at Ipswich and Halstead, dull at Chelmsford and Felixstowe; fair with carpenters at Colchester, quiet at Ipswich and Chelmsford; dull with plasterers; fair with painters; moderate with plumbers.

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

Miscellaneous.—Shipping and riverside labour has been slow at Ipswich, good at Harwich and Parkeston. Employment is good with brick makers, sack and tent makers, and horticultural builders; fair with general labourers.—R. W. Mather.

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Bristol and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 10,026 members have 337 (or 3.4 per cent.) out of work, as compared with 289 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Engineering and allied Trades.—The engineers, toolmakers, smiths and coachmakers report employment as good in Bristol, moderate at Swindon, and declining at Gloucester; boilermakers as busy; patternmakers and tinplate workers as dull; ironfounders, hot water fitters, wireworkers, and riddle makers as fair. Shipwrights report an improvement. Brassworkers are busy at Swindon, quiet at Prietal

Building Trades.—Employment is dull with bricklayers, plasterers, and plumbers; moderate with carpenters and joiners; and fair with decorators and painters. Stonemasons are dull in Bristol, but well employed in other parts.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with bookbinders is moderate; with lithographic printers and engravers fair. Letter-press printers report employment as slack in Bristol, fairly good

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment with polishers, upholsterers and coopers is fair; with cabinet makers moderate; with woodcutting machinists and lathrenders dull.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with hatters and glovemakers is described as dull; with ready-made garment makers as moderate; with bespoke tailors as fair. Boot and shoe operatives in Kingswood and Bristol report employment as improving.

Textile Trades.—Employment at the factories in Somerset continues good; in Stroud and district it has become slack.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment with miners on house coal is moderate, on steam and gas coal fair. With stone quarrymen it is good.

Miscellaneous.—Saddle and harness makers report employment as dull; bakers, confectioners, cocoa and chocolate workers as fair; glass bottle makers, tobacco workers, and basket makers as good; brushmakers and quayside labourers as moderate; curriers as declining.—J. Curle.

Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying and China Clay Industries.—In tin and copper mines employment continues good. In the granite, slate and limestone quarries work is fair generally, good in western quarries. China clay work is moderate; scarcity of water has interfered with work in some pits.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Engineers, boilermakers, iron and steel shipbuilders and ironfounders continue well employed. Employment with shipwrights is good in Government yards, moderate outside, fair at Falmouth and Dartmouth. Iron caulkers and pattern makers report employment as steady; brass and tinplate workers as fair. Branches with 2,838 members have 10 unemployed, compared with 7 at the end of June.

Building Trades.—Stonemasons are still slack. With plasterers plumbers and carpenters employment is bad, and painters report a falling-off. Employment is dull at Bideford, Barnstaple Torquay and Penzance; fair at Tavistock and Dartmouth Branches with 3,883 members have 112 (or 29 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 135 (or 3.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors are fairly well employed in Plymouth and Devonport, but work is falling off in the smaller towns. Employment is fair in shirt and collar factories; in lace factories it is quiet, with some short time; in boot and shoe making it is moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers is fair; with bookbinders and paper rulers it continues dull. At paper mills it is quiet.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—With upholsterers, French polishers, millsawyers, woodworking machinists, and brushmakers employment is moderate. In cabinet factories it is good; with coachbuilders it is fair.

Dock and Quayside Work.—Work generally has been fair.

Fishing Industry.—Trawlers have been fairly successful in the out grounds, light at home; hook and line boats are obtaining good catches.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with excavators and navvies is good; with brickyard workers fair; at artificial manure works slack; with bakers and confectioners quiet; in market and fruit gardens good.—W. Hedge.

WALES.

North Wales District.

Mining.—Employment continues slack in the Wrexham and Buckley districts; fair in the Ruabon and Mold districts. Employment at the lead and blende mines continues good.

Quarrying.—Employment continues good at the slate quarries, brisk at the granite sett quarries, fair at the lime and roadstone quarries

Building Trades.—The bricklayers at Oswestry and Wrexham report employment as fair; the carpenters and joiners at Wrexham as quiet; at Oswestry and Colwyn Bay as slack; the painters at Wrexham and Colwyn Bay as fair, at Llandudno as slack; the plasterers at Colwyn Bay as good, at Bangor as slack.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as quiet; ironfounders as slack; blastfurnacemen and steel workers as good; engine and boiler men as fair; railway wagon builders and spelter workers as steady.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment in the Montgomeryshire flannel and tweed industries has been quiet. Bespoke tailors are not busy.

Printing Trades.—Employment with the letterpress printers at Carnarvon, Wrexham and Oswestry is good.

Brick and Terra Cotta Trades.—Employment is reported as steady throughout the district.—G. Rowley.

South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Miners in the various districts report a good average regularity, but not a maximum output at many collieries.

Iron and Steel Trades.—In Cyfarthfa, Dowlais, and Ebbw Vale mills and furnaces are working full time. In Llanelly, Landore,

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-WALES; SCOTLAND.

Weath and Briton Ferry works are going regularly, but are not

Shipping and Dock Labour. — The import trades improved in the last week, and all classes of dock workers had good imployment. The shipment of crews has been rather quiet.

August, 1901.

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—All branches have been better employed. Boiler makers, shipwrights, and general helpers and labourers report employment as moderate. Branches of engineers and ironfounders with 3,359 members have 73 (or 2.2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 137 (or 4 1 per cent.) at the end of June. Ship painters and scruffers have been well employed. Engineering firms and foundries in the inland and colliery districts are fairly

Building Trades.—Most branches in the inland districts report employment as moderate, but in the seaport towns employment generally is dull. Branches of carpenters and joiners and plumbers, with 2,318 members, have 107 (or 4.6 per cent.) memployed, as against 87 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Miscellaneous.—Patent fuel workers have been well employed. Chemical and metallurgical works remain slack; wagon-builders and lifters are fully employed, Lithographic and letterpress orinters, and bookbinders report a slight decline.—T. Davies.

Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.— Employment in this industry showed an improvement at the end of July and was not much worse than a year ago when, however, there was a marked decline. At the end of July 335 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black plates) as compared with 332 at the end of June, and 349 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the 335 mills in operation at the end of July is estimated to be about 16,700.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 12,827 members have 670 (or 5.2 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 523 (or 4.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Coal Mining.—Employment continues much the same. In Mid and East Lothian about 80 per cent. of the miners have been fully employed. In West Lothian the majority have worked five days per week.

Shale Miners and Oil Workers.—Returns from 29 mines employing 3,033 workpeople show that 1,151 were employed in mines working full time, 783 in mines working 22 and under 24 days, and 1,099 in mines working 20 and under 22 days during the four weeks ended July 27th.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,131 members are 95 (or 4.5 per cent.) idle, as against 80 (or 3.7 per cent. of heir membership) at the end of June. Branches in Falkirk with 1,551 members have 317 (or 8.9 per cent.) idle, as against 161 (or 14 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Shipbuilding.—Branches with 585 members have 56 (or 96 per tent.) idle, as against 84 (or 14.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Textile Trades.—Employment in all branches of the woollen industry in Hawick, Selkirk and Galashiels is fairly good. The hosiery workers are fairly well employed in Selkirk, but quiet in Hawick. The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as bad.

Building Trades.—The masons, bricklayers, painters, joiners and lumbers report employment as fair; the plasterers as bad; the laziers as good.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Branches with 1,124 members have 75 (or 6.7 per cent.) idle, as against 72 (or 6.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The seamen and firemen and the coal orters and dock labourers report employment as quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 2,399 members have 34 (or 1.4 per cent.) idle, as against 36 (or 1.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Miscellaneous.—The settmakers, saddlers and curriers report employment as good; the tailors, shoemakers, glass makers and glass cutters as fair; the bakers as quiet.—J. Mallinson.

Transport Trades.—The raginal report employment as good.

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment has been fairly good. Branches with 15.311 members have 396 (or 2.6 per cent.) idle, the same number and percentage as at the end of June.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Tinplate workers, engineers, blacksmiths, iron moulders, brass finishers, and engine and cranemen report employment as fair. Brass moulders, iron, steel and brass dressers, pattern makers, iron grinders and iron drillers as good. Branches with 22,382 members return 816 (or 3 6 per cent.) as idle, as against 773 (or 3 5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. Employment with iron and steel workers continues good.

Building Trades.—Employment continues dull. Painters have not been so busy.

Mining.—Employment in Stirlingshire is fairly regular. In Dumbartonshire it continues good. In Lanarkshire it is not so busy. It continues fair with coal and ironstone miners in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as quiet; in the ready-made branch it is fairly good. It is fair with mantle and waterproof makers; quiet with knee shoemakers; dull with boot and shoe operatives, improved with slipper makers.

Textile Workers.—Employment is dull in Glasgow. In Newmilns lace-makers report a slight improvement, although still dull; carpet-workers are busy. In Kilbirnie, Greenock and Port Glasgow employment is good. Thread mills in Paisley are still on short time.

Printing and allied Trades .- Employment generally is dull.

Glass Trades.—Flint glass makers are still busy. Flint glass cutters report a decline. Bottle makers continue busy. Decorative glass workers remain dull.

Transport Trades.—Railway men, tramway men, carters, hackney carriage drivers are well employed. With sailors, firemen and dock labourers employment has been dull.

Miscellaneous. — Basket-makers, rope spinners, curriers, calico engravers, potters, gilders, brush makers, paviors, settmakers, stoneware throwers, scale beam makers, cork-cutters, labourers, cigarette-makers, tobacco pipe makers and finishers and French polishers are busy. Dyers, spindle and flyer makers, bakers and mattress makers are dull.—A. J. Hunter.

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—The holidays in most instances lasted a week, in some cases a fortnight. Employment in the jute industry remains good. In the linen trade it shows a further decline.

Coal Mining.—Returns from pits, employing about 12,000 work-people, give an average of 4.2 days per week worked during the four weeks ending July 27th, as against 4.7 days per week in June.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—In the engineering trades employment is still fairly good. Work at the shipbuilding yards is rather quiet. Returns from societies with 2,182 members show 106 (or 4.9 per cent.) as unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of June.

Building and Woodworking Trades.—In the building trades employment generally is dull; in the furnishing trades it is moderate. Branches of societies with 1,787 members report 76 (or 4.3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 57 (or 3.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Dock Labour.—Except in the holiday week employment at the harbour has been good.

Fishing Industry.—The herring fishing has been fairly successful. The haddock fishing has proved rather unproductive, and the salmon fishing has only been moderately successful.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in the printing and allied trades continues quiet. With tailors it is moderate; with boot and shoemakers it is fair. Bleachfield workers remain slack. Floorcloth and linoleum makers are well employed.—P. Reid.

Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 4,535 members have 145 (or 3.2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 149 (or 3.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

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

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners report employment as fair; masons as dull; painters and slaters as good; plasterers as had; plumbers as moderate

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

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boilermakers, iron, and steel shipbuilders, shipwrights, blacksmiths, and patternmakers report employment as fair; engineers, tinplate workers, brassfinishers, and horseshoers as good; ironmoulders as dull. Branches of

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.

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; brassfounders 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, millsawyers, and brushmakers as dull; lath splitters and baske 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. Employ ment 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 settmakers 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

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 harboun employees, railway and tramway employees report employment a good; quay labourers and coal porters, brewery workmen and general carriers as fair; hackney car drivers as quiet; gasworker 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 pur poses of comparison, the results of the previous audits:

	Paulit Action	Num-	Period over Date which from		Average ascertained selling price per ton.			
	Product and District.	ber of work- people.	prices were ascer- tained at last audit.	which last audit affects wages.	According to last audit.	According to to previous audit. Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in price per ton.		
i	Coal. Northumberland:— (Average for all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	30,000	Mar., Apr. May		s. d. 8 7:60	s. d. s. d. 9 9.63 - 1 2.03		
1	South Wales and Monmouth:— (Average for cer- tain classes of coal free on board)	125,000	May, June	ıst Aug	16 1.71* to 16 3.42*	16 6·86 + to 16 8·57		
1	Pig Iron. Cumberland	1,350	Apr., May,	ıst July	57 6.224	59 1.770 - 1 7.546		
,	Cleveland	5,500	June Apr., May, June	6th July	47 0.58	50 10.49 - 3 9.01		
7	West of Scotland	3,500	Feb., Mar.	ıst May	53 8.5	61 11.43 - 8 2.93		
t 1	Manufact'r'd Iron. North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars and angles)	A Section !	May, June	ıst Aug.	138 0.49	141 7.08 - 3 6.59		
5	Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips, &c.)		May, June	ıst Aug.	139 2.25	147 8 17 - 8 5 62		
3	West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops and rods)	3,500	May, June	29th July	124 2'10	125 4.86 - 1 2.76		

The above table shows a further and general fall in

In Cumberland and Cleveland the decreases in price 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 w insufficient to cause decreases in wages under the slid scales in the North of England and the West of Scotlar In the Midlands the Standing Committee of the Wage Board adopted the following resolution:-

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

In Northumberland the Table shows that a fall of 1s. 2d. in the ascertained price of coal took place, and the Coa ciliation Board for the regulation of miners' wages h agreed to a reduction of 834 per cent. in hewers' wage In South Wales and Monmouthshire a difference harisen between the workpeople's and employers' representations. tatives 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

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

* Exclusive of export duty.

† The exact amount of the difference cannot be stated.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JULY.

sed on information furnished by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) HE total number of workpeople reported as killed by ccidents during July was 309, or 3 more than in June, and 42 less than in July, 1900.

August, 1901.

In the first group of industries shown in the following mary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, ipping, and factories, and employing 5,607,310 persons coording to the latest available figures), 271 were ported killed and 7,872 injured by accidents, as impared with 324 reported killed and 7,532 injured in 1900. These figures give one death in July, for every 20,691 persons employed in those ustries. During the seven completed months of 1901, 176 persons were reported killed, and 53,622 injured, against 2,739 reported killed and 51,893 injured in corresponding period of 1900.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, persons were reported killed, and 1,156 injured in 1901, as compared with 27 reported killed and 20 injured in July, 1900.

SUMMARY TABLE.										
	Kil	led.	Inju	red.	Number					
	July, 1901.	July, 1900.	July, 1901.	July, 1900.	Employed according to latest Returns.					
Railway Service—		4 40.1	PARTY.		ALECTOCIA I					
Accidents connected with move- ment of vehicles	43	47	325	343	534,141					
Other Accidents	4	6	834	845) 3341-41					
Total Railway Service	47	53	1,159	1,188	534,141					
Mines	71	81	311	345	814,517					
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)	9	9	84	83	93,895					
Shipping	84	117	285	237	235,544*					
Factories	60	64	6,033	5,679	3,929,213					
Total of above	271	324	7,872	7,532	5,607,310					
Workshops	2	4	27	19	1					
Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22,	32	17	932	839	Cannot be					
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	3	3	183	241	stated.					
Railway Contractors' Servants	I	3	14	21)					
Grand Total	309	351	9,028	8,652	-					

DETAILED TABLES.

			DOMESTIC OF THE PARTY OF		A LABORET NA	
	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.
A COMPANY TO STATE OF THE STATE	Mover	cidents ted with nent of icles.	dents	er Accion the panies' nises.	To	otal.
Rallway Service — Brakesmen and Goods Guards	3 2 2 1 18 3 2 12	38 22 48 11 12 42 60 92 3		19 52 53 7 112 199 15 377	3 2 2 1 18 3 2 16	57 74 101 18 124 241 75 469 14
Total for July, 1901	43	328	5	845	48	1,173
Total for July, 1900	48	348	8	861	56	1,209

		CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION	SUPPRINCIPLE	Service Control		A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T
ines —	Under	Underground.		face.	Total.	
Explosions of Firedamp Falls of ground Shaft accidents Miscellaneous	34 9 12	11 128 11 126			5 34 9 23	11 128 11 161
Total for July, 1901	60	276	II	35	71	311
Total for July, 1900	76	303	5	42	81	345
narries over 20 feet deep.	Ins	side.	Out	side.	То	tal.
Explosives or Blasting Falls of ground During Ascent or Descent	3 3	6 14	_		3 3	6 14

otal for July, 1901.

	1					
	Killed.	In-	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In-
BALA AH			400	Jureu.		jured'
	By Wi	reck or		ther lents.	То	tal.
-	Cast	arry.	Accid	ients.		
Shipping*— On Trading Vessels—						
Sailing	32	01201	19	47	51	47
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	Ī	I	31	226	132	227
Sailing Steam	-	9920	I	2	I	2
		3	_	6		9
Total for July, 1901	33	4	51	281	84	285
Total for 3 months May				1	To a second	
to July, 1901	117	10	163	646	280	656
Total for 3 months May	722			1000	066233	
	175	6	194	602	369	608
			1	Vietne 18	Par State	TO STATE OF
Factories—	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	То	tal.
(a) Accidents reportable by				District Control		
Certifying Surgeons— Adults	52	1,357		070	70	7 600
Young Persons	7	438	I	273 120	52 8	1,630 558
		17		3	W-14	20
Total	59	1,812	I	396	60	2,208
(b) Other Accidents—						
Adults Young Persons		3,162 494	61 <u>0</u> 16	125	- T	3,287
Children	W +	3	三	41		535
Total		3,659		166		3,825
Total Factories—		3,-33		100	-	3,023
July, 1901	59	5,471	I	562	60	6,033
July, 1900	62	5,330	2	349	64	
337,233	1	0,000	1 ~	023	1 0*	5,679
Workshops—					1	
Adults	I	21	_	4	I	25
Young Persons Children		2	_		I	2
Total Workshops—						
July, 1901	2	23	_	4	2	27
July, 1900	4	17		2	4	19
				~	1 *	19
Pastarios & Washahana			1		1	
Factories & Workshops (classified by trades).						
Textiles—						
Cotton Wool and Worsted	5 3	193		156 53	5 3	349 143
Other Textiles	I	44	-	32	I	76
Extraction of Metals	4	115	_	_	4	115
Founding and Conver- sion of Metals	16	827	-	9	16	836
Machines, Engines and	3	1,128		6	3	1,134
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	2	811			2	811
Wood Chemicals, &c	2	221		I	2	222
Other Non-Textile In-	3 22	1,906		306	3 23	162
dustries				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Total for July, 1901	61	5,494	I	566	62	6,060
Total for July, 1900	66	5,347	2	351	- 68	5,698
	AND SOME					2,000
Under Factory Act, 1895,				18 (8) 20 3 1 pk		
Ss. 22, 23—	-6			2000		
	16	410		7	16	410
Warehouses Buildings to which Act	5	280	-		5	280
applies	11	199		5	II	204
Laundries		7		31	_	38
Total for July, 1901	32	896		36	32	932
Total for July, 1900	17	813	4.00_1883	26	17	839
	Constru	ection	Use	or		
Under the Notice of Acci-	or Rej		Work		Tot	al.
Bridge		4				
Canal	-	4	bell and	5		4 9
Railway† Tramroad	3	61		To be	3	61
Tramway		5	-	24		29
Other Workst		37 38		5	_	37 43
Traction Engines§	Act do	es not	-	-		72
Total for Islands						
Total for July, 1901	3	149	-	34	3	183

3 221 * 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 semployed in and out of Scottish ports and of vessels trading exclusively between Scottish ports, or to Asiatics serving under Asiatic articles of agreement, are not included. With these exceptions, injuries, however trivial, are included. The number of persons stated to be employed is the sum of the number of persons engaged for the first crew of each vessel employed during 1900, and remaining on the Register at the end of that year.

† Accidents during the working of railways being reportable under other Acts are not notified under the Act of 1894. - 20 3 241

l by any local or personal Act of Parliament. eam engine or machine in the open air.

August, 1901.

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

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.

Locality	Occupation.*	Number of Workpeople Affected. Di- rectly. rectly.*	Date when Dispute began.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
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I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JULY, 1901.

			7 Dispute	es.	BUILDING TRADES. 585 Workpeople affected.							
Doncaster Horwich	Plumbers Joiners	20 15		July 2 8	8 24	For advance in wages and a code of working rules Against proposed reduction in wages from 9d. to 8½d. per hour, and other alterations in working	WOLK IESUINEG at Old Intel					
Burton-on-	Stonemasons	75		I	7	rules For advance in wages from 8½d. to 9½d. per hour	Work resumed on old conditions.					
Trent	Bricklayers' Labourers	23	2	8	3	For advance in wages of ½d. per hour	Men's places filled up.					
(Suffolk) Llandudno	"Banker" Masons, Limestone Musons,	64	53	18		Against stone being dressed by other workmen than masons	No settlement reported.					
Johnstone	Labourers, &c. Stonemasons	33		15		Against proposed reduction in wages from 9½d. to od. per hour						
Paisley	Masons and Masons'	200	100	1		od. per nour Against proposed reduction in wages from 9½d. to 9d. per hour	No settlement reported.					
Bridgnorth	Bridgnorth Coal Miners 200 15 6½ Dispute as to method of loading coal Work resumed on employer's terms.											

			9 Dispu	tes.	MINI	NG AT	ND QUARRYING. 2,500 Wormpeople as	Work resumed on employer's terms.
Bridgnorth Coal	Miners	1	200	1	15	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Dispute as to method	
(near)								No settlement reported.
	Hewers		49	***	+		To compel non-unionists to join the union	Non-unionists joined the union.
	Miners		1,720	***	27	6	Against proposed change in system of filling coal	Work resumed on old conditions.
Wrexham Coal	Miners		80	***	27		Against amount of proposed reduction for	Modified reduction agreed to.
Bathgate (near) Coal	Miners		60		12	400000		
			18		6	8	Against proposed reduction in wages of ½d. per	Men replaced.
Dundee (near) Quar	ymen, &c.	•••	10	***	41	THE PRINCIPAL OF	hour	Wash seemed at the reduced rate.
	ymen, &c.		46		5	8	hour Against proposed reduction in wages of ½d. per	Work resumed at the reduced and
Invergowrie Quar	ymen, ac.		1			No. of the last	hour	No settlement reported.
Kilmarnock Coal	Miners		50		3		For advance in tonnage rates Against reduction in rates consequent upon easier	No settlement reported.
	Miners		120	40	15		Against reduction in rates consequent upon easier	
West Calder Share	and Oncost	Men					conditions of working	
San San Carlotte S			12 Disp	utes	MIS	CELLA	NEOUS TRADES. 5,180 Workpeople	affected.
				mes.	IVIIO	ET SALTON	For adoption of rules, involving an increase in	Increase granted from 73d. to 9d. 10
Bradford Pavid	rs, Flaggers	and	1 80			6		hour to efficient men.

I de la		12 Disp	utes.	MIS	CELLA	ANEOUS TRADES. 5,180 Workpeople	affected.
Bradford	Paviors, Flaggers and Stone Dressers	80		1.	6	For adoption of rules, involving an increase in wages, &c.	nour to emercia men.
Haslingden	(Local Authority) Cotton Weavers	140		12	3	Against alleged excessive steaming in weaving sheds during hot weather	weather.
Grimsby	Trawl Fishing Boat Engineers, Fishermen,	4,000		I		Against proposed change from payment by week to part payment by week and part by percentage	
Bristol	Tramway Employees	450		31	•••	on profits Because of dismissal of certain employees, alleged by men to be on account of joining a trade	No settlement reported.
Coventry	Cycle Machine Makers	275		-11	I	union Against a new system of arranging piece-work	
London, E	Waste Dressers and	10	2	5		Against adoption of piecework system	No settlement reported.
of theore and	Badger Dressers (Bristle Working) Compositors and	58		20		Dispute as to minimum quantity of type to be set	No settlement reported.
Frome	Machine-Minders Dock Labourers	24		4	I.	by compositors for a weekly wage of 26s. Dissatisfaction with conditions for unloading copper ore from a certain vessel	
Ayr	Boot and Shoe Operatives	70		ı		To obtain uniformity of working collations with	
Beith	Tanners, Curriers and Yardsmen	47		4		For reduction in hours from 56 to 51 per week	
Kirkintilloch Stirling	Bakers Cabinet Makers	16 8		22 I		For advance in wages of 2s. per week Against proposed reduction in wages from 8d. to 74d. per hour	No settlement reported.

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

TRADE DISPUTES—(continued).

Locality. Occupation.*	Number of Workpeople Affected. Di- Indirectly.* Di- rectly.*	Duration of Dispute in Alleged Cause or Object. Working Days.	Result.
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II.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE JULY, 1901, AND TERMINATED IN THAT MONTH.

Diver Tees and	Carpenters and Joiners	420		1901 13 May	53	LDING TRADES. 1,076 Workpeople affe	
the Hartlepools		420			22	For advance in wages from 9d. to 9dd. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	and a desired and and the
East and West Hartlepool	Bricklayers	57		15 May	60	For advance in wages from 9\frac{1}{2}d. to 10d. per hour	Advance granted on condition the
W. Hartlepool	Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Labourers	129	0	27 Apr.	79	Against proposed reduction in wages of id. per	working rules should be amended. Notice of reduction withdrawn; other
Bolton	Plumbers	200	(.	6 May	65	to bricklayers' labourers, and other alterations in working rules For advance in wages from 9d. to 9dd. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	Dispute referred to arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade.
Rochdale	Plumbers	50	18300	28 Nov.	188	Refusal to work with a non-unionist	Men agreed to work with non-unionis
Box, Corsham, Bradford-on- Avon, & Bath	Stonemasons and Sawyers	200	20	1 June	42	For advance in wages from 61d. to 7d. per hour and a code of working rules	

Morriston Yarmouth		Spelter Workers Shipwrights	27		5 June 29 Mar.	78	In support of certain men who had ceased to be employed by the firm Against employment of apprentices transferred	conditions; cases of the men who had ceased to be employed to be
- In Taxay	ligs and			100000		heimel	from another firm	
				3 L	disputes.	C	OAL MINING. 508 Workpeople affected.	
Burnley		Coal Miners, Drawers, and other Colliery Workpeople	250	8	24 June		For reinstatement of a man who had left work without notice complaining of insufficient	
Blaengarw		Coal Miners	150		10 June	31	earnings at a certain stall Against proposed reduction in prices of 15 per cent.	5 per cent. reduction for a limited
Cwmtillery		Coal Miners	100	1350	24 June	28½	For advance in prices consequent on the intro- duction of locked lamps	
				o Distan	4			
Blackburn		Cotton Weavers		3 Dispu			TILE TRADES. 1.503 Workpeople affect	ed.
			200		3 May	71	Alleged bad material, and against notice posted up by employers	Temporary advance granted for bad
Nelson		Cotton and Worsted Weavers, Winders, Beamers, &c.	707	205	28 June	14	For advance in wages of id. in the shilling on worsted work, and payment for pick finding in	material; notice withdrawn.
Oldham		Ring Spinners, Cardroom Operatives, Winders & Doublers	249	142	19 June	22	weaving black warp satins Dispute as to scale of wages	C 1 6
			VI 10 CO.	1- 1-11	DE WARRE	MARINE I		Land Control of State St
			2 D	isputes	MI	SCELI	LANEOUS TRADES. 55 Workpeople of	affected
Grimsby Northampto	n	Coopers Curriers	27		3 June	36	For advance in wages from sed to 6d non hornal	
		Curriers	28	Gra.	20 May	49	For advance in wages of ½d. per hour	Work resumed on old conditions. Advance granted to some of the men.

* The occupationsi-t-1 : ': 1:		455.1 A (174.411A	
but not themselves on strike or leaked an	e those of workpeople "indirectly affected," i.e., throw The statements of cause and result do not apply to thes	yn out of work at the establishments	
but not themselves on strike of locked-out.	The statements of cause and result do not apply to thes	se persons	the dispute occurred,

ths of 1901 with the corresponding period of last year, there is 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 British or Irish origin, an increase of 712 as compared with a ar ago. During the seven months ended July, 1901, the number British and Irish passengers was 86,624, as against 85,396 in corresponding period of 1900, an increase of 1,228.

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

Dest	ination.	July, 1901.	July, 1900.	Total for seven months ended—		
				July, 1901.	July, 1900.	
Inited States british North Justralasia outh Africa other places	America	 7,793 2,185 977 1,733 582	6,946 2,353 951 1,786 522	55,281 8,367 7,220 9,970 5,786	54,304 9,884 6,167 10,028 5,013	
	Total	 13,270	12,558	86,624	85,396	

Foreign.—The remainder of the 23,677 passengers in July, viz., 407, were foreigners, or persons whose nationality was not disfor the seven months ended July, their number was 72,812, as the evidence taken will be submitted. For this mission reserves its suggestion as to legislation. ainst 72,809 in the corresponding period of 1900.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens recorded on the dien Lists who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent turing 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 1600 rother places. lien Lists who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent luring 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 washington: Government Printing Office, 1901.

each year.

+ Report of the Industrial Commission on the Relations and Conditions of Capital and Labour employed in Manufactures and General Business, including Congress. 2nd Session. House of Representatives. Document No. 195.

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 provides of control of the United Kingdom 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:—

Manufacture and	July,	July,	Total for seven months ended—		
Anna Carlo	1901.	1900.	July, 1901.	July, 1900.	
Aliens not stated to be en route to	Maria I	MIN II			
America or other places out of the United Kingdom	7,117*	9,261*	40,937*	46,587*	
America or other places out of the	7,117* 5,771	9,261*	40,937* 50,469	46,587* 46,719	

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 Com-

* 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

August, 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 is. 11d. weekly per head. Of the total number, 2,537 received advances averaging 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. per week, and 270,231 sustained decreases averaging 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week.

The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (June) was a decrease averaging 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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. 1¹/₄d. 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. Changes affecting 1,877 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remaining changes affecting 6,757 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

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. Of these, 396,509 obtained a net increase averaging 1s. 11d. weekly per head, and 461,728 sustained a net decrease averaging 3s. 6\frac{3}{4}d. weekly per head. The net effect of all the changes in 1901 is a decrease averaging 1s. 0\frac{1}{4}d. weekly per head of those (858,237) affected, as compared with an increase averaging 2s. 11\frac{3}{4}d. weekly per head of those (981,408) affected in the corresponding period of 1900.

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes	Work	ximate per of people ed by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	of Was	ted Rate ges in a eek.*†	Increa Decrea full we	se in a
Edutity.		effect in 1901.	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italius.)	Before change.	After change.	In- crease.	De- crease
					I DING TRADES. 1 Decrease—380 Workpeop	le.			
Cornell of red 250	5 Increases—1,1	45 Workpec	pple.	BUI	LDING IIII	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
The Hartlepools	Bricklayers	26 July	180		Advance of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.)	40 0½ 37 6	42 I ³ / ₄ 38 8	2 I ¹ / ₄ I 2	
Tees & Hartlepools	Carpenters and Joiners;	13 July	600		Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (9d. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.) Advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour (6d. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.)	23 11	24 11	I O	
Blackburn	Flaggers' and Slaters' Labourers	I June	} 50 {		Further advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (6\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 6\(\frac{1}{2} \)d.)	24 11	25 11	I O	
Bath	Plasterers	ı July	90		Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour (7d. to 7\(\frac{1}{2} \) d.)	30 7 ³ / ₄	32 IO 32 8	2 24	
Box Corsham,	Stonemasons	I June &	225		Advance of 2d. per hour (62d. to 7d.)	30 4	32		
Bradford and Bath Edinburgh	Plasterers	20 July 8 July		380	Decrease of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9d.)	39 01	36 111		2 0%
1992	1 Increase—106 W	orkpeople.	N	INING	A AND QUARRYING. 9 Decreases—268,475	Workpeo	ple.	ll.	
(Coal Miners:				Decrease of 83 per cent., leaving wages 383 per cent. above	-	-		-
	UndergroundWorkers (except Deputies,				standard of November, 1879				
	Mechanics, Engine-	8th and	1	30,000			- to good		Marin I
Northumberland	men and Firemen)	15th July	1	30,000					
	Banksmen Other Workers				Decrease of 7 per cent., leaving wages 31 per cent. above	_	-		-
delega semistra	Other Worners III		100	1	standard of November, 1879 (Decrease of 7½ per cent., leaving wages 45 per cent. above		-	No other	-
(Coal Miners, Deputies,				standard of November, 1879				
	Mechanics, Engine- men, Cokemen and	12 and 19)			Have.	THE PARTY	1223	
Durham	Banksmen	Aug.	1	103,000	landing mages to her cent above				-
	Other Surface Workers		Speak	10000	Decrease of 7½ per cent., leaving wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879				
Cleveland	Ironstone Miners	15 July	1	6,000	Decrease of 43 per cent., leaving wages 234 per cent. above standard of 1879		-		-
Skelton-in-	Ironstone Miners (Drilling Machinists)	1 July		14	Decrease of 1d. per ton		-	20.00	-
Cleveland Dalton-in-Furness	Iron Ore Miners	8 July		291	Decrease of 4d. per day under sliding scale	34 0	32 0		2 0
Stainton	Limestone Quarrymen	1 July		73	Decrease of 0.52d. per ton under sliding scale, stated to be equal to a decrease of 2s. per week	34 33			
Somersetshire	Coal Miners -				Decrease of 5 per cent. under Conciliation Board, leaving	\$ 3 <u>0</u> 00			-
(Radstock district)	Underground and Surface Workers	5 July		4,000	angues of horneys 171 her cent. above standard of 1871				
South Wales and	Coal Minerstt	ı Aug.	100 3	125,000	Decrease of 33 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages				-
Monmouthshire			1	S. Carrier	72½ per cent. above standard of 1879 Advance to a standard rate of 5s. 6d. per day	-	100 E	e-	
South Wales	Firemen (anthracite mines Stone Dressers	1 July	106	23	Decrease of Ad. per hour (7Ad. to 7d.)	35 0			
	Quarrymen, Machine-	5 and 6		65	Decrease of ½d. per hour (7d. to 6½d.)	32 8	30 4		2 4
Dundee	men and Smiths	July		9	Decrease of 1d. per hour (61d. to 6d.)	30 4	28 0	1)	
	Sawyers and Cranemen)	4	1 \			_1 976 U	Torkhenhli		
	2 Increases—192 Workpeop	le.	IRON,	STEE		1 -	-	11	1 -
Middlesbrough	Steel Workers	1 July		550	Decrease of 12 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 15 per cent. above standard				
	Steel Millmen	July		540	Decrease of 12 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages	-			
Middlesbrough	Late A Share Share		1000 100		27½ per cent. above standard Decrease of 10 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages	_	-		-
Barrow-in-Furness	Steelworkers— Plate Millmen	July		230	13 per cent. above standard Decrease of 43 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages				-
Mostyn	Blastfurnacemen	3 July	144	56	183 per cent. above standard	tobo	1 11 150	2 0	-
Sheffield	Painters' Labourers (at Ironworks)	8 July	7		Advance of 2s. per week	100	10000000000000000000000000000000000000		1
Wellingborough	Blastfurnacemen	7 1	185		Advance of 5 per cent	1000	discour		

* 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. When a change in wages is accompanied by a change in hours of labour, the weekly wages before and after change are computed on the basis of the old and new hours respectively.

‡ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

† In consequence of a difference as to the exclusion by the accountants of the amount of the coal duty from the ascertained selling price of coal, the workmen's representatives have taken exception to the audit under which this reduction of wages takes effect.

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimate of Wag full we	es in a	Decrea full we	3001
	of the contract of	1901.	Inc.	Dec.	the Asia and the Asia and the Asia	Before change.	After change.	In- crease.	De- crease.
	6 Increases—921 W	orkpeople.	М	ISCEL	LANEOUS TRADES. Decreases—Nil.	noite	pro,		2003
Lancaster	Cabinet Makers and	ı July	87		Advance of 1d. per hour (81d. to 81d.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. I 14	A STATE OF THE STA
Nelson	Weavers and Tacklers	15 July	675		Advance of 1d. in the shilling on wool and silk warp goods, and of ½d. in the shilling on all worsted goods	-	-	-	
Northampton	Curriers	15 and 17 July	13		Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ($6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d.) to 9 men, and of 2s. per week to 4 men	-	-/2	1 - a	1
Barry Dock	Timber Carriers, &c	14 June	100		Advance of 2d. per day for time work, and of 3d. per standard on piece work		11		insint
Denny and District	Bakers	27 July	23	4 H	Advance of 2s. per week. Wages after change, 32s. and 34s. per week	-	-	2 0	
Kirkintilloch	Bakers	22 July	23		Advance of 2s. per week	30 0	32 0	2 0	lé
4	Increases—173 Workpeople.	E	MPLOY	/EES	OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Decreases—	-Nil.			
Bradford	Street Paviors, Flaggers and Stone Dressers Gas Works Employees—	8 July	64	 	Advance of 11d. per hour (71d. to 9d.)	32 0	37 I ¹ / ₂	5 I1/2	oland oland
Leeds	Cellarmen, Chargers, Elevator Men, Black- smiths, &c.	7 June	57		Advance of 4s. per week to 3 men, 3s. to 2 men, 2s. to 19 men, and 1s. to 33 men	- 1 - 1	ou n jal Strong	83000 C	
	Electric Lighting Employees, Night Watchmen	} 4 July	10	90 *** 60	Advance of 6d. per shift	21 0	24 6	3 6	2 0000
Chatham	Masons Masons' Labourers,	le July	3		Advance of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.)	37 8	40 01	Will to the	
	Excavators, Dust Collectors & Carters	المارين	39		Advance of is. per week	21 0	22	1 0	10000

^{*} Exclusive of overtime.

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

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. The exports of British produce alone, however, show a decrease of £164,786, or 0.6 per cent., which is more than balanced by an increase of £743,769, or 15.5 per cent. in the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise

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:-

19 14 18 18	Month ende	ed 31st July.		
	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	t	f	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	17,888,164	18,479,784	591,620	~
Metals	2,815,408	3,012,157	196,749	-
Chemicals, Dye stuffs, and Tanning		Was to be	and the same	Superior Section
Substances	374,455	465,733	91,278	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Oils	877,557	987,139	109,582	200 D
Raw Materials for Manufactures Manufactured and Miscellaneous	9,953,629	11,105,330	1,151,701	MI STORES
Articles	8,354,954	8,978,679	623,725	-0
Total £	40,264,167	43,028,822	2,764,655	200
			The second second	Resilience and

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 but a decrease in value of £48,324. All other kinds of corn and £241,958 in value. enumerated in the returns show an increase in both quantity and value. Oats have increased 129,940 cwts. and £70,660; barley has increased 194,030 cwts. and £55,444; oatmeal 1,750 cwts. and £5,754; beans 183,260 cwts. and £65,607; maize or Indian corn 1,863,300 cwts. and £381,691; maize meal or Indian corn meal 70,598 cwts. and £18,498.

The imports of raw cotton have increased 206,289 cwts. in

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. The value of the imports of mohair from British South Africa, which was £38,106 in July, 1899, and £36,045 in July, 1900, rose to £135,364 last month. It may be also noted that the value of the imports of sheep or lambs' wool from British South Africa has increased from £64,668 in July, 1900, to £114,941 in July, 1901. On the other hand, the imports of all kinds of silk and of jute show decreases in both quantities and

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:-

	Month end	ded 31st July.	T	D
The state of the s	1900.	1901.	increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Animals, living	76,215	55,653	-	20,562
Articles of Food and Drink	1,092,021	1,518,879	426,858	
Raw Materials Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured, viz.—	3,585,644	3,062,981		522,663
Yarns and Textile Fabrics Metals, and Articles Manufactured therefrom (except	9,360,456	9,375,063	14,607	_
Machinery and Ships)	3,562,531	3,206,718		355,813
Machinery and Millwork Ships, new (not registered as	1,640,282	1,566,321	-	73,961
British)	458,095	497,974	39,879	
Miscellaneous	4,775,313	5,102,182	326,869	
Total £	24,550,557	24,385,771	e	164,786

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. The exports of cotton yarn have increased 3,151,500 lbs. in quantity and £91,563 in value. The exports of wheat meal and flour show an increase in quantity of 72,563 cwts., cotton piece-goods have increased 24,819,300 yards in quantity,

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. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during July, 1901, amounted to quantity and £485,466 in value, and hemp, tow and wool (except | 2,688,564 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,689,452 tons, as against alpaca, vicuna, and a) also show increases in quantity and 2,703,972 tons entered, and 2,672,844 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.

. Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which change takes effect in 1901.	Approxi- mate number of Work- people affected.	Hours of in a full Before change.	After change.	Extent of De- crease per week.
Tees and Hartlepool	Carpenters and Ioiners:	13 July	690	50	483	Hours.
Manchester	Electrical Tram- way Employees	June	140	693	60	91
Brighton	Letterpress Printers	1 July	20	60	54	6

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. The corresponding figures for 1899 are 531 killed and 4,633 injured by accidents of the first class, and 53 killed and 10,949 injured by accidents of the second class in 1899. All accidents are reported which prevent the servant injured from being employed for five hours on his ordinary work, on any one of the three working days next after the accident.

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 I in 873 killed, and I in 34 injured. The liability to accident is very different among the different grades as is shown in the following table, which gives the numbers of the principal grades of railway servants killed and injured by accidents of both classes in 1900, and the numbers of each grade employed at the end of 1898.

		Number	of Person or injur	s in 1900 ed.	killed	eating
Nature of Employ	ment.	trains or dents confithe running or the mo	dents to other acci- nected with ag of trains vement of vehicles.	accide the cor	other ents on npanies' nises.	Number of persons employed in 1898.
Assessed Depreses.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Carmen and Van Guar	ds	I	19	3	669	22,342
Carmen and van Guar		1	44	_	144	4,44I
Carriage Cleaners Checkers			20	2	176	7,015
Checkers		0	16	-	69	53,821
Engine Cleaners	03/09/20	70	118	Windson!	591	20,793
Engine Drivers	O PRINCE	2000	412		604	22,237
Firemen	they soon.	08	572	2	838	21,821
Goods Guards and Bra		55	877	-	336	14,720
Passenger Guards		. 9	103	I	101	6,826
Inspectors			30	I	46	8,610
Labourers		. 51	146	6	1,576	52,900
Mechanics			50	7 8	516	77,270
Permanent Way Men			136	6	1,098	63,360 50,844
Porters			648	0	2,698	
Shunters			693		151	9,244
Signalmen			33	I	189	25,543 7,868
Station Masters			21	6		64,486
Miscellaneous		. 95	604	0	1,159	04,400
Total of Railway Ser	vants	. 568	4,542	44	11,009	534,141

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. 42d.
† 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.

		0	J	-	
TTT		TY Sale]	ULY.
VVO	RK	120	NE	IN	ULY.

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	X	No. of Fresh Situations offered by	No. of Fresh Ap- plications of Work- people	Work	people ged by								
	80	Employers.	seeking Situations.	Perma- nently.	Tem- porarily.								
No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople engaged by Employers. Situations of Workpeople engaged by Employers. Permanently.													
9, Southampton-street, W.C. Society for Promoting Training a	nd	65	63	. 5	19								
22, Berners-street, W	1	23	28	5	13								
26, George-street (1) Hanover-square, W. (2)		68	52	12	14								
Total of 8 Bureaux		549	558	. 75	85								
T 40 FREADLAND		Sum	mary by O	cupation	18.								
Carthay Tally John Control			19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	1									
	War al			3	-								
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc		45	23	II	II								
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists		36	56	4	23								
Apprentices and Learners		13	2	_	4								
Domestic Servants		386	314	47	40								
Miscellaneous		42	III	10	5								
Total Number in July, 1901		549	558	75	85								
Total Number in June, 1901		677	545	116	77								
Total Number in July, 1900		555	545	108	72								

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.

stronguil est to sains on twentier		Jı	aly, 190	oi		
Disease and Industry.	Adı	ilts.	You	ing sons.	Total.	Total July 1900.
are the full may be been am	M.+	F.+	M.+	F.+		
Lead Poisoning—						
White Lead Works	17	-	-	-	17	35
China and Farthenware	2	3	I	I	7	18
Red and Yellow Lead Works, Glass	6	-	I	-	7	7
Cutting and Polishing, Enamelling of Iron Plates, Electrical Accumulator			0,000		utilists	Asses
Works			1	1	15	7
Manufacture of Paints and Colours	15				5	2
Smelting of Metals, Tinning and Enamel-	4	1	(NS-100)			1000
ling of Iron Hollow-Wate		2	2	-	14	3
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, Plumbing	10	2	2	1000	No. of the last	The same
and Soldering Printing, File Cutting					14	13
Coach Making, Shipbuilding, ac	14	1000	1		6	7
Other Industries	5		1		U	
				USENS.	85	92
Total Lead Poisoning	73	6	5	1	99	34
	0.00	Londo		- Ann	man da	-
	500		The state of		3 4	
Mercurial Poisoning	4	-	-	-	4	
Anthrax-	2 20	MODE	THE L		-	3
Handling and Sorting of Hides	- 2	-	-	10000	2	3

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 I 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.

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.

Paupers on one day in second Increase (+) or

grad to	we	eek of Ju	lly, 190	1.	Decreas rate per	
Selected Urban			B.,	Rate	of Popul	ation as
Districts.				per	compar	ea with
	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	10,000 of	A	A
	door.	door.		Popula-	month	year
	1-31	457.0		tion.*	ago.	ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.+				BILLIER	2	
Metropolis.		80400		SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P	100005	
West District	9,934	2,643	12,577	156	- 2	+ 2
North District	13,679	7,990	21,669	205	+ 1	+ 1
Central District	6,375	2,866	9,241	441	- 2	+ 14
East District	12,175	4,583	16,758	234		+ 7
South District	20,150	18,381	38,531	220		+ 5
Total Metropolis	62,313	36,463	98,776	218		+ 5
West Ham	2,452	8,198	10,650	184	+ 7	+ 5
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	1,601	3,896	5,497	137	- 2	- 2
Stockton & Tees District	923	3,915	4,838	235	- 8	+ 8
Bolton, Oldham, &c	3,278	7,535	10,813	146	- 4	+ 6
Wigan District Manchester District	1,682	6,362	8,044	209	- 2	- 6
Manchester District Liverpool District	9,301	8,112 7,516	16,159	179 172	- 3	+ 13
Bradford District	1,271	2,927	4,198	117	- 2	+ 7 + 2
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,031	3,535	4,566	126		+ 5
Leeds District	1,854	5,402	7,256	161	- I	+ 8
Barnsley District	547	2,932	3,479	155	+ 2	D.D.
Sheffield District	2,449	3,026	5,475	134	- I	+ 7
Hull District	1,191	5,179	6,370	249	- 2	+ 7
North Staffordshire	1,671	6,041	7,712	216		- 3
Nottingham District Leicester District	1,666	5,040	6,706	174	- I	+ 2
Wolverhampton District	3,037	2,762	3,821 15,538	181	- I	+ 6 + 2
Birmingham District	4,207	3,052	7,259	130	- 2	+ 12
Bristol District	2,548	6,627	9,175	248	+ 1	- I
Cardiff & Swansea	1,574	7,145	8,719	250	- I	+ 5
Total "Other Districts"	48,937	103,505	152,442	179	- I	+ 5
SCOTLAND.†		Marie Car				
Glasgow District	3,636	15,680	19,316	212	+ 1	+ 3
Paisley & Greenock District	537	2,345	2,882	171	- 2	+ 7
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,381	5,457	6,838	179	+ 2	+ 4
Dundee & Dunfermline	934	2,785	3,719	190	- 3	+ 1
Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	478	2,617	3,095	202		- 6
	296	1,232	1,528	170		- 12
Total for the above Scottish Districts	7,262	30,116	37,378	196	3	
IRELAND.;						
Dublin District	6,348	4,755	11,103	313	+ 1	+ 17
Belfast District	2,996	258	3,254	95	- I	- 5
Cork, Waterford & Limerick District	4,149	4,924	9,073	397	- 3	+ 19
Galway District	337	328	665	194	+ 5	- 14
Total for the above Irish Districts	13,830	10,265	24,095	251	– 1	+ 8
Total for above 35 Dis-	134,794	188,547	323,341	196	- 1	+ 4

‡ 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.

De la Company de la		App	by	tions of	ployers	No. e	No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux.				
Name of Labour Bureau.	nt	Workpeople during		Engag Priv		Engaged by Private Employers,		Engag Lo Autho	cal		
ma la la si		July, 1901.	July, 1900.	July, 1901.	July, 1900.	July, 1901.	July, 1900.	July, 1901.	July., 190@.		
EX OF STATE OF STATE			Peci	All Marie	7			1880 #			
London. Battersea		108	71	38	29	31	29	5	Property.		
Salvation Army		592	170	215	9	{215 377*	166*}				
Provincial.							Sublin is		e V		
Ipswich		32	- 62	- 40	100	24	46				
Plymouth		228	180	127	129	118	117				
Liverpool		134	115	3	3	*****		2	Œ		
Glasgow	•••	367.	310	370	272	154	123	7	5		
Total of 6 Burea	ux	1,461	908	793	542	919	482	14	6		

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

22 (25) 2 (25) (25) (25) (3) (3) (4) (4) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5	No. permanently engaged.	No. temporarily engaged.	Total.
Engaged by Private Employers.			
Building Trades	49	22	71
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c.	21	12	33
Porters and Messengers	16	II	27
Bill Distributors, Boardmen, &c	100 h	200	200
Other Occupations	25	13	38
Lads and Boys	20	9	29
Total Males	131	267	398
Women and Girls:-			
Domestic Servants	52	18	70
Charwomen, daily work, &c	4	45	49
Other Occupations	24	I	25
Total Females	80	64	144
Total engaged by Private Employers	211	33I	542
Engaged by Local Authorities.	TENER OF THE		
Men, Lads and Boys	10	2	12
Women and Girls	2		2
Total engaged by Local Authorities	12	2	14
Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.			N. 70
Men		377	377
Grand Total for 6 Bureaux	223	710	933

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

	No. on Regi	ster at end of
Occupation.	' July, 1901.	July, 1900.
Men:-	64 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
Building, Engineering and Metal Trades Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c Clerks and Warehousemen	87 47 28	48 46 47
Porters and Messengers	49 143 43	39 101 92
Total Men	397	373
Lads and Boys	49	39
Women and Girls:— Charwomen, Daily Work, &c Servants Others	63 59 41	69 44 57
Total Women and Girls	163	170
Grand Total for 6 Bureaux	609	582

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.	000	Amount of Penalties.		Amount of Costs.		
By Owners, Managers, &c.:— Neglecting to Limewash	-4	4	£ 5			£		d.
munication between workrooms and engine room or boiler house	1 18	16	I 50	9 12	06	0 9	11 3	06
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 During meal times, or without proper	158	148	107	2	4	61	0	8
intervals for meals Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day	42	42	25	8	6	16	3	9
on Sundays or holidays, or children on	36	35	22	18	0	15	13	10
successive Saturdays ' At night Employing Children full time, otherwise	40	40	-	19	6		10000	0
than in morning and afternoon sets, &c. In workshop and shop beyond total legal	3	3		II	0		17	0
outside workshop after employment therein before and after dinner	I	1	0	2 0	6		19	0
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.—			-0	16			-	
Not keeping Registers	33	32	134	17	6	14	5	5
Not sending Notices required by Act	13	13		12		6	16	C
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing) Special Rules	1	I		0	0		6	6
Other offences	7	6	4	19	0	3	17	6
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules Neglecting to Fence Machinery	2 2	2 2	0	11	0		10 9	6
By Parents— Allowing children to be illegally employed Neglecting to cause child to attend school	I	I	0 0	2	6 0	0 0	17 9	6
Total for July, 1901	444	429	355	16	4	189	16	11
Total for July, 1900	455	425	291	17	6	164	12	4

II.—Under the Mines and Quarries Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

				Service Service			
Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.		
有一个工作	Under the Mines Acts.						
By Owners, Managers, &c.:— Miscellaneous	1	ī	-	-	£ s. d.		
By Workmen:— Safety Lamps Shot-firing and Explosives Timbering Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c. Riding on Trams Miscellaneous	7 7 5 13 3	7 7 5 13 3 11	131111		9 16 6 6 15 6 4 0 0 14 12 0 3 4 6 13 17 6		
Total for July, 1901	47	447	- 4	An - Vil	54 6 0		
Total for July, 1900	69	59	1	9	115 16 0		
	Under the Quarries Act.						
By Owners, Managers, &c.:— Special Rules	2	2	68 <u>0</u> 16	100 6	£ s. d. 5 0 0		
Total for July, 1901	2	2		- 1	5 0 0		
Total for July, 1900	-		-		-		

III.—Under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Convictions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
	100			
By Owners or Masters of Ships:—			£ s. d.	£ s. d
Submersion of Disc	. I	I	10 0 0	0 6 6
Not having Certificate of Registry	I	I	0 10 0	-
Sail not numbered	2	2	0 12 0	THE REAL PROPERTY.
By Seamen:	THE STATE OF		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	
False name of last ship	2	2	600	*
By Boarding House Keepers and Others:				
Illegal Boarding	I	I	600	1 3 0
Total for July, 1901	7	7	23 2 0	1 9 (
Total for July, 1900	1	1	10 0 0	02

^{*} 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 I 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, I; Dividing, I; Female, I; Specially authorised, I; Branches, I. Registration cancelled.—Ordinary Friendly, I; Specially Authorised, I; Working Men's Clubs, I. 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.

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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