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HOME OFFICE ORDERS ...

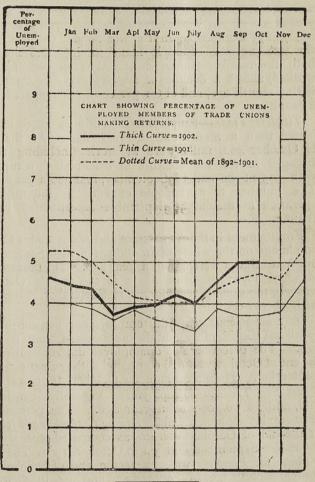
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NOVEMBER, 1902.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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EMPLOYMENT CHART.



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN OCTOBER.

[Based on 2,391 returns, viz.: 1,184 from Employers, 608 from Trade Unions, and 599 from other sources.]

THE general state of employment in October showed no appreciable change as compared with the previous month, but it continued to be decidedly worse than a year ago, and was below the average for the month of October in the last ten years.

In the 223 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 548,442, making returns, 27,270 (or 50 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of October, as compared with the same percentage in September, and 3.7 per cent. in the 216 unions, with a membership of 544,827, from which returns were received for October, 1901. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of October during the 10 years 1892-1901 was

Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.-Employment in the four weeks ended October 25th continued good, and was better than a month and a year ago. At collieries at which 494,641 workpeople were ago. At collieries at which 494,641 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.52 days per week during the four weeks ended October 25th, compared with 5.35 days in the four weeks ended September 27th, and 5.36 days per week in the four weeks ended October 26th, 1901. The number employed at the pits was 1.8 per cent. greater than a year ago.

THE VENTILATION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

November, 1902.

The First Report of the Departmental Committee (Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., and Mr. E. H. Osborn, Engineering Adviser to the Chief Inspector of Factories) appointed to inquire into the Ventilation of Factories and Workshops has been issued [Cd. 1302. Price 1s. 8d.] The Committee in this report deal only with general ventilation, which is necessary in all cases, whether local ventilation may also be required or not. In a further report they propose to refer to local ventilation and other means of preventing injury to health by dust and for

means of preventing injury to health by dust and fumes. By Section 7 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, it is enacted that "in every room in any factory or workshop sufficient means of ventilation shall be provided, and sufficient ventilation shall be maintained": also that "the Secretary of State may, by special Order, prescribe a standard of sufficient ventilation for any class of factories or workshops, and that standard shall be observed in all factories or workshops of that class, and an order made under this power may supersede any provision of this Act or order of the Secretary of State in cotton cloth factories."

The Committee make the following recommendations:

1. That in exercise of the powers conferred on the Secretary of State, by Section 7 of the Factory Act of 1901, such a standard of ventilation should be prescribed for all classes of factories and workshops not otherwise specially dealt with, that the proportion of carbonic acid in the air at about the breathing level, and away from the immediate influence of any special source of contamination, such as a person or light, shall not (except on very foggy days, when no tests should be made, on account of the vitiated state of the outside air) rise during daylight, or after dark when only electric light is used, beyond 12 volumes of carbonic acid per 10,000 of air, and that when gas or oil is used for lighting the proportion shall not exceed 20 volumes after dark or before the first hour after daylight, the only exception to this rule to be in cases where the extra carbonic acid is produced in other ways than by respiration or combustion, as in breweries, etc.

2. That in the case of cotton-cloth factories with artificially humidified air, the occupier should have the option of coming under the regulation just mentioned, instead of remaining under the existing regulation.

3. That Inspectors of Factories should inform employers of the results of any official analyses of the air in their factories or workshops, should give notice that the ventilation is deficient to any employer in whose factory or workshop the above proportions have been found to be exceeded, and at the same time supply, so far as practicable, information as to the nature of any defect noticed; and that legal proceedings should not be taken against an employer unless, after a reasonable interval following such notice, the stated proportion is found, on an average of two or more samples taken in different parts of the room, to be again exceeded by one volume or more, and he is unable to show that he has taken measures reasonably calculated to secure the requisite ventilation.

4. That arrangements be made by the Factory Department of the Home Office for the analysis by a specially qualified person or persons of samples of air collected by Inspectors, and that any analysis on which a prosecution immediately depends shall have been performed by such qualified person or persons.

5. That arrangements be made for Inspectors of Factories to have the use, when desired, of a properly tested portable apparatus for estimating on the spot the proportion of carbonic acid in air.

In Appendix I. to the Report, the Committee give the results of analyses of air in a large number of factories and workshops visited without previous notice. In Appendix II. they give a general account of the conditions on which efficient ventilation depends. In Appendix III. a method of analysis is described which can be done on the spot within less than five minutes, if the apparatus, which is easily carried about, is brought to the room requiring examination.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION IN 1901.
RETURNS relating to production during 1901, by workmen's co-operative societies in the United Kingdom, have been made to the department by 1,020 societies.

Co-operative Production by all classes of Societies.

The 1,020 societies employed a total of 38,649 persons in production at the end of 1901, and paid in productive

2'4 per cent., in Ireland.

The total value of productions sold, or transferred* to distributive departments of societies, was £13,200,706, an increase of £1,128,050, or 9'3 per cent., over the total returned for 1900.

wages during the year £2,003,961. Of the total

employees, 26,356, or 68.2 per cent., were in England and

Wales, 11,352, or 29.4 per cent., in Scotland, and 941, or

Of the total production 35'1 per cent. was produced by societies in Lancashire and Cheshire, and 12'1 per cent. in Yorkshire, the percentage for England and Wales being 66'5. Scotland produced 26'9 per cent. and Ireland 6'6 per cent.

Production by Various Classes of Societies.

Of the total production 71'3 per cent. was produced by the productive departments of the wholesale and retail distributive societies, which paid a total of £1,503,094 in productive wages during the year; 9'3 per cent. by the corn mill societies, which paid £32,201 in wages, and 19'4 per cent. by societies for other forms of production, paying wages amounting to £468,666.

The following Table shows the number of persons employed, and the amount of sales and transfers from productive to distributive departments by the various classes of co-operative societies in 1901:—

Classes of Societies.	No. of Socie- ties to which the Returns	No. of Persons employed in Production at end of	Value of sold by Pr Societ transferr Product Distrib Departmen	oductive ies or ed from tive to outive
	relate.	1901.	Amount.	Per- centage of Total.
Societies for retail distribution Societies for wholesale distribution	722	16,160 12,873	£ 4, 72 9,736 4,680,922	35.8
Total: Societies established pri- marily for distribution	724	29,033	9,410,658	71.3
Societies for corn milling Societies for other forms of production	8 288	3 9 8 9,218	1,234,311 2,555,737	9°3
Total: Societies established primarily for production	296	9,616	3,790,048	28.7
Total: All Societies	1,020	38,649	13,200,706	100.0

Productive Employees Classified by Industries.

In the next Table the total employees engaged in production, are classified according to sex, and by groups of trades. Of the 38,649 employees, 9,234, or 23'9 per cent., were engaged in boot and shoe making; 7,112, or 18'4 per cent., in tailoring, mantle and shirt making, and 5,279 or 13'7 per cent. in bread and confectionery making, the remaining 44'0 per cent. being spread over 14 other groups of industries. Of the total employees 58'0 per cent. were men, 26'4 per cent. women, and 15'6 per cent. young persons under 18 years of age.

Totals 1901-All Soc	ieties	1,020+	22,432	10,203	6,014	38,649		
		5	27	48	19	94		
Other inductries		9 5	IIO	30	39	179		
Bass-dressing, brush mat-making	and			3	3	37		
Leather trades		4	31	3	3	1,793		
Other foods		53	541	931	321	994		
Corn milling		25	945	31	18	5,279		
fectionery		552	4,077	462	740	E 070		
Bread making and	con-							
Food preparation—	100	The state of the s	237	40	132	41		
Soap and candle makin	g	2	237	48		95		
Woodworking and furn	ishing	28	764	359 70	325	1,42		
Printing and allied trad	es	16	737		go	1,69		
Farming, dairying and	fishing	201	1,322	2,302 281	1,197	3,51		
nery		249	12					
Dressmaking and	milli-	256	3,121	2,927	1,064	7,11		
shirtmaking	s and					31-3		
Tailoring, mantle	s and	421	6,503	1,423	1,308	9,23		
Boots and shoes	Thomas Da					-,40		
Clothing—	• •••	30	926	1,165	370	2,46		
building Textiles		28	732	123	147	1,00		
huilding	d ship-				3	4		
Quarrying		I	43	_	3	2,42		
Building		58	2,303	_	120	2 40		
		le de la companya de		1	INCOME.			
					of age.			
		relate.+			18 years	Tota		
Ciasses.		ticulars	Men.	Women.	under	Tota		
Classes.	or all	the par-			Young Persons			
Industries carried on operative Societies	by Co-	to which			37	1		
Yan danasada and a danasada and a		Societies	- 1	oduction at	end of 190	oI.		
		No. of	Number of Persons employed in Production at end of 1901.					

*In the case of the wholesale and retail distributive societies, the goods produced are not usually sold by the productive departments, but are transferred to the distributive departments.

† Some societies carry on two or more industries, and are entered under several heads; consequently this column does not add up.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good. In the 135 mines and open works covered by the returns, employing 15,720 workpeople, the average number of days worked by the mines in the four weeks ended October 25th was 5.78 per week, as compared with 5.81 in the four weeks ended September 27th and 5.75 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed was 1.4 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment shows little change as compared with a month ago, and is slightly better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 114 ironmasters show that 324 furnaces, employing about 22,400 workpeople, were in blast at the end of October, compared with 325 at the end of September, and 319 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment is slightly worse than a month ago, and considerably worse than a year ago. At 201 works covered by the returns, employing 76,273 workpeople in the week ended October 25th, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows a decline of 0.8 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 6.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Tinplate Trade.—Employment continues good, and is better than a month and a year ago. At the end of October 402 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), compared with 395 at the end of September, and 380 a year ago. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of September is estimated to be about 20,000.

Employment in the *Engineering* and *Metal* trades shows no change on the whole when compared with September, but it continues worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 5.0, the same percentage as in September, compared with 3.7 per cent. in October, 1901.

In the Shipbuilding trades employment has continued to fall off considerably and is much worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 10.6 compared with 9.2 per cent. in September. The percentage for October, 1901, was 4.2.

Building Trades. — Employment generally continues dull, and not so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members among Carpenters and Joiners at the end of October was 4.0, as compared with 3.3 at the end of September, and 3.2 in October, 1901. The percentage for Plumbers was 5.8 at the end of October, as compared with 5.9 in September, and 4.4 in October of last year.

In the Furnishing trades employment has improved slightly in some branches, but it is not so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 4.0, compared with 4.3 per cent. in September and 3.6 per cent. in October, 1901.

Employment in the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades has improved in most branches, but it is scarcely so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 4.9, compared with 6.2 per cent. in September, and 4.6 per cent. in October, 1901.

Employment in the *Paper* trades has continued to improve, and is about the same as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 2.2, compared with 2.4 per cent. in September, and 2.3 per cent. in October of last year.

In the Leather trades employment is better than last month, but is not so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 4.6, compared with 5.6 per cent. in September. The percentage for October, 1901, was 3.2.

Employment in the Glass trades is not quite so good as in September, but is a little better than a year ago.

Employment in the Coachbuilding trades has continued to fall off, and is about the same as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 4.5, compared with 4.2 per cent, in September, and 4.5 per cent. in October, 1901.

Employment in the *Boot and Shoe* trade shows a little improvement compared with the previous month, but is still quiet.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the *Tailoring* trade shows a general improvement and is good in London, moderate in the provinces; in the ready-made branch it has improved and is fair generally, but is reported as bad in London.

Employment in the *Hat-making* trade has continued to improve, and is better than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 2'4, compared with 3'3 per cent. in September and 2'9 per cent. in October, 1901.

Employment in the Spinning branch of the Cotton trade has improved and is fairly good; in the Weaving branch it remains moderate.

Information respecting cotton factories employing about 84,300 women and girls shows that 89 per cent. of those in spinning mills were working in mills giving full employment during the whole month, compared with 82 per cent. during September, and 84 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding percentage of full time for those employed in weaving factories was 79 per cent. during October, compared with the same percentage during September, and with 71 per cent. a year ago.

Employment is good in the Woollen trade and fairly good in the Worsted trade. In the Hosiery trade employment has improved, and is fairly good.

Agricultural Labourers have been well employed during October. The weather was generally favourable for outdoor work and ample employment was afforded in lifting root crops, threshing, ploughing and wheat sowing. The supply of casual labourers has been, generally speaking, equal to the demand.

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.—During the four weeks ended October 25th the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 15,157, compared with 14,540 in the preceding four weeks, and 16,845 in October, 1901.

Trade Disputes.—Twenty-three fresh disputes began in October, involving 12,229 workpeople, of whom 10,423 were directly, and 1,806 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in September, was 18, affecting 6,864 workpeople, and in October, 1901, 26, affecting 10,501 workpeople. Of the 23 new disputes in October, 1902, 2 took place in the building trades, 7 in the mining industry, 7 in metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 5 in textile trades, and 2 in other trades. Of the 27 new and old disputes, affecting 9,358 workpeople, of which definite results were reported, 5, involving 3,220 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople, 14, involving 3,440 persons, in favour of the employers, and 8, involving 2,698 persons, were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages reported during October affected 47,950 workpeople, of whom 20,280 received advances and 27,670 sustained decreases. The net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 6d. weekly per head of those affected. The changes of the previous month affected 135,000 workpeople, the net result being a decrease averaging 9\frac{3}{4}d. weekly per head. During October, 1901, the number affected was 17,700, and the net weekly result was an increase averaging \frac{3}{4}d. weekly per head.

The principal advances reported were those affecting 5,500 coal miners in the Forest of Dean, 6,400 iron-stone miners and 5,500 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland. The principal decreases affected about 27,400 workpeople engaged in the shipbuilding industry on the North-East Ccast. Changes affecting 1,800 workpeople were arranged by a Conciliation Board, and 4 changes, affecting nearly 6,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. Four changes, affecting about 420 workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, one of which, affecting 120 workpeople, was arranged by arbitration. The remaining changes, affecting about 39,730 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

Production by Retail Distributive Societies.

Of the total £13,200,706 of production in 1901, £4,729,736 or 35.8 per cent. was produced by 722 retail distributive societies, who employed 16,160, or 41.8 per cent. of the total employees engaged in production, and paid in wages for production during 1901, £880,721. Of the 722 societies, 549 with production to the value of £3,277,662 were in England and Wales, 170 with production to the value of £1,450,951 in Scotland, and 3 with £1,123 in Ireland.

Bread making and confectionery amounted to 52 o per cent. of the production by these societies; boot and shoemaking and tailoring to 184 per cent.; and corn

milling to 13 o per cent.

The following Table shows the number of societies and employees engaged in groups of trades, together with the value of the productions. In a few cases it has been necessary to estimate the value of the productions:—

productions.—			
Groups of Industries.	No. of Societies making Returns.*	No. of persons employed in production at end of 1901.	Total value of own productions sold or transferred from productive to distributive departments in 1901.
Building	45	1,526	244,315
Metal	7	42	5,819
Textile	II	47	4,099
Clothing-	1		
Boots and Shoes	397	3,002	401,055
Tailoring	247	3,572	471,231
Dressmaking and Millinery	247	3,333	222,709
Shirtmaking	4	29	3,617
Farming	40	281	80,964
Woodworking and Furnishing	21	196	24,297
Food Preparation :-			
Corn Milling	15	192	615,907
Breadmaking and Confec-			
tionery	532	3,669	2,457,653
Other Foods	46	230	190,557
Brush and Mat Making	2	8	2,508
Miscellaneous	3	33	5,005
Totals, United Kingdom, 1901	722*	16,160	4,729,736

Profit allotted to Productive Employees.

Of the 1,020 societies of all classes making returns, 160 employing in production a total of 12,706 persons and paying in 1901 a total of £621,754 in wages stated that they had allotted to or for the benefit of their employees the sum of £33,623 out of the profits of the year. This amounts to about £2 13s. per head of the persons employed, and to 5'4 per cent. on the wages paid.

The following Table shows the number of societies of each class which made returns of the amount of profit allotted to their productive employees, together with the number of employees, amount of wages paid, and of profit allotted in 1001:—

	No. of	No. of Produc-	Productive	Profit Allotted to Productive Employees in 1901.		
Classes of Societies.	Societies.	tive Em- ployees.	Wages Paid.	Amount.	Per- centage on Wages.	
England and Wales— Productive Societies Productive Departments	45	4,624	£ 222,431	£ 15,188	6.8	
of Retail Distributive Societies Corn Milling Society	8 ₃	1,239 31	68,171	2,653	3.9	
Total – England & Wales	129	5,894	292,749	17,892	6.1	
Scotland— Productive Societies Productive Departments	2	1,306	70,399	5,733	8.1	
of Retail Distributive Societies Productive Departments	16	648	32,585	2,392	7'3	
of the Scottish Whole- sale Society	I	4,702	222,779	7,412	3.3	
Total-Scotland	19	6,656	325,763	15,537	4.8	
Ireland— Lace Society Agricultural and Dairying	I	80	137	45	32.8	
Societies	II	76	3,105	149	4.8	
Total-Ireland	12	156	3,242	194	6.0	
Totals - United Kingdom	160	12,706	621,754	33,623	5-4	

^{*} Some societies carry on two or more industries, and are entered under several heads; consequently this column does not add up.

THE STRIKE OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL.
MINERS IN THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA.

In continuation of the account of this strike given in last month's GAZETTE (pp. 275-6) the following statement has been prepared from information supplied in a series of despatches to the Foreign Office, dated October 4th—25th, from Sir M. Herbert, H.M. Ambassador, and Mr. A. S. Raikes, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and from Mr. Wilfred Powell, H.M. Consul at Philadelphia.

On October 1st, as an outcome of Cabinet conferences. the President of the United States of America telegraphed to the President of the United Mine Workers of America, and to the leading anthracite coal owners, requesting them to come to Washington and talk with him about the strike situation. On October 3rd the meeting took place in the temporary White House, when the President of the United States appealed to both parties upon humanitarian and patriotic grounds, on behalf of the American public, to come to an agreement, so that there might be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines. Mr. Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, replied that he and those working with him were much impressed with the gravity of the situation, and suggested that the strike committee were willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal owners to adjust their differences among themselves; but, as this was found to be impossible, they were willing that the United States President should name a tribunal which should determine the issues that had resulted in the strike, and that, if the owners would accept the award of such a tribunal, the miners would be willing to enter into an agreement to abide by terms fixed by the arbitrators for a period of one to five years. This offer was unanimously rejected by the representatives of the owners; but, as an alternative, they proposed that the miners should return to work immediately, and the owners would adjust any grievances which might exist. If, however, the employers and employees at any particular colliery could not reach a satisfactory adjustment between themselves, the matter should be referred to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which that colliery is situated for final determination.

This conference, however, broke up without result. Some days later Mr. Wright, the Commissioner of Labour, saw Mr. Mitchell, and in the President's name offered to appoint a Commission to investigate thoroughly all matters at issue, if the miners would immediately return to work. Mr. Wright was also empowered to say that the President, in that case, would do all in his power to obtain a settlement of the controversy in accordance with the report of the Commission. Mr. Mitchell declined to accept this offer, on the ground that the miners had no confidence in the willingness of the mine owners to do them justice, and that there was no law which could enforce the findings of such a Commission as the President proposed to appoint.

On October 14th, after a conference at Washington between the President of the United States, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and others, a statement was made public by the authority of those who took part in this conference of the owners' proposals for the settlement of the strike, of which the following is the most important portion:

"We suggest a Commission to be appointed by the President of the United States (if he is willing to perform that public service) to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the respective Companies and their own employees, whether they belong to a Union or not, and the decision of that Commission shall be accepted by us.

"The Commission to be constituted as follows:-

"I. An officer in the Engineer Corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

"2. An expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.

3. One of the Judges of the United States Courts of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. "4. A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.

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"5. A man, who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business. It being the understanding that immediately upon the constitution of such Commission, in order that idleness and non-production may cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference with, and persecution of, non-Union men, who are working, or shall hereafter work. The findings of this Commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective, and shall govern the conditions of employment between the respective Companies and their own employees for a term of at least 3 years."

After a conference with Mr. Mitchell, and some further discussion with the mine-owners, the President agreed to appoint a Commission, but named six members instead of the five suggested in the proposal made by the mine-owners, the appointment of a sixth member, connected with labour, having been insisted upon by Mr. Mitchell, and being finally conceded by the mine-owners.*

It was arranged to hold a Convention of the United Mine Workers on October 20th, to decide as to the

acceptance of the above proposals.

On October 21st Sir M. Herbert telegraphed to the Foreign Office, stating that the coal strike had ended, and that the miners were to return to work on October 23rd. The instructions given in writing by the President of the Commission, dated October 23rd, state that "By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavour to establish the relations between the employers and the wage-workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have now been called in to settle."

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES

UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Bricklayers at Kidderminster.

HIS HONOUR JUDGE AUSTIN, the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade in this case (see GAZETTE for October, p. 280), heard the parties on October 17th and issued his award on October 28th. The dispute arose out of an application by the workmen for an advance of wages and other alterations of working rules. The arbitrator decided that wages should be advanced from 8d. to 81d. per hour, and that the working rules should be those annexed to his award. The award states that the parties agreed that the terms of the award should be binding until April 1st, 1905. By the new rules overtime commences at 6 p.m. (on Saturdays at I p.m.), the first two hours being paid at the rate of time and a quarter, and succeeding hours at the rate of time and a half. Previously overtime commenced at 8 p.m. (on Saturdays at 2 p.m.), and was paid at the rate of time and

Stonemasons at Burton-on-Trent.

In this case the employers gave notice for certain alterations of working rules. Their proposals were rejected by the operatives, who gave a counter-notice for an advance of wages, and other alterations of working rules. About 80 stonemasons struck work on July 1st. Work was resumed on September 8th, the matters in dispute being referred to arbitration.

His Honour Judge Austin, the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade (see Gazette for October, p. 280), heard the parties on October 18th, and issued his award on October 28th. The arbitrator decided that wages shall remain unaltered, and that the working rules shall be those annexed to his award. As agreed by the parties, the award is binding until July 1st, 1905.

The new rules effect a slight alteration in the working hours for part of the winter, and allow a maximum of one apprentice to five masons, instead of one to six, as formerly. A new rule is added, providing for a Standing

*From newspaper reports it appears that the member of the Commission appointed as an eminent sociologist was Mr. E. E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; that the sixth member added as mentioned above was Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria III.; that 'Mr. Wright, the Commissioner of Labour, was appointed recorder of the Commission, and was subsequently appointed by the President to be an additional member of the Commission (continuing to act as recorder).

Committee and Conciliation Board for the prevention and settlement of disputes.

Coopers at Hull.

His Honour Judge Austin, the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade in this case (see Gazette for October, p. 280) issued his award on October 27th. The Hull Coopers' Society had applied for an advance of wages. The arbitrator decided that no advance should be given, and that the present standard rate of 33s. per week, should remain unaltered. As agreed by the parties this decision is binding upon the workmen and the employers until June 30th, 1904.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The following Table shows the price of ordinary household bread in London and 24 large provincial towns at the beginning of November and of each of the eight preceding months, as furnished to the Labour Department by its local correspondents. Though it is not possible to state that the quality of the bread referred to is in all cases the same, the figures for each place are believed to be, generally speaking, comparable over the whole period, and to represent the prices most usually paid by workpeople for ordinary household bread of average quality.

As compared with a month ago the price has remained unchanged in all the towns given in the Table.

Place.	Price of 4 lbs. of Ordinary Household Bread on the undermentioned dates in 1902.										
	ist March.	ıst April.	5th May.	ıst July.*	5th Aug.	ist Sept.	ist Oct.	3rd Nov.			
London	d.	d. 5 & 5½	d.	d. 5½	d 5½	d.	d.	d. 5½			
Birmingham				4 8 5 5	4 8 5	43 & 53	42 & 52	41 & 51			
Bolton	4	42 4 32	4	42 4 32	42 4 32	42 4 32	42 4 32	4			
Bristol	41/2	43	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Cardiff	41	41	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Derby	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Hudders-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
field											
Hull	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5			
Ipswich	5	51/2	51/2	51	51/2	51/2	51/2	51/2			
Leicester	41/2	41/2	41/2	41/2	41/2	41/2	41/2	41/2			
Liverpool	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
Manchester	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
Middlesbro'	5	5	5	5	51/2	51/2	51/2	5 2			
Newcastle-	5	5	51/2	51/2	51/2	51/2	51/2	51/2			
on-Tyne											
Norwich	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Nottingham	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Oldham	41/2	41/2	41/2	41/2	42	41/2	4	4			
Plymouth	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Wolver'pton	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Aberdeen	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Dundee	5	5	51/2	51/2	51	52	52	52			
Edinburgh	52	52	51/2	51/2	51/2	53	51/2	51/2			
Glasgow	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
Belfast Dublin	42	42	5	5	5	5 51/2	5	5			
Dublin	51/2	51/2	51/2	51/2	51/2	22	51/2	51/2			

The imports of wheat from foreign countries and the colonies from 1st September to 31st October amounted to 16,693,327 cwts. (3,895,110 quarters) compared with 12,009,920 cwts. (2,802,315 quarters) in the corresponding two months of 1901. The imports of wheat meal and flour amounted to 3,643,019 cwts., compared with 3,235,030 cwts. from 1st September to 31st October, 1901.

The Table below gives the mean Gazette price of British wheat, and the average declared value of the wheat and flour imports, for each of the months February

10 0 0 0 0 0			
	British Wheat	Im	ported
Month.	(per quarter.	Wheat (per cwt.)	Wheat Meal and Flour (per cwt.)
April	s. d. 27 0 4 27 1 28 1 4 30 9 4 31 1 4 31 6 7 27 9 2 25 3	s. d. 6 84 6 95 6 114 6 97 6 77 6 77 6 64	s. d. 9 0 9 3½ 9 0 9 2 9 44 9 4 9 3¾ 9 1¼

^{*} No change was recorded in any of the towns at 2nd June

CENSUS OF IRELAND.

The General Report on the Census of Ireland for the year 1901 has been issued. [Cd. 1190.—Price 7s. 6d.]

House Accommodation.—The number of inhabited houses in Ireland was 858,158, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. on the number in 1891; the decrease of population during the same period was 5.2 per cent. The average number of persons to each house was 5.2 compared with 5.4 in 1891.

The report classifies houses in four divisions according to the kind of accommodation afforded, grouped with reference to its extent, quality and solidity. The houses included in the fourth class are exclusively those built of mud or perishable materials. In 1901 the first and second class houses were 70 per cent. of the entire number, while in 1891 they were only 62 per cent. The number of houses of the lowest class was reduced to 9,873, or less than half the number in 1891 and only one-ninth of the number in 1861.

The total number of occupiers (or heads of families) in occupation of less than five rooms was 682,434 or 75°0 per cent. of the total number of families in the country; 8°7 per cent. were occupiers of one room, 26°7 per cent. occupiers of two rooms, 24°7 per cent. occupiers of three rooms, and 14°9 per cent. occupiers of four rooms. The percentage of occupiers (or heads of families) occupying tenements with five or more rooms was highest in Ulster (30 per cent.) and lowest in Connaught (10°5 per cent.)

Agricultural Holdings.—The statistical results as to agricultural holdings according to size and the percentage in each class may be seen from the following figures for 1901 and 1891:—

							No. of Holdings,		Percentage in each class.		
		7					1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	
Not	exceed	ling	ı acre	2			29,037	1	1		
Abo	ve I an	d no	t exc	eeding	5 acre	s	52,388	18,243	5'9	3.8	
,,	5	,,			0 ,,	RULE DIRECTOR		55,554	10.2	11.2	
,,	10	1)			. "	•••	73,035	76,403	14'9	15.7	
,,	15	,,					61,153	62,792	12.2	13.0	
11	20	"				•••	54,607	55,538	11.0	11'4	
,,	30				,,		64,742	64,934	13.5	13.3	
	50	"			,,		67,014	66,969	13.7	13'7	
11	ICO	"		,, 10			54,501	52,928	11.1	10.8	
"		"		,, 20		•••	23,086	22,354	4.7	4.6	
"	200	"		,, 50	0 ,,		9,089	8,975	1.8	1.8	
17	500-acr	es	•••	•••			2,249	2,175	0.2	0.4	
	Tot	tal					490,301	486,865	100	100	

The proportion of the population in agricultural holdings not exceeding £15 in rateable value is for Ireland, 33'1 per cent.; for the province of Leinster 19'5 per cent.; Munster 30'6; Ulster 29'5; and Connaught 70'6.

The proportion of the population living on agricultural holdings over £15 in rateable value is for Ireland 26.6 per cent.; for the province of Leinster 26.6 per cent.; Munster 33.0; Ulster 26.7; and for Connaught 15.7.

Occupations.—The scheme of classification of occupations adopted in 1901 is similar to that used in 1891, being made up of six classes, subdivided into twenty-four orders. The following Table shows the changes in the number and proportion of males and females grouped under the different orders in 1901 compared with 1891. Orders containing less than 10,000 persons returned as occupied are grouped together as "other occupations." The "general labourers" have been removed from the rest of the order of persons engaged in general or unspecified occupations and placed next to the agricultural class in accordance with the Registrar-General's statement that the majority of "general labourers" may be assumed to be agricultural labourers.

From this Table it is seen that the proportion of males above 10 years of age returned as occupied increased by 0.5 per cent., while that of females decreased by 1.0 per cent. The numbers returned as occupied showed a decrease of 51,319 in the case of males and of 45,546 in the case of females.

Of the male population 44 per cent. were engaged in agriculture in addition to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. returned as labourers (undefined), a decrease of 1 per cent. as compared with 1891. Of the female population $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

were engaged in domestic service, a decrease of 1 per cent. as compared with 1891.

	Numbe	Inc. + Dec 1891-1901			Per 10 abov	iving of and ears of age				
Occupations,	3				1901		Inc. + Dec 1891-1901			
	M.	F	M	ī.	F.	M.	F.	M		F.
All Occupations	1,406,551	546,539	-51	,319	-45,54	6 8,052	3,006	+	49	-10
I. I. General or Local Government of the Country	30,312	4,013	+ 3	,167	+ 1,47.	174	22	+	25	+
2. Defence of the Country	32,468		- 5	,206		186		-	21	
3 Professional Oc- cupations (with their immediate subordinates)	28,252	25,326	+	499	+ 1,918	162	139	+	10	+ 1
II. 4. Domestic Offices or Services	26,087	193,331	- 8	,403	-27,323	149	1,063	-	40	- 9
III. 5. Commercial Oc- cupations	34,794	4,529	+ 7	,214	+ 2,920	199	25	+ .	48	+ 1
6. Conveyance of Men, Goods & Messages	58,069	497	÷ 4	,637	- 58	332	3	+ :	39	
IV. 7. Agriculture 8. Persons engaged about Animals	769,727 20,685			,081 148			470 I	-12 +	21	
V. 22. General Labourers	115,540	2,323	÷ I,	559	- 2,676	661	13	+ :	35	- 1
Io. Machines and Implements, &c.	10,785	45	+ 2,	643	- 72	62		+ :	17	-
ture and De- corations	57,896	948	+ 7,	180,	+ 51	331	5	+ :	52	+
16. Food & Lodging 17. Textile Fabrics	51,751 37,505		_ 8	467	- 1,539 - 11,432		92		9	_
18. Dress	31,960	105,844	- 5,	735	-9,890	215 183	397 582		24	- 4: - 2:
Substances	40,670	617		743	- 132				14	_ ~:
22. General or Un- specified (omit- ting Labourers)	27,903	28,611	+ 4,	048	+ 6,114	160	157	+ 2	29	+ 39
Other Occupations	32,147	6,040	+ 1,	044	+ 577	184	33	+ 1	13	+ :
VI. Without Specified Occupations or Unoccupied of and above 10 years of age*	340,229	1,271,864	-23,	545	-40,012	1,948	6,994	- 4	19	+104

BRITISH COLUMBIA: ACT DEFINING LIABILITIES OF TRADE UNIONS.

By an Act passed on June 21st, 1902, by the Legislature of British Columbia it is enacted as follows;—

I. No Trade Union nor any combination of workmen or employees in British Columbia, nor the trustees of any such Union or combination in their representative capacity, shall be liable in damages for any wrongful act of commission or omission in connection with any strike, lock-out, or trade or labour dispute, unless the members of such Union or combination or its council, committee or other governing body, acting within the authority or jurisdiction given such council, committee or other governing body by the rules, regulations or directions of such Union or combination, or the resolutions or directions of its members resident in the locality or a majority thereof, shall have authorised, or shall have been a concurring party in, such wrongful act.

2. No such Trade Union or association shall be enjoined, nor shall any officer, member, agent or servant of such Union or association nor any other person be enjoined, nor shall it or its funds, nor any such officer, member, agent, servant or other person, be made liable in damages for communicating to any workman, artisan, labourer, employee or person, facts respecting employment or hiring by or with any employer, producer, or consumer or distributor of the products of labour or the purchase of such products, or for persuading or endeavouring to persuade by fair or reasonable argument, without unlawful threats, intimidation or other unlawful acts, such last-named workman, artisan, labourer, employee or person, at the expiration of any existing contract, not to renew the same with or to refuse to become the employee or customer of any such employer, producer, consumer or distributor of the products of labour.

3. No such Trade Union or association, or its officer, member, agent or servant, or other person, shall be enjoined or liable in damages, nor shall its funds be liable in damages for publishing information with regard to a strike or lock-out, or proposed or expected strike or lock-out, or other labour grievance or trouble, or for warning workmen, artisans, labourers, or employees or other

* Inc'uding students.

persons against seeking or urging workmen, artisans, labourers, employees or other persons not to seek employment in the locality affected by such strike, lock-out, labour grievance or trouble, or from purchasing, buying, or consuming products produced or distributed by the employer of labour party to such strike, lock-out, labour grievance or trouble, during its continuance.

November, 1902.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.

The ordinary emigrant without means should not go to Canada till the winter is over. The latest reports show that till recently work has been abundant. This has been largely owing to the bountiful harvests both in the Eastern Provinces and the North-west, which not only caused a large demand for farm labourers and harvesters, but favourably affected other trades. Manufacturing has been very active in the east, and several new factories have been opened in Ontario. In New Brunswick the development of the oil industry is noticeable. Throughout Canada the building trades have been very busy, but activity in them is now over for the winter. Wages have risen among farm labourers everywhere, among shanty-men in the Ontario lumber woods, ironmoulders and tailors at Guelph, printers and firemen at Brantford, coopers at Thorold, St. Catherines, and Chatham, machinists and municipal labourers at St. Thomas, and tailors at Windsor. The busy lumbering season in Ontario began in September, and experienced men have been very difficult to obtain, wages rising in consequence; in British Columbia also lumberers are very busy. In Nova Scotia fishermen have been busy, but in British Columbia the catch has been less than usual. Miners have been very well employed in Ontario and Nova Scotia, and the demand for men has improved at Rossland and in the neighbourhood, but the large coal mines at Nanaimo continue dull, and there is no demand for more men there. The price of coal has generally risen. In the North West land settlement has shown great progress, and it is computed that 15,000 persons have settled north of Calgary alone during the last 12 months. The Beaver Line is now offering passages from Liverpool to Canada to army reservists at £5 in the second class, and £3 10s. in the third class.

Australia.

New South Wales.—The shearers' strike is now over, the men having withdrawn their demand for higher wages. The bad effects of the drought continue, and there is no demand for more labour.

Victoria.—Good rains have fallen in most districts of the State, but the country will take a long time to recover from the drought, and there is no demand for more labour at present. There is a strike of coalminers at the Outtrim Colliery.

South Australia and Queensland.—Employment is affected by the drought, and the supply of local labour is quite sufficient.

Western Australia.—The returns from the various districts throughout the State show that in Perth and Fremantle there is a plentiful supply of mechanics, with the exception of bricklayers and plasterers, who are in some demand. There is a good demand for mechanics At Northam. There are a number of good unskilled labourers out of work. At Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Boulder, Kanowna, and Yalgoo there are a considerable number of miners, unskilled labourers, and artisans unemployed. There is a slight demand for farm labourers at Northam, Newcastle, Toodyay, York, Beverley, Williams, and elsewhere. The supply of female domestic servants at Perth, Coolgardie, Kanowna, Northam, Newcastle, Toodyay, York, Beverley, Williams, and Northampton is insufficient; at Fremantle the supply is more than sufficient. Those in need of almost any class of labour can have their wants supplied by applying to the Government Labour Bureau at Perth.

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

New Zealand.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

This is the commencement of the busy summer season, and experienced ploughmen, milkers, farm labourers, and mechanics obtain good employment. Emigrants with a little capital are granted reduced passages to New Zealand. There is the usual demand for female servants; bootmakers are not in demand.

South Africa.

Cape Colony.—Permits to land in Cape Colony are not now required. Indulgence passages to the Cape, which have been hitherto granted in some cases to the wives and families of workmen and others who have emigrated to South Africa, are no longer available. There continues to be a good demand for skilled mechanics, especially those in the building trades, in the inland towns, but not at Cape Town or other towns on the coast. The wages of first-class carpenters and joiners have been raised to is. 9d. an hour, and the stone masons at Cape Town have struck for a similar increase. It is hard to find places for fitters. Emigrants must remember that the cost of living is very high, and that general labourers and men without skill at a trade have no prospects of employment.

Natal.—Permits to land in Natal are not now required. Experiments are being tried in a small way with some success to substitute white for coloured labour at a coal mine near Newcastle, and as stevedores and lumpers at Durban Harbour. Men at the mine are paid 4s. per ton mined, and men at the harbour are paid 8s. a day. Large numbers of mechanics and others have recently arrived in the Colony, so that persons going now must be first-class workmen at their trades if they expect to obtain employment.

Transvaal and Orange River Colony.—Permits are still required by those proceeding to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and must be applied for on landing in South Africa. There is no demand whatever anywhere for general labourers. Owing to the large numbers who have recently arrived, there is no special demand for mechanics anywhere; but really skilled mechanics—especially those in the building trades—have a very fair chance of work, if they can afford to keep themselves some little time while searching for it. They must remember that the cost of living is high in all parts, and in the Transvaal from two to three times as high as it is in England.

There is a good demand for female domestic servants, but they should not go alone, unless they go to friends, as they will find suitable lodgings very expensive and difficult to obtain, and will incur other risks. Advanced passages to the Transvaal may be obtained by female servants in special cases, on application to the South African Expansion Committee, 47, Victoria-street, London, S.W. Recruiting in this country for the South African Constabulary has now ceased.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.

Coal Mining in September.*—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in September was 5.80, the corresponding number for the previous month being 5.81, and for September, 1901, 5.77. During the month full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 58 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 37 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines, the corresponding percentages for the previous month being 54 and 44 respectively. The foregoing particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to about 130,000 workpeople, or three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines.

Labour Disputes in September.*—Twenty-eight disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in September, the number of workpeople taking part in 23 of these being 5,332. In August there were also 28 fresh disputes reported, in 26 of which 2,844 workpeople took part; while in September, 1901, 32 disputes were reported, 4,400 workpeople participating

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

in 29 of them. Of the disputes in September last, that, in which the greatest number of workpeople were involved, was a strike of miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts for increased wages, in which 3,423 took part. Ten of the remaining disputes occurred in the textile trades, 4 in the metal trades, 4 in transport, 2 in the building trades, 2 in the clothing trades, 2 in the chemical trades, and 3 in trades not coming within any of the foregoing groups. Of the 22 disputes which terminated in September, 4 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 11 in favour of the employers, and 7 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in September.*—Four cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in September; the initiative was taken in I case by the Justice of the Peace and in another by the workpeople, information on this point not being given in the remaining 2 cases. In I case only did a Committee of Conciliation meet; but no agreement could be arrived at, and the workpeople eventually resumed work on the old conditions. As to the 3 remaining disputes, in I case a settlement was reached before the Committee of Conciliation had time to meet, in the second case the dispute was settled in favour of the workpeople by an agreement before the Justice of the Peace, while in the third case the employers declined to form a committee, and the dispute was eventually settled 'through the intervention of the Mayor.

Strike of Coalheavers at Marseilles.—In a despatch to the Board of Trade, dated October 24th, Sir E. Monson, H.M. Ambassador at Paris, stated that on the previous day the coalheavers at Marseilles had suspended work on all vessels discharging coal.

Strike of Coalminers.—With respect to the strike in the coal mining industry, the declaration of which was reported in last month's GAZETTE (p. 282), Sir E. Monson, H.M. Ambassador at Paris, telegraphing to the Foreign Office on November 14th, states that at a Congress held at Lens, on November 13th, it was decided to terminate the strike so far as concerned the departments of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais, and that work was to be resumed on November 14th. In the mines situated in the Loire districts and at Carmaux, the strike still continued at the date of Sir E. Monson's telegram.

From newspaper reports it appears that the general movement resolved itself into a number of separate strikes in the various coal mining districts. On October 10th the Miners' Union of the Pas-de-Calais and Nord departments held a meeting, at which it was decided to act independently of the National Committee, and a separate list of demands was drawn up, embracing the following items: (1) An advance in wages, (2) recognition of a minimum wage, (3) abolition of overtime work, (4) no miner to be discharged for having struck, and (5) verification of wages of miners. The Prefects of the two departments were requested to invite the coalowners to send delegates to discuss these demands with the men. The coal companies assented, and negotiations were begun on October 18th, but were suspended at the request of the owners' delegates, who stated that they required a short interval in which they could obtain full instructions from those whom they represented. On October 23rd the Chamber of Deputies voted a resolution inviting the French Premier to use his influence to bring about the acceptance of arbitration by both parties. M. Combes at once received the miners' delegates, who declared that they accepted arbitration without any reservation, and also communicated with the coalowners. On October 24th the committee of the Miners' Federation submitted demands to the Premier dealing with the following subjects: (1) The pensions question; (2) an increase of wages; (3) reform of the inspection of mines; (4) amendment of the Accident Compensation Law of 1898; (5) establishment of boards of conciliation for the mining industry; and (6) no miners to be discharged without just cause. informed the coal companies of the miners' acceptance of the proposed arbitration, and stated that negotiations should take place in each mining district separately. On November 2nd the companies owning the Northern mines agreed to arbitration. So far as concerns the Pas-de-Calais mines, the arbitrators appointed were M. Delafond, Chief Inspector of Mines for the Nord and Pasde-Calais, appointed by the Minister of Public Works at the

request of the miners, and M. Brosselin, Chief Inspector of Roads and Bridges, appointed by the companies. It was agreed that their award should be final and unassailable. The arbitrators, who, after hearing the evidence, were assisted in their final deliberations by M. Lucien Fèvre, Government Chief Mining Engineer for the Pas-de-Calais, gave their decision on November 5th. The award begins by pointing out that both parties had taken the Arras Conventions, which expired last April, as the groundwork of all the discussion; that by these conventions the workmen's premiums had been regulated by the market price of coal; that in reducing the old premiums from 45 per cent. to 30 per cent. the companies had only acted conformably to this rule and the actual price of coal. It was decided, therefore, that cause had not been shown, in accordance with the terms of the Arras Conventions, why the premiums now paid should be augmented.

After hearing the decision, M. Lavaurs, in the name of all the coal companies in the Pas-de-Calais, stated that they intended, at their own expense, to increase the pensions of the miners up to £24 a year, dating from January 1st, 1903.

The award in regard to the dispute in the department of the Nord was pronounced on November 7th, and was to the same effect as that given in the Pas-de-Calais dispute. The companies of the Nord also undertook to increase the old-age pensions of their miners.

On November 8th, the delegates of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais miners resolved on the continuance of the strike, and on November 12th it was reported that the National Committee of Miners had issued from St. Etienne a manifesto calling upon all working men to join in a general strike. On November 13th, however, it was reported that 10,000 out of 34,000 miners in the Pas-de-Calais had returned to work.

Health and Safety of Workpeople in Factories; etc.*—A Presidential Decree, dated August 6th, 1902, has been issued, amending the provisions of the Decree of March 10th, 1894, relating to the health and safety of workpeople in industrial establishments. Every machine-tool, loom, etc., will, in future, require to be fitted with means for enabling the person in charge of the same to disconnect it from the motor by which it is driven.

GERMANY.

Special rules for the prevention of authrax in hair and bristle-working establishments.—The special rules of January 28th, 1899, issued by the Federal Council in respect to establishments, in which the hair of horses, cattle, or pigs, or the bristles of pigs, are prepared, or spun, or in which these materials are used for making brushes, brooms, etc. (see GAZETTE, March, 1899, p. 74), have been replaced by new rules, dated October 22nd, 1902, and taking effect from January 1st, 1903. The new rules repeal the old regulations, and re-enact them with certain modifications, their operation being now extended to establishments, in which goats' hair is worked up, and the provision forbidding the employment of children under the age of 16 in disinfecting hair, bristles, etc., which was a temporary regulation (having force until April 1st, 1909), being now made permanent.

BELGIUM.+

Employment in September.—Four per cent. of the 24,266 members of III Trade Unions, which made returns to the Belgian Labour Department for September, were reported out of employment. The corresponding percentage for August was 4'2; but in comparing the two months allowance has to be made for the fact that returns were not received in September from a number of important Unions belonging to trades which are known to have been slack in that month.

Labour Disputes in September.—Five disputes, affecting 338 workpeople (293 strikers and 45 non-strikers), were reported to the Belgian Labour Department as having begun in September. In addition, one dispute, which began in August and affected 220 workpeople (subsequently reduced to 75), lasted throughout the month. In August, 4 new disputes were reported, affecting 594 workpeople (444 strikers and 150 non-strikers), while in September, 1901, 12 disputes, affecting about 3,600 workpeople were reported. Three of the 5 disputes of September last occurred in the textile trades (amongst weavers), the other 2 being in the building and woodworking trades respectively. The 3 disputes which came to an end in September all terminated in favour of the employers.

*Bulletin de l' Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department). †Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department). Strike of Coalminers.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated October 15th, Sir C. Phipps (H.M. Minister at Brussels) reported the existence of a strike in the Belgian coal districts, which appeared to have been promoted in order to show solidarity with the action of the French miners. Near Mons the strikers numbered 1,250, and at Charleroi 400.

November, 1902.

From newspaper reports it appears that the General Council of the Belgian Miners' Federation, which met at Charleroi on October 19th, decided that the partial strikes then in progress must cease immediately, and that, as a result, work was resumed everywhere on October 20th. It further appears that the men had demanded an increase of 15 per cent. in wages.

SWITZERLAND.

Strike at Geneva.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office dated October 11th, 1902, Sir Conyngham Greene, H.M. Minister at Berne, reported that a strike had broken out a short time previously among the men of the Tramway Company in Geneva, which is a very large concern, and serves not only the town but also the outlying districts, including the French frontier villages. On October 8th matters developed rapidly; a general strike was proclaimed and placards were posted on the walls calling upon workmen of all classes to desist from their employment. A despatch from the same source, dated October 14th, stated that the strike was regarded as ended, and that the tramway service had been resumed.

Strike of Stonemasons in Berne.—In the first of the despatches referred to above H.M. Minister stated that a strike of stonemasons had been in progress at Berne for the previous fortnight; and in his second despatch he reports the termination of this dispute, some 800 of the strikers having resumed work as usual on October 13th.

According to Der Grutlianer, this strike began on September 19th, and involved some 2,000 men, who went out chiefly owing to the alleged failure of the employers to pay the rates of wages fixed under an old agreement. The dispute was settled on October 11th through the mediation of the Town President. According to the text of the agreement, as published in Der Grutlianer, the wage-scale and working rules of 1896 are to remain in operation until March 1st, 1903, in the meantime a new scale and set of rules are to be drawn up by the Employers' Federation by December 1st, 1902, and the mediation of the Town President (as conciliator, but not as arbitrator) is to be sought in the event of the parties disagreeing as to these proposed terms. It was agreed that in no case shall the wages under the new scale be lower than those now in force.

AUSTRIA.

Employment in September.—The statistics of the labour registries (public and private) which furnished returns to the Austrian Labour Department for September, show that, on the average, there were 148 applicants for every 100 situations offered in that month, as compared with 177 in August. Taking the sexes separately, there were, in the case of men, 202 applicants on the average for every 100 situations, as against 236 in August; while in the case of women there were 85, as compared with 83 in August.

Labour Disputes in September.—The number of disputes reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in September was 14, and the number of workpeople who took part in them, 1,285. The number of disputes for the previous month was 10, in which 1,146 workpeople participated. Four of the September disputes were in the mining industry, 3 in the woodworking group of trades, 2 in the pottery, etc., group, and 1 in each of the following trades—building, textile, clothing, metal, and leather. Of 9 of the September disputes of which the results were ascertained, 1 was decided in favour of the workpeople, 3 in favour of the employers, and 5 were compromised.

RUSSIA.

Factories and Workshops in Finland in 1900.—Statistics recently compiled by the Department of Industry in Finland* show that the number of factories and workshops in the Grand Duchy increased from 6,581 in 1899 to 6,677 in 1900, while the number of workpeople employed in such establishments fell from 83,844 in the former to 80,556 in the latter year. This decrease in the number of workpeople was, however, accompanied by an increase from 914 to 955 in the number, and from 30,025 to 36,623 in the horse-power of the machines employed in the establishments under consideration. Of the 80,556 persons employed in Finnish factories and workshops in 1900, 1,538 were under the age of 15, 6,900 were from 15 to 18, and 72,118 (53,266 men and 18,852 women) were over 18 years of age.

The statistics under review do not include the metal or engineering trades. In the metal trades it is stated that 18,205 workpeople were employed in 1900, as compared with 18,134 the year before.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Wages in the Tinplate Trade.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated October 27th, Mr. W. Wyndham, H.M. Consul at Chicago, forwards a cutting from the "Chicago Record-Herald," reporting the result of a conference by the officials of the American Tinplate Company with a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Tinplate workers on the subject of a reduction in wages to enable the American Tinplate Company to bid on the tinplate orders of the Standard Oil Company, that are now being supplied by the Welsh manufacturers (see GAZETTE, September, 1902, p. 254).

The tinplate workers have agreed to a reduction of 3 per cent. in their wages under the following terms:

That the men should be paid the full rate as at present. That the 3 per cent. deduction shall be set aside by the Company, and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Amalgamated Association as a special fund.

That out of this fund the Amalgamated Association shall pay back to the American Tinplate Company, a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the cost of the manufacture of all plates that are sold to the Standard Oil Company, or any other concern now using the rebate on Welsh tin, when it is exported in made-up form. It is stated by the Chicago newspaper that "this agreement will provide for the contingency that has caused all the efforts of the Combine to get a lower wage rate from its men. The 3 per cent. will be deducted from the wages of all men and all mills alike, and the total amount, it is estimated, will more than make up the 25 per cent. difference required for the 1,500,000 boxes that the Standard Oil Company will require at the lower price. The agreement will last as long as the present wage agreement of the workers is in force, and will then have to be renewed. It will be extended to the manufacturers generally, and not to be confined to the American Tin Plate Company.'

NEW ORLEANS CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Strike of Electric Car Company's Employees in New Orleans.—In despatches to the Foreign Office, dated October 1st, 11th, and 14th, Mr. J. A. Donnelly, Acting British Consul at New Orleans, reports concerning two strikes in that city. The first of these is a strike of employees of the Telephone Company, who on October 1st, had been for some weeks and were out still, in order to enforce a claim for higher wages. The second dispute is a strike of the employees of the Electric Cars Company in New Orleans, which began on September 28th, the principal claims of the men being for an eight-hour day, at 1s. o2d. per hour, and the recognition of their Union, as against 9d. per hour for a ten-hour day. On October 10th an effort was made by the Governor of Lousiana, and the Mayor of New Orleans, in conference with a committee of the strikers and the Car Company authorities, to settle the differences. The Company accepted the proposition made to pay 10d. per hour for a ten-hour day, and a guaranteed wages minimum of 6s. 3d.

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

^{*} Information supplied through the courtesy of the Austrian Labour Department

^{*}Bidrag till Finlands Officiela Statistik. XVIII. Industri-Statistik 17. Ar 1900. Senare Delen. Fabriker och Handtverkerier. Helsingfors, 1902. Printing Office of the Imperial Senate.

per day. The strikers at first rejected, but subsequently accepted the terms offered, and the strike terminated on October 13th.

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NEW YORK CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Strike of Railway Motormen at Glen Falls.—In despatches to the Foreign Office, dated October 10th to November 3rd, Sir P. Sanderson, H.M. Consul-General at New York, reports on the subject of a strike of motormen employed on the trolley cars of the Hudson Valley Railway Company at Glen Falls in the State of New York which was declared a short time previously. Disturbances having taken place after the employment of some non-Union men in the place of the strikers, a portion of the State militia was called out for duty; and on October 8th the Schenectady Trades Assembly, a body with over 12,000 members, voted unanimously to recommend the expulsion from its respective Local Unions of all members of the Unions who are members of the State National Guard. In the last of his despatches, Sir P. Sanderson states that the strike has been settled, the men to return to work on November 3rd. The Company has agreed to allow slight advances in the wages, and reinstatement, with a few exceptions, of all former workmen. The men agree to sever their connection with any other Union, and to form one confined to the Company's servants, and, as individuals, every employee will have the right of appeal to the General Manager of the Company,

General Strike of Plasterers in New York.—Information concerning a general strike of plasterers in New York is supplied by Mr. C. Clive Bayley, Acting British Consul-General in that city, in despatches dated October 23rd and 24th, copies of which have been received from the Foreign Office. The strike, which was initiated by the Operative Plasterers' Society, and began on October 22nd, 1,500 plasterers leaving work, was brought about by the refusal of the Employing Plasterers' Association to submit to the conditions formulated by the Operative Plasterers' Society for the future regulation of plasterers' work in all buildings. In a newspaper report, forwarded by Mr. Bayley, it is stated that the Association has issued a statement in respect to the dispute, which was in part as follows:—

"On or about August 15th, 1902, we received a copy of a constitution adopted by the Operative Plasterers' Society, under which the Operative Plasterers' Society have presumed to dictate the control and direction of our business affairs. We quote herewith Article xv., Section 4; 'Any foreman insisting on rushing the men or bringing about a condition of affairs that would be detrimental to the members of this Society, or failing to do his duty as herein prescribed, on charges being preferred against him, the delegate shall suspend him and he shall remain suspended until tried on said charges. Should he be found guilty, he shall for the first offence be fined the sum of 50dols. (£10 8s. 4d.), or he shall not be recognised as a foreman for a term of three years, at the option of this Society, and for the second offence he shall be fined not less than 50dols. (£10 8s. 4d.), and never again be recognised as a foreman by this Society.' In pursuance of this section the Operative Plasterers' Society have appointed their own foreman on several jobs, over which they claim control, thereby establishing a precedent for future action; also under this article they have intimidated all foremen to such an extent that they are unable to properly represent their employers. Under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of Article ii, of their constitution they stipulate exactly how much work each mechanic shall do, no matter what his ability. Under Section 9, Article xii., they have ruled (though it does not state so) that there shall be only one plastering contractor in a building, who shall do both the plain and ornamental branches of the work.

"The article further states: 'When any portion of a building is reserved for a special character of ornamental decorations (it shall be permissible to submit estimates for same), said estimates for the said reserved portion must include all parts of plastering, plain and decorative Moldings to be run in place; and it shall be done by the contractor for the same, no sub-letting will be allowed. On completed new buildings cast moldings may be stuck on all parts that were previously molded in place."

"To submit to any of these conditions, in the form in which they now confront us, would mean the entire disorganisation of our business, and the turning over the direction of our affairs to the workmen."

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN OCTOBER.

(Based upon information supplied by the Trade Correspondent for the Building Trades, Local Correspondents, Employers' Associations and Trade Unions.)

RETURNS supplied by 85 Employers' Associations whose members are estimated to employ about 89,000 building operatives of all classes, and by Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of about 200,000, show that employment in the building trades generally continued dull in October, and worse than a year ago. Roughly speaking, returns from Employers' Associations covering half the number of workpeople referred to in the returns show employment to have been dull; one-third fair or moderate, one-sixth good.

Bricklayers report that employment continues dull and quieter than a year ago. With masons it continues fairly good, and better than a year ago. Employment with carpenters and joiners is dull generally, but good in Scotland. The percentage of unemployed members among union carpenters and joiners was 4 to at the end of October, as compared with 3 3 at the end of September, and 3 2 in October, 1901. With painters and plasterers employment is dull. Plumbers report employment as bad generally, but fair in Scotland. The percentage of unemployed members among union plumbers was 5 8 at the end of October, as compared with 5 9 in September, and 4 4 in October, 1901. With slaters and tilers employment is fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago.

The following Table shows the state of employment in the principal districts for carpenters and joiners and plumbers, as indicated by the proportions of Trade Union members of these trades returned as unemployed at the end of the month:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of October,	returned	Percentag d as Uner at end of	mployed	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage for Oct., 1902, as compared with a		
	1902.*	Oct., 1902.	Sept., 1902.	Oct., 1901.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
England and Wales.		CARPEN	TERS A	ND JOI	NERS.		
London Northern Counties and Middlesbro'	7,053 1,399	4·8 4·6	4·5 4·7	2.8	- 0.1 + 0.3	+ 2.0	
Lancashire and Cheshire Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern Counties S. and S.W. Counties	9,910 4,955 2,992 4,696 1,162 5,666	3'9 6'4 2'5 3'4 2'8 3'0	3.2 3.2 1.0 1.8 2.3 2.8	3.0 4.0 1.9 2.2 2.6	+ 0.7 + 3.2 + 1.5 + 1.6 + 0.5 + 0.2	+ 0.9 + 2.4 + 0.6 + 1.2] + 0.2 + 0.4	
Wales and Monmouth SCOTLAND IRELAND	1,599 4,935 4,507	3.6 4.0	3.8 3.6 3.8	3°4 5°9 5°1	+ 0.5	- 0.3 - 0.5	
England and Wales.			PLUM	BERS.			
London Northern Counties and Middlesbro'	1,188 537	7.2	6·3 6·4	5.8 2.3	+ 0.0	+ 1.4	
Lancashire and Cheshire Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern Counties S. and S.W. Counties Wales and Monmouth SCOTLAND IRELAND	2,448 1,205 578 467 130 489 268 1,752 615	6'9 3'4 2'1 4'5 2'3 6'5 6'3 3.6 3'3	6.8 5.5 2.4 3.4 2.3 6.9 7.0 5.5 5.7	4°1 3°3 2°5 3°0 0°8 3°7 5°6 6°8 4°2	+ 0'1 - 2'1 - 0'3 + 1'1 - 0'4 - 0'7 - 1'9 - 2'4	+ 2.8 + 0.1 - 0.4 + 1.5 + 1.5 + 2.8 + 0.7 - 3.2 - 0.9	

London. — The depression in the building trades in London is said to be increasing. The supply of labour is reported to be abundant.

The returns received from employers by the Trade Correspondent show that 73 employers paid wages to 15,615 workpeople of all classes on the last pay day in October, as compared with 16,100 in September, and 16,543 in October, 1901.

Branches of carpenters and joiners with 7,053 members had 4.8 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 4.5 per cent. in September, and 2.8 per cent. in October, 1901. Branches of plumbers with 1,188 members had 7.2 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 6.3 per cent. in September, and 5.8 per cent. in October, 1901.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—Building Trades; Coal Mining.

Northern Counties.—Employment generally continues moderate. In the Tyne and Wear district it is not so good with masons; with plasterers, bricklayers and painters it is dull. At Hartlepool and South Shields employment is dull.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment generally continues dull and is not so good as a year ago. At Liverpool masons report employment as fair, other branches as dull; at Manchester employment is moderate with carpenters and joiners and labourers, bad with bricklayers and painters. Employment is reported as moderate or fair at Ashton-under-Lyne, Birkenhead, Blackpool and Stockport. At Warrington it is moderate with carpenters and plumbers, bad with bricklayers.

Yorkshire.—Employment generally is dull. At Sheffield it is moderate with plumbers, fair with slaters, slack in other branches. At Leeds masons report employment as fair, other branches as quiet. At Hull employment is good with slaters, moderate with masons, carpenters and joiners, and labourers dull in other branches. Employment is reported as very moderate at Bradford, and joiners there are working short time. At Dewsbury employment generally is bad, but slaters and painters are fairly busy. Employment is reported as fair or moderate at Castleford, Barnsley, Doncaster, Beverley, and Driffield.

East Midland Counties.—Employment generally continues fair, but not so good as a year ago. At Nottingham bricklayers and painters report employment as dull, masons as slack. At Derby employment is quiet with carpenters and joiners and painters; at Leicester it is reported as bad with carpenters and joiners, dull with bricklayers, slack with builders' labourers. Employment generally is bad at Northampton, good at Mansfield. At Loughborough it is quiet, and painters are working short time.

West Midland Counties.—Employment generally continues quiet. At Birmingham bricklayers and plasterers report it as dull, plumbers as moderate, carpenters and joiners as quiet. A general decline is reported in the Potteries district. Employment is stated to be fairly good at Burton-on-Trent and Worcester, fair at Dudley, Kidderminster and Leamington, moderate at Stafford and Coventry.

Eastern Counties.—Employment generally continues dull, but with masons it is fairly good. At Norwich most branches report employment as dull or bad, and many painters and labourers are stated to be idle. At Ipswich employment generally is fair, but carpenters and plasterers report it as dull. A decline is reported at Newmarket, where employment is now dull. At Cambridge, Colchester and Chelmsford employment is fair.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Employment generally is dull. It is reported as fair at Canterbury, Chatham and Rochester. A report from Maidstone states that some short time has been worked, and employment is very quiet. Employment generally is fair at Portsmouth. At Plymouth, Bristol, Bath and Gloucester most branches report employment as dull. Employment is moderate at Cheltenham, Exeter and Taunton.

Wales and Monmouth.—Employment generally is dull. With masons it is not so good as a month ago. At Cardiff and Pontypridd employment generally is fair; at Newport very slack, especially with carpenters, and worse than a month ago. Employment is stated to be good at Swansea, and better than in September.

Scotland.—Employment generally continues fairly good, especially with masons. With painters it is dull, as is usual at this season of the year. With plumbers it has improved. At Dundee employment generally is quiet.

Ireland.—Employment generally continues dull. At Dublin plumbers and plasterers report it as moderate, bricklayers as slack, carpenters as dull, painters as fair, and masons as fairly good. Carpenters and joiners report employment as fair at Cork and Waterford; plumbers as moderate at Belfast.

(b) COAL MINING IN OCTOBER.

[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 continues good, and is better than either a month or a year ago.

The average number of days worked per week by the collieries included in the returns in the four weeks ended October 25th was 5.52, as compared with 5.35 days in the four weeks ended September 27th, and 5.36 days in the four weeks ended October 26th, 1901. The average time lost by the collieries through holidays and disputes was slight in each of the periods compared.

The following Table, relating to 1,332 pits, at which 494, 641 workpeople were employed, gives the figures for October 1902, in comparison with those for a month and a year ago:—

SUMMARY

District.	No. employed in Oct., 1902, at the	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended				
	Collieries included in the Table.	25th Oct., 1902.	26th Oct., 1901.	27th Sept., 1902.		
England and Wales Scotland	41,301	Days. 5'52 5'45 5'31	Days. 5'36 5'34 5'22	Days. 5'34 5'46 5'31		
United Kingdom	. 494,641	5.52	5•36	5.35		

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods is 1.8 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 are employed. It will be seen that 90.8 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended October 25th, as compared with 83.5 per cent. in the four weeks ended September 27th, and 80.7 per cent. in the four weeks ended October 26th, 1901.

Classification of the Workpeople according to the number of Days Worked in four weeks by the Collieries.

Number of days on	Octobe	r, 1902.	Corresponding percentages in			
which Coal was kewn and wound in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	October,	September		
24 days (full time) 20 and under 24 days 16 ,, ,, 20 ,, 12 ,, ,, 16 ,, 8 ,, ,, 12 ,,	159,507 289,623 35,985 4,093 216	32'2 58'6 7'3 0'8	24·4 56·3 17·1 1·2 0·3	23·4 60·1 11·1 3·6 0·4		
Under 8 days	5,217	100.0	100.0	100.0		

The next Table, which gives detailed particulars for the different mining districts, shows that the average number of days worked per week was greater than in the previous month in every district, except in Durham and in Ireland, where there was no change, and in North-umberland, the Lothians, and Fife, where the decline was slight. Increases amounting to about one-third of a day were recorded in five English districts. As compared with a year ago there was an increase in nearly every district. The increase in South Wales and Monmouth, amounting to '72 days per week, was partly due to the stoppage on the part of the miners in 1901 with a view to restrict the output, and maintain the price of coal. The decline in the Yorkshire and Salop, Worcester and Warwick districts was mainly accounted for by disputes.

The highest averages during the month were worked in South Wales and Monmouth (5.84 days), Cumberland (5.83 days), and Gloucester and Somerset (5.77 days). In the remaining thirteen districts the averages were between $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ days, the lowest being worked in Lancashire and Cheshire (5.29 days).

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER-COAL AND IRON MINING; PIG-IRON; IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN OCTOBER, 1902 AND 1901, AND IN SEPTEMBER, 1902.

District.	No. employed in Oct., 1902, at the	Averag worked Colli we	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1902, as com- pared with			
Camera, more cost	Collieries included in the Table.	25th Oct., 1902.	26th Oct., 1901.	27th Sept., 1902.	A year ago.	A m'nth ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	39,648	5.45	5'38	5'46	+ '07	01
Durham	95,706	5.2	5.20	5.2	+ '02	
Cumberland	7,029	5.83	5.48	5'71	+ '35	+ '12
Yorkshire	72,442	5'33	5'45	4'94	- '12	+ '39
Lancashire and Cheshire	50,678	5'29	5.08	4'98	+ '21	+ '31
Derbyshire	37,218	5:67	5'47	5'37	+ '20	+ '30
Nottingham and Leicester	28,194	5'43	5'17	5'31	+ '26	r '12
Staffordshire Salop, Worcester and	30,215	5.28	5'20	5.18	+ .38	+ '40
Warwick	9,860	5.2	5'78	5'29	- '26	+ '23
Gloucester and Somerset	8,993	5.77	5.68	5'45	+ .00	+ '32
North Wales	12,450	5.70	5.81	5.57	11	+ .13
South Wales and Mon	60,281	5.84	5'12	5'74	+ '72	+ .10
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	20,867	5.36	5'35	5'34	+ .01	+ '02
The Lothians	4,287	5.62	5.26	5.48	+ .00	19
Fife	16,147	5.21	5'27	5*53	+ '24	05
IRELAND	626	5.31	5'22	5,31	+ .00	
Grand Total & Averages	494,641	5.52	5.36	5*35	+ •16	+ •17

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during October amounted to 4,430,499 tons, as compared with 3,909,752 tons in September, and 3,985,234 tons in October, 1001.

(c) IRON MINING IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continues good, showing practically no change as compared with September, and with a year ago.

In the 135 mines and open works covered by the returns received, the average number of days worked in the four weeks ended October 25th was 5.78 per week, compared with 5.81 days in the four weeks ended September 27th, and 5.75 days a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed at the mines included in the returns was 15,720 (or 222 more than were employed at the same mines a year ago), and of these 84.8 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended October 25th as compared with 93.3 per cent. in September and 86.2 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the returns received:—

District.	No. employed in Oct., 1902, at the Mines	worked	per wee	k by the	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in October, 1902, as compared with		
	included in the Table.	25th Oct., 1902.	26th Oct., 1901.	27th Sept., 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.	
England-					in the same		
Cumberland and	1 1 1 1 1	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Lancashire	4,902	5'90	5.88	5'91	+ '02	- '01	
Cleveland	6,850	5'72	5.71	5.86	+ '01	- '14	
Lincolnshire and	- Company		Part I			A Berte	
Leicestershire	852	5'96	5.35	5'97	+ '61	01	
Northamptonshire	568	5.86	5'92	5'77	- '06	+ '09	
Staffordshire and				1 100		STATE OF	
Shropshire	1,175	5'37	5'46	4'74	09	+ '63	
Other places in		18 18 18				10000	
England	122	5'63	5'79	5'61	16	+ '02	
SCOTLAND	1,160	5.86	5.87	6.00	- '01	- '14	
IRELAND	91	6.00	6.00	6.00			
Total and Averages	15,720	5.78	5•75	5.81	+ •03	03	

(d) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN OCTOBER. EMPLOYMENT shows little change compared with the end of September; it is a little better than a year ago.

At the works of 114 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 324 furnaces in blast at the end of October, as compared with 325 at the end of September, and 319 at the end of October, 1901. During the month two furnaces were re-lit and two blown out or damped down in England and Wales, and one was blown employment at the works included in the returns was

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 324 furnaces in blast was 22,400.

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

			e compared	1	Present time compared with a month ago.			
Districts.	Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.	Increase (or Decrease in Oct., 190	(-)	Oct., 1902.	Sept., 1902.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1902.	
England & Wales—		Breek.		36				
Cleveland	80	79	+ 1		80	80		
Cumberland & Lancs.	42	45	- 3		42	43	- 1	
S. and S.W. Yorks	15	16	- I		15	15		
Derby & Nottingham	39	35	+ 4	118	39	37	+ 2	
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton	26	24	+ 2		26	26		
Stafford & Worcester	33	32	+ 1		33	33		
S. Wales & Monmouth	13	14	- I		13	14	- 1	
Other districts	7	7			7	7	4 si	
Total England and Wales	255	252	+ 3	36	255	255		
SCOTLAND	69	67	+ 2		69	70	- 1	
Total furnaces included in returns	324	319	+ 5		324	325	- i	

(e) EMPLOYMENT AT IRON AND STEEL WORKS* IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT shows a slight decline as compared with a month ago, and a considerable falling off as compared

At 201 works covered by the returns, 76,273 workpeople were employed in the week ended October 25th compared with 77,296 in the week ended September 27th, and 79,889 a year ago.

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

District.		pers employ week ende	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1902, as compared with			
digit of the best		Oct. 25th, 1902.	Oct. 26th, 1901.	Sep. 27th, 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.
England and Wales Scotland		63,802 12,471	66,944 12,945	64,609	-3,142 - 474	- 807 - 216
Total		76,273	79,889	77,296	-3,616	-1,023

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with regard to works employing 90 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below.

The average number of shifts worked per man was 5·39 in the week ended October 25th, as against 5·37 in the week ended September 27th, and 5·49 in the corre-

Number of Shifts	Number employed in Oct., 1902, so	Percentage proportion to	Corresponding percentage in		
worked.	far as returned.	Total.	Oct., 1901.	Sept.,	
Under 5 per week 5 per week	8,088	11'7	6.9	15'1	
5 per week	23,965	34.8	36.0	29'8	
6 per week	35,527	21.6	54.6	52'3	
Over 6 per week	561	0.8	0.8	1.8	
Total	68,842	100,0	100.0	100.0	

Assuming that the workpeople not included in this Table worked the same average number of shifts per man as those who are included, the total number of shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated at 411,401 in the week ended October 25th, compared with 414,768 in the week ended September 27th, and 438,299 in the week ended October 26th, 1901. Thus the volume of

* Including iron puddling and ing, and steel making and ro

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER-IRON AND STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS; SEAMEN; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

0.8 per cent. less than a month ago and 6.1 per cent. less than a year ago.

November, 1902.

As compared with a year ago the volume of employ ment showed a decline throughout Great Britain, except in the Midlands, where it was unchanged.

As compared with a month ago the volume of employment showed an increase in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland and Cheshire, the Midlands, and Wales and Monmouth. It showed a decline in Northumberland and Durham, and in Scotland.

(f) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS* IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT continues good, and shows an improvement on the previous month; it is better than a year ago.

At the end of October 402 mills were working, as compared with 395 at the end of September, and 380 a year ago. Fifty-three works with 274 mills had all their mills in operation at the end of October, whilst 26 others were partially at work, having 128 mills working out of a total of 174. The number of workpeople employed at the mills in operation at the end of October is estimated to be about 20,000.

Of the total number of mills at work, 390, employing about 19,500 workpeople, were in the South Wales, Monmouthshire and Golucestershire districts, compared with 383 at the end of September and 368 a year ago.

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

	No. of	No. of Mills in such Works				
TI SE	Works open.	Working.	Not Working.	Total.		
Works giving full employment Works giving partial employment	53 26	274 128	46	274 174		
Total at end of October, 1902*	79	402	46	448		
Corresponding Total for Sept., 1902*	78	395	45	440		
Corresponding Total for Oct., 1901*+	78	380	69	449		

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

		Tinplates.		Blackplates.			
	Oct., 1902.	Sept., 1902.	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1902.	Sept., 1902.	Oct.,	
To United States	Tons. 4,645 22,507	Tons. 3,380 20,935	Tons. 9,047 14,066	Tons. 3 7,323	Tons. 6,763	Tons.	
Total	27,152	24,315	23,113	7,326	6,763	4,475	

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN OCTOBER.

(Data supplied by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade). THE number of seamen shipped during October 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 37,304,‡ or 1,092‡ more than during October, 1901. The supply of seamen at these ports is generally stated to be equal to or in excess of the demand.

During the ten completed months of 1902, 355,597 men were shipped, as compared with 354,988; in the corresponding period of 1901. Increases occurred at the ports of Cardiff, Liverpool, Southampton, Middlesbrough

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

approximately the total number of works and mine accounty approximately the total number of works and mine accounty approximately the total number of works and mine accounty approximately the total numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.

and Newport, but these increases were partly balanced by decreases at the other ports covered by the returns.

Of the total number of seamen shipped during the ten months, 57,828* (or 16.3 per cent.) were foreigners, the percentage for the corresponding period of 1901 being 15.7. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in the 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 October, 1902 and 1901, respectively, together with the number* shipped in the ten months ended October in each of these years:—

	Number in	of Men, &c October, 19	., shipped	Total in	shipped	Total number shipped in ten months ended October.*		
Principal Ports.	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.*	1902.	1901.		
ENGLAND AND WALES. East Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	23	3,145 338 216 891 119	3,168 338 216 891 119	2,919 338 96 926 46	30,309 4,059 2,643 10,419 858	31,066 4,591 2,031 10,445 921		
Bristol Channel. Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff† Swansea	21 31 174 17	697 911 41524 623	718 942 4,698 640	663 643 4,099 531	5,630 7,897 46,109 5,336	5,825 7,315 43,673 6,061		
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	254 255 —	12,395 6,601 2,206	12,649 6,856 2,206	12,460 7,094 2,877	118,409 64,571 25,230	117,007 65,957 24,502		
SCOTLAND. Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, & Grange- mouth Glasgow	24 95	416 2.985	440 3,080	478 2,745	5,532 25,588	5, 666 26,040		
IRELAND. Dublin Belfast	16	103 224	103 240	79 218	902 2,105	1,202 2,686		
Total, Oct., 1902	910	36,394	37,304	-	355,597	-		
Ditto, Oct., 1901	972	35,240	18	36,212	-	354,988		
						The state of		

(h) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN OCTOBER: FARM labourers were well employed during October. The lateness of harvest delayed the usual autumn work, so that, harvest being finished, there was plenty of employ ment in lifting potatoes and mangolds, ploughing, sowing wheat, threshing, etc. The weather was fairly favourable for outdoor work, but some casual labourers in certain districts lost a little time owing to rainy weather. The supply of extra men has been, generally speaking, equalto the demand.

Northern Counties. - In Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland farm labourers have been, for the most part, well employed, but some casual labourers have been in irregular work, owing to unfavourable weather. Agricultural employment in Lancashire has been regular on the whole. Potato digging, however, was interrupted slightly by showers. A report from the Fylde Union states that there was some scarcity of men for lifting potatoes, especially at the end of the month. Farm labourers in Yorkshire have been in full employment, with the exception of a few casual men who lost time during rainy weather. The supply of extra men has been, on the whole, equal to the demand, but in certain districts there has been a short supply of men for potato and mangold lifting.

Midland Counties.—Agricultural employment has been regular in Derbyshire and Cheshire. The weather being favourable, good progress has been made with the gathering of root crops. The supply of extra men for this work has been sufficient in most of the districts reported on. Regularity of employment is reported in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and the supply of casual labourers for lifting roots, threshing, etc., is said to be about equal to the demand. In Staffordshire, farm labourers have been well employed. The weather has been fairly favourable for outdoor work, and the root

* 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.
§ Based on 229 returns from correspondents in various parts of England.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR; . TEXTILE TRADES; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR.

crops have afforded employment for casual men. Agricultural labourers in *Shropshire* have been for the most part fully employed. There has been some extra demand for labour to lift potatoes and mangolds, but no scarcity of men is reported.

Regularity of employment is reported in Worcestershire. A correspondent in the Upton-on-Severn Union reports as follows: "Fair employment; late hop picking; work seems plentiful but fair number of men offering." Farm labourers in Warwickshire have been well employed, chiefly in getting up potatoes and mangolds. A report from the Alcester Union states that "the potato crop is light this year, so that there has not been so much demand for Agricultural employment has been regular in Oxfordshire, the weather being favourable for such work as wheat sowing and mangold pulling. A report from the Thame Union states that the demand for carters and milkers is much in excess of the supply. Employment has been good with farm labourers in Northamptonshire. Owing to the completion of harvest and the consequent lessening of the demand for extra labour, farmers have had no difficulty in getting a sufficient number of casual labourers for threshing, lifting roots, etc. In Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire agricultural labourers have been fully employed at wheat sowing, getting up roots, and other autumn work. A few casual labourers, however, have been in irregular employment in some districts.

Eastern Counties.—Regularity of employment is reported in *Huntingdonshire* and *Cambridgeshire*, and the weather is said to have been favourable for such work as threshing, seeding, and getting up potatoes and mangolds. The supply of casual labour is sufficient in these counties, but horsemen and stockmen are said to be short of the demand. Farm labourers in Lincolnshire have been in regular employment during the month. A scarcity of casual labour is reported in certain districts. In Norfolk and Suffolk agricultural labourers have been fully employed, chiefly at threshing, lifting roots and sowing wheat. The supply of labour is said to be sufficient in nearly all the districts reported on. Employment has been regular with farm labourers in Essex, with the exception of a few casual men in certain districts. A correspondent in the Ongar Union, writes: "The fine weather has permitted threshing, mangold lifting, and potato raising to go on steadily." The supply of casual labour is, generally speaking, sufficient, but some scarcity of skilled farm labour is reported.

Southern and South Western Counties.-Farm labourers in *Kent* have been, generally speaking, in full employment during October. The supply of extra men has been sufficient in most districts, but some of the reports refer to a scarcity of men for permanent situations. In the Isle of Thanet Union, however, it is stated that "permanent situations have been much more readily filled than for the last two or three years, or even Agricultural employment has been regular in Surrey and Sussex. A correspondent in the Battle Union writes that the late harvest caused ordinary autumn work to get behindhand, so that there has been plenty of work for farm labourers. Reports from these counties state that it is now easier to obtain extra hands for threshing, etc., than for the past two years. Regularity of employment is reported in Hampshire and Berkshire. More casual labourers have been available than were needed in most districts. The supply of cattlemen and carters, however, continues to be somewhat short of the demand. Farm labourers in Wiltshire have been well employed, chiefly in getting up roots, but some casual men lost a little time through wet weather. In Dorsetshire employment has been regular during the month. Casual men have found plenty of work in lifting mangolds and threshing, etc.

Agricultural employment in Somersetshire has been good on the whole. Some men on piecework, and casual labourers, however, lost time through rain in the early part of the month. The supply of extra labour has been | corresponding period a year ago.

about equal to the demand.. In Herefordshire and Gloucestershire casual labourers have not been in constant employment in some districts owing to unfavourable weather. The demand for this class of men was not so great as usual at this season in consequence of the small crops of fruit and hops. Farm labourers in Devonshire and Cornwall, have been well employed, and some of the reports received from these counties refer to a scarcity of labour, more especially in the case of men for permanent situations on farms.

(i) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN OCTOBER.

According to returns from women correspondents, employment for women in October showed an improvement in the spinning branch of the cotton trade. In the weaving branch and in the woollen and worsted trade no change was apparent. Information has been received with regard to 584 cotton, woollen, and worsted mills, employing about 101,750 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 :-

	Percei	ntage ordi w	narily emp	oloyed in Mills
Trade and Month.		full Time nout the nth.	Working 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—Spinning—				
October, 1902		6	3	2
September, 1902		9 7	3 6 6	3
October, 1901 Cotton Trade—Weaving—	84	7	6	3 3
October 1002	79	40		
September rece		16	3	2
October, 1901	1	21	3 5	2
Woollen and Worsted Trades-	/1	21	5	3
October, 1902	01	8	_	1
September, 1902	0 000	8 6	I	ī
October, 1901	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	21	_	_
Total of above Trades—				
October, 1902	84	12	2	2
September, 1902	1	13		2
October, 1901		17	3 5	2

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 24,780; of these, 89 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 82 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in September, and with 84 per cent. in October, 1901.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 59,550; of these, 79 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with the same percentage of those for whom returns were received in September, and with 71 per cent. in October, 1901.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 17,420; of these, 91 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 92 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in September, and with 79 per cent. in October, 1901.

(j) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves during October showed an improvement as compared with September, but continues much worse than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended October 25th was 15,157, as compared with 14,540 in the preceding four weeks, and 16,845 in the

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—DISTRICT REPORTS.

(1) Weekly Averages.—The following Table shows DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORthe estimated average number of dock and whar labourers employed daily in each week of the month :-

	Labourers	employed in	Docks.			
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	Labourers employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.	
Week ended Oct. 4 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	6,594 6,826 6,890 6,813	2,335 2,269 1,675 2,375	8,929 9,095 8,565 9,188	5,889 6,302 6,419 6,240	14,818 15,397 14,984 15,428	
Average for 4 weeks ended Oct. 25th, 1902	} 6,781	2,163	8,944	6,213	15,157	
Average for Sept., 1902	6,736	1,986	8,722	5,818	14,540	
Average for Oct., 1901	7,967	2,561	10,528	6,317	16,845	

(2) Daily Fluctuation.—The daily fluctuation in the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers employed by all the docks and principal wharves is shown on the chart below. The numbers in October anged from 16,567 on the 6th to 14,124 on the 25th.

During October, 1901, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 18,081 on the 8th to 15,476 on the 29th.

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 September and October, 1902. The corresponding curve for September and October, 1901, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1902, and the thin curve to 1901.]

SEPTEMBER OCTOBER 9.000 0,000 9, 000 3,000 The following are the figures on which the Chart for October, 1902, is based:— ,000 6,000 Day of Number 5. 000 15,135 15,412 14,981 14,556 14,976 15,196 14,779 15,400 16,132 11 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 . 000 3,000 . 000

Employment in mid-stream, and with coal porters, winchmen, deal porters, stevedores, lumpers, corn porters, and lightermen has been fair. With fruit porters in Thames-street it has also been fair, the average daily number employed being 304, compared with 294 in September and 370 a year ago.

. 000

RESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

Note.—Employment in the principal districts of the United Kingdom in the Building Trades and for Coal Miners, Iron Miners, Tinplate Workers, Agricultural Labourers and for Dock Labour in London, is dealt with in Articles on pp. 310-315, and is not included in the District Reports which follow.

LONDON.

General.—Returns from 454 branches of 127 unions, having an aggregate membership of 77,380, show that 4,504 (or 5.8 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of October, compared with 6.4 per cent. in September and 4.1 per cent. in October, 1901.

Employment in the Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding trades has continued to fall off. Returns from 167 branches of 30 unions, with a membership of 22,963, show that 1,575 (or 6'9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 6.5 per cent. in September and 3.6 per cent. in October, 1901. Employment with Sailmakers

Employment in the Furnishing trades has somewhat improved. Returns from 34 branches of 15 unions, with a membership of 6,065, show that 242 (or 4.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.9 per cent. in September, and 4.5 per cent. in October, 1901.

In the Woodworking trades employment is not so good. Returns from 9 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 1,068, show that 48 (or 4.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.1 per cent. in September and 2.3 per cent. in October of last year.

With Coopers employment has fallen off. Returns from 2 unions, with a membership of 1,070, show that 47 (or 4.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 0.5 per cent. in September. The percentage for October, 1901, was 3.2.

Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights show a further decline in employment. Returns from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,572 show that 50 (or 3.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.8 per cent. in September and 3.5 per cent. in October of last

Employment in the Printing and Bookbinding trades has to some extent improved. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 24,894, show that 1,359 (or 5.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 7.1 per cent. in September, and 4.1 per cent. in October,

Employment in the Clothing trades has not been good. The West End bespoke tailors describe it as good, better than a month ago, but not so good as last year; the East End clothiers' cutters as bad, and worse both than a month and a year ago, short time being worked in the stock trade but not in the bespoke trade; the tailors' machinists and pressers as fair, scarcely so good as last month; but better than a year ago; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses as better than last month, and about the same as a year ago; the ladies' tailors and mantle makers as scarcely so good as last month; with silk hatters employment was brisk at the commencement, but not so good at the end of the month, it was rather better than last month but worse than a year ago; with cap makers employment was fair, a slight improvement on last month, but worse than last year; with fur skin dressers employment remained slack.

Boot and Shoe Trades, - Employment with the West End boot and shoe makers has been fair, and better than last month and a year ago; with the East End sewround shoe makers it has been bad, and worse than last month and a year ago; with boot and shoe operatives it is quiet and about the same as last month and a year ago; with boot and shoe clickers it is bad, about the same as last month, but worse than a year ago.

Employment in the Leather trades has improved. Returns from 10 branches of 10 unions with a membership of 1,618, show that 64 (or 4.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 6.2 per cent. in September and 3.5 per cent. in October, 1901.

In the Glass trades returns from 8 branches of 7 unions with a membership of 1,203, show that 123 (or 10.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 11.6 per cent. in September and 14.4 per cent, in October of last year.

Hair, Fibre and Cane Workers.—In these trades returns from 5 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 956, show that 21 (or 2.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.5 per cent. in September, and 1.7 per cent. a year ago.

Goldsmiths and Jewellers report employment as fair, and better than a month and a year ago; Silver workers as fair, better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago; Electro-plate workers as bad; Diamond workers are fairly employed, and better than a month and

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 310-275)

Employment in the Tobacco trades has continued to improve, but is still bad. Returns from 3 unions, with a membership of 2,010, show that 169 (or 8.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 12.7 per cent. in September. The percentage for October,

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear.

Iron and Steel Trades.-Employment at the finished iron and stee works continues bad; with steel smelters in some shops it is irregular; with stern frame smiths it has improved; with anchor smiths and chain makers it continues good. Steel plate and bar mills at Consett, and bar mills at Jarrow have worked short time. Sheet mills at Jarrow have practically worked full time. At Newburn employment has improved. With the forge and hammer men, and blast furnacemen it continues fair.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- On the Tyne .- Employment in the engine shops has declined; with electrical engineers it is fair; in the ordnance works quiet. With rivetters and caulkers it has further declined. Branches with 13,120 members have 1,617 (or 12'3 per cent.) idle, compared with 1,291 (or 9'9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. On the Wear.-Employment with fitters and turners has not improved; in the boiler shops it is only moderate; with rivetters dull; with ship smiths not so good. Branches with 5,446 members have 767 (or 14.1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 639 (or 11.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. Employment with sailmakers on the Tyne is fair, though declining; on the Wear it has slightly improved; with whitesmiths and heating engineers it is very good; with shipwrights, smiths and strikers slack; with drillers and hole cutters, brass finishers and farriers it is reported as bad; with pattern makers as unsettled; with shipwright iron workers on the Wear as moderate. With iron and steel moulders on the Wear employment continues bad; at Newcastle, Gateshead and Blaydon it has declined; in the lower reaches of the river it is reported as bad; good at Wallsend; engine and fire men have worked full time Lead Mining.—Lead ore miners have worked full time.

Quarrying - Employment in limestone quarries at Stanhope, Westgate, Ferryhill, and Haswell is good generally. In the Gateshead district, and at Blyth it has slightly improved. With whinstone workers and stone breakers it is fair.

Shipping and Dock Labour.- Employment with steam packet and tug boat men on the Wear is good, on the Tyne not so good. With the Tyne watermen it continues quiet. Coal porters and shippers have averaged slightly over five days per week. Employment with lumpers and riggers, deal porters, trimmers and teemers is good; with pit prop carriers, quayside and dock labourers moderate. The demand for sailors and firemen has not been good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers on the Tyne is quiet; with bookbinders moderate; with paper mill

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.-Upholsterers report employment as bad; cabinet makers, coopers and lath-renders as quiet; millsawyers and woodcutters as moderate.

Chemical and Glass Trades.—Employment in the glass trade is slack; in white lead works it has declined; with copper ore smelters it is bad; with chemical workers fair; in the coke yards it continues

Fishing.—The trawl boats have landed good catches of white fish, which have realised good average prices. Herring boats have landed poor supplies. - J. Ratcliffe.

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment at the rail mills is reported as good, at plate and angle mills as quiet, in other departments as moderate; in iron and steel works at Hartlepool as fair; at blastfurnaces, pipe foundries and bridge works as good; at metal expansion works as fair; at chair and general foundries as

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers is fair at Middlesbrough, moderate at Darlington and South Bank, bad at Stockton and Hartlepool; at Bishop Auckland it has declined. With ironfounders it is moderate at Darlington and Middlesbrough, bad at Hartlepool and Stockton; with pattern makers moderate at Hartlepool, fair elsewhere; with smiths and strikers and enginemen and cranemen bad; with boilermakers good at Darlington, moderate elsewhere. Branches with 4,322 members have 479 (or 11'1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 379 (or 8.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Shipbuilding .- Employment is reported as moderate at Middles-

employment as fair at Middlesbrough, as bad at Stockton and Hartlepool; smiths and strikers as bad.

Shipping and Dock Labour .- Sailors and firemen report employ. ment as fair at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough; dockers as fair at Hartlepool, moderate at Middlesbrough; riverside labourers as fair in the import trade, as moderate in the export trade.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with cabinet makers continues lquiet; with cement, concrete and pulp workers, and wood cutting machinists it is reported as fair; with wagon builders as good.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICT. Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—In Oldham and adjacent districts, Rochdale and Milnrow, employment has been good; the mills have worked full time. In Mossley, Dukinfield, Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge, employment is reported as slack; in Stockport as moderate. Slackness prevails in the twining industry. Employment with card room operatives is reported as fairly good; with ring spinners as good; with reelers it continues fair. Weaving .-The power loom overlookers and weavers report employment as good on velvets, moderate on calicoes, slack on fustians and calico sheetings. Employment with winders, ball warpers, twisters. drawers, dressers, and beam and sectional warpers is reported as

Woollen and Silk Trades. - Woollen workers in Rochdale, Milnrow and Stockport are fully employed. Employment is reported as bad with silk dressers in Rochdale.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers report employment as bad; plate moulders, ironfounders, tool makers and pattern makers as slack; boilermakers, brassfounders, tinplate workers, gasmeter makers and iron grinders as moderate. - T. Ashton.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—Employment in the spinning branch is reported as slightly improved in Bolton; temporary stoppages are less frequent; mills are running full time. In Chorley, Wigan and Bury employment is reported as more regular. Employment with card room operatives in Bolton is moderate. In Chorley it has declined. In Wigan and Bury it is rather slack, some mills running short time. Weaving .- Employment is fair in Bolton and Farnworth. In Wigan, Chorley and Bury, some waiting for beams is reported.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers in Bolton is reported as moderate; with steam engine makers it is fair generally; with iron grinders, roller turners, spindle and flyer makers and machine fitters it is not good. Employment with ironworkers in Wigan is not good. In Bury it is reported as slack with some firms, fair with others.

Miscellaneous.-Employment with cloggers, shoe makers, tailors, leather workers, printers, carters and general labourers is reported as moderate.—R. Tootill.

Blackburn, Burnley and District.

Cotton Trade.-Weaving.-Employment in the Blackburn and Preston districts is bad, a number of looms waiting for warps. In Burnley and Ramsbottom it is fair, in Nelson and Colne slack. Employment in the hard waste weaving trade shows an improvement, overtime being worked in many cases. Warp dressers in the Colne and Nelson districts report employment as having improved; loomers and drawers in Burnley as fair, in Blackburn as bad; warpers, winders, tape sizers and warehousemen are fairly well employed. Spinning.—Employment is only moderate at Blackburn and Burnley, fair at Accrington, bad at Darwen. With ring spinners it is good; with card room workers only moderate. Branches of spinners, twisters and drawers and warp dressers with 3,349 members have 126 (or 3.8 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 113 (or 3.4 per cent. of their membership), at the end of

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers is reported as bad at Todmorden, as moderate at Colne; with steam engine makers as fair; with ironfounders at Blackburn as bad. Employment in the machine shops shows further improvement.

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

Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 25,106 members have 1,193 (or 4.8 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1,121 (or 4.5 per brough, slack at Stockton and Hartlepool. Shipwrights report | cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 310-315.)

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers, machine workers, brass founders, smiths and strikers and sheet metal workers report employment as moderate; boilermakers at Manchester as moderate, at Northwich as bad; wire drawers at Warrington as moderate, at Manchester as bad; brassworkers as good; iron-

November, 1902.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades .- Coachmakers, wheel wrights and smiths, and coopers report employment as bad; cabinet makers and french polishers as quiet; upholsterers as

Clothing Trades .- Bespoke tailors report employment as moderate; Jewish tailors and shirt and jacket makers as good; felt hat makers and trimmers and boot and shoe makers as moderate.

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

Textile Trades.-Cotton spinners, weavers and overlookers, and bleachers and dyers report employment as moderate; calico printers as good; silk workers at Macclesfield as bad.

Miscellaneous. - Employment with carters and leather workers is reported as good; with bakers as moderate.-G. D. Kelley.

Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and coppersmiths report employment as improved; shipwrights, joiners, brass and iron founders, iron and steel dressers and hammermen as bad; pattern makers, fitters and turners as dull.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.-Coach makers, cabinet makers, upholsterers, french polishers and millsawyers report employment as slack; coopers as good.

Transport Trades .- Dock labourers and Mersey flatmen report employment as rather better; seamen, firemen and engine room workers as dull; quay and railway carters as quiet; coalheavers and trimmers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.-Letterpress printers report employment as dull, but improving; lithographic printers and bookbinders

Clothing Trades. - Boot and shoe makers report employment as fair; other branches of the clothing trades as slightly improved.

Glass and Chemical Trades. - Glass bottle makers report employment as dull; glass makers and flatteners as good; chemical workers

Quarrying. - Employment is fair. - C. Rouse.

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade has declined; with chemical workers at Middlewich it is fair; with moulders at Winsford good; with fustian cutters rather dull; with boilersmiths, ship carpenters and brassworkers it has been

YORKSHIRE.

Hull and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—At Hull the engineers, shipwrights and sailmakers report employment as good; smiths and strikers ironfounders, iron and steel dressers, boilermakers and drillers and hole cutters as bad; other branches as moderate. At Doncaster the brass founders and finishers, brassworkers and boilermakers report employment as moderate; engineers as bad. At Goole the shipwrights report employment as good; other branches as moderate. At Grimsby the engineers, boilermakers and shipwrights report it as bad; other branches as moderate.

Transport Trades.-Employment with seamen and firemen is reported as good at Goole, moderate at Grimsby, bad at Hull. With coal porters and railway workers as moderate; with dock labourers at Goole and Grimsby as good; with timber workers at Hull as moderate; with dock labourers and lightermen as bad.

Seed Crushing, Paint, Oil and Colour Trades.—The seed crushing mill workers report employment as fair; paint and colour workers

Grimsby report employment as good; trawl fishermen and steam | moderate; with machine workers, engine, crane and boiler men. fishing vessel engineers and firemen at Hull and Grimsby as

Printing and allied Trades. - At Hull the bookbinders and machine rulers report employment as good; letterpress and lithographic

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate with coopers, cabinet makers and coachbuilders; as dull with millsawyers.

Miscellaneous.—The brush makers, boot and shoe makers, tailors, bakers and confectioners, and enginemen and cranemen report employment as moderate; leather workers as bad; the curriers at Doncaster as fair. - W. G. Millington.

Leeds and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 8,461 members have 416 (or 4'9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 444 (or 5'1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trades is moderate; with steel workers good; with boilermakers moderate; with steam engine makers dull; with pattern makers bad; with ironfounders, machine workers, brass workers, stove grate workers and sheet metal workers quiet. At Wakefield employment in the iron and engineering trades has declined; at Stanningley with engineers and boilermakers it is quiet.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the clothing factories is moderate; with Jewish operatives fair; with bespoke tailors quiet. With boot and shoe operatives employment is fair; at Bramley it

Textile Trades.—Employment in the Leeds mills is good; with blanket raisers good; with warp dressers and twisters and linen workers fair; with willeyers and fettlers moderate. At Wakefield employment continues moderate; at Yeadon and Guiseley it is fair.

Leather Trades .- Employment with tanners is quiet; with leather shavers fair. Most curriers have worked short time.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers and lithographers is quiet; with paper mill workers moderate; with bookbinders and machine rulers it has improved.

Glass Trades.—Employment with glass bottle makers is bad at Leeds; moderate at Wakefield and Castleford. With flint glass makers it is slack.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.-Employment with brush makers is fair; with coach makers bad; with wheelwrights moderate. With cabinet makers it has declined. - O. Connellan.

Bradford and Huddersfield District.

Worsted Trade.-Employment in Bradford and district continues fair, weavers being in demand. In Halifax it has slightly improved. In Huddersfield it is even better than a month ago. In Keighley it shows no decline. Employment with woolcombers and woolsorters has slightly declined; some night workers in the woolcombing branch are still unemployed.

Woollen Trade. - Employment in the Huddersfield district is very good. In the Colne Valley overtime and night work continue. Employment in the heavy woollen trade of Dewsbury and Batley

Other Textile Trades. - Employment in the silk trade at Manningham is reported as good; at Halifax and Brighouse it is not very good, but full time is being worked. Employment in the cotton trade is fair. Dyers in Bradford report employment as quiet; in Huddersfield it is fair.

Metal Trades .- Engineers in Bradford and Keighley report employment as improved, in Dewsbury as fair, in Huddersfield and Halifax as quiet; ironfounders in Keighley as good, in Dewsbury as fair, in Bradford as moderate, in Huddersfield as quiet, in

Miscellaneous .- Employment with lithographic and detterpress printers has slightly improved. With bookbinders it is fair; with tailors and cabinet makers quiet; in the glass trade bad. A. Gee.

Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham and District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners), with 11,707 members have 528 (or 4.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 501 (or 4.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of

Iron and Steel Industries .- Branches with 6,427 members have 202 (or 3.1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 182 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership), at the end of September. Employment with engineers, wire drawers, Siemens steel smelters, kitchen range fitters, railway spring makers, iron and steel dressers, locomotive Fishing Industry.—The general labourers in the fishing trade at drivers, stokers, spring smiths and strikers is reported as and stove grate workers as fair; with ironfounders as slack. At Barnsley engineers and ironfounders report employment as good. At Rotherham with stove grate workers it is fair; with steel workers moderate, with bath makers and railway spring and axle makers quiet. At Parkgate steel workers report employment as good, iron workers as quiet. At Masbro' the iron workers are fairly well

Cutlery and Tool Trades .- Employment with engineers' tool makers.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp.310-315.)

machine file forgers, hardeners and handle and scale cutters is slack; in the table and butcher knife trade fair generally; with pen and pocket knife makers good; in other branches moderate.

Other Metal Trades. — Employment with silversmiths is quiet; with platers and gilders fair; in other branches of the britannia metal and silver trades slack. Brassworkers report employment as moderate; braziers and sheet metal workers as good. At Rotherham in the brass trades it is good.

Printing and allied Trades. — Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers is fair; with bookbinders and machine rulers rather quiet.

Linen Trade.—Employment is reported as moderate.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Employment with electric tramcar builders is good; with wood sawyers and coach makers it is reported as moderate; with cabinet makers as bad; with wagon builders as rather quiet. At Barnsley box makers report employment as moderate; bobbin makers as slack; with cabinet makers it is fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with bespoke tailors is moderate; with ready-made tailoring operatives, and boot and shoe operatives, it is reported as good.

Glass Trades.—Employment with bottle makers, other than medicine bottle makers, in the Barnsley and Mexbro' district is reported as bad. At Barnsley employment with flint glass workers is moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Electrical, railway, and tram workers, and paviors and street masons report employment as fair; bakers and confectioners, and blacksmiths and wheelwrights as moderate; general labourers and gasworkers as quiet. Employment with down quilt makers, paper makers, and quarrymen at Barnsley is good; with potters at Rotherham fair; with chemical workers at Normanton good.—S. Uttley.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Derbyshire District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as good in Chesterfield, moderate elsewhere; boiler makers as good; ironfounders as good in Chesterfield, slack elsewhere; brass moulders and finishers as quiet; iron and steel dressers as moderate; stove grate workers as fair; lace machine builders in Long Eaton as good; cycle workers as bad. Branches with 2,085 members have 25 (or 1.2 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 28 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Quarrying.—Employment with limestone quarrymen is reported as good; with chert quarrymen it has improved.

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

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Employment with railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby has improved, in Long Eaton it is good; with coopers in Burton-on-Trent it is slack.

Clothing Trades. — Employment with ready-made tailoring operatives is fair; in other branches it has improved.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment generally is reported as moderate.

Miscellaneous. — Pit mechanics, pipe moulders, furnacemen, farriers, and bakers and confectioners report employment as fair; gasworkers, stationary engine drivers and wire drawers as good; railway workers as moderate.—C. White Deacon.

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment generally has improved. It is reported as fair in the levers and plain net sections; as moderate in most other branches. It has improved at Beeston and Stapleford; it is quiet at Kimberley.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment has improved with framework knitters and with hosiery trimmers; it is moderate in hose and half hose, circular, hand rib top and hand frame branches. It is bad with wool shawl workers at Hucknall Torkard.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as slack with fitters, engineers, ironfounders, boiler makers, smiths and strikers, wheelwrights and blacksmiths, needle makers and farriers; as fair with tool makers, tinplate workers, iron and steel fettlers, brass workers, bobbin and carriage makers, carriage straighteners, electric workers, blast furnacemen, and lace and hosiery machine builders; as improved with cycle makers; as steady at Grantham, Mansfield, Beeston, Newark and Retford. Branches with 3,328 members have 102 (or 3'1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 107 (or 3'3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is reported as quiet with cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers; as moderate with coach makers; as fair with coopers, millsawyers, packing case makers, basket makers and brush makers; as moderate at Grantham, Newark, Worksop and Basford.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is reported as good with let terpress printers at Nottingham, Grantham and Retford; as moderate with lithographic printers at Nottingham and Mansfield; as bad with lithographic artists; as quiet with bookbinders and printers' assistants.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is reported as quiet with bespoke tailors; as fair with ready-made tailoring operatives; as good with mantle and blouse makers; as slack with boot and shoe operatives at Nottingham; as fair at Mansfield.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as good with railway workers and bakers and confectioners; as fair with gas workers, colliery engine and firemen, engine and crane men, and stationary engine drivers; as moderate with saddle and harness makers; as further improved with female cigar makers.—W. L. Hardstaff.

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment has slightly improved at Kettering, Hinckley and Rushden. It is moderate at Leicester, Northampton, Sileby and Wellingborough. With hand sewn boot makers in Northamptonshire it is good, in other branches quiet.

Other Clothing Trades.—Employment with ready made tailoring operatives and bespoke tailors has improved. It is good with corset makers; fair with milliners, dressmakers, mantle makers, and felt hat and cap makers; slack with silk hatters.

Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades. — Employment is good at Leicester with makers of shirts, pants, gloves, fancy hosiery and army jackets. At Market Harborough and Loughborough it is good with makers of shirts, pants and seamless hose, slack in other departments. Employment is good with dyers, trimmers and wool spinners.

Elastic Web Trade.—Employment has been steady with makers of shoe webbings for export; quiet in the braid and cord departments.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with general engineers has improved; with shoe machinery makers, engine builders, and electrical engineers at Leicester, Loughborough, Northampton and Rugby it is good; with smiths and strikers, ironfounders, winders, turners, moulders, tool makers and boiler makers fair; with needle makers slack; with cycle and motor car makers it has declined.

Stone and Ironstone Quarrying.—Employment is good in most branches of stone quarrying; fair with ironstone workers; with limestone and cement getters it has declined.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers is good at Leicester and Northampton; quiet at Rugby. At Loughborough it has improved. It is slack with lithographic printers; good with bookbinders and machine rulers.

Leather Trades.—Employment is moderate in Leicester; slack in Northamptonshire.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Electric tram car builders, painters and polishers at Loughborough are working overtime. Employment is fair with railway carriage builders and repairers; slack with other branches.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is fair with railway workers; good with paviors and electric light fitters; fair with farriers; quiet with brick and drain pipe makers; bad with cigar makers and general outdoor labourers.—T. Smith.

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Employment in the clay department has further improved; with sanitary pressers it is good; in other branches it has improved. With printers and transferrers, women gilders and decorators, and ovenmen and kilnmen employment is moderate.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The improvement is well maintained in nost branches.

Engineering and Metal Trades. — In the Potteries employment generally has further declined; with moulders it is slack. At Crewe employment continues good; moulders are working overtime. At Stafford a slight improvement is reported. Employment with brass and copper workers at Oakamoor and Froghall is fair; at Uttoxeter and Rugeley with agricultural engineers it is good.

Quarrying.—At Alton and Hollington stone quarrymen continue busy.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 310-315).

Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Leek has improved in some branches, but is slack with trimming weavers. At Congleton it is moderate with weavers, quiet with silk dressers. Fustian cutters report employment as improved.

November, 1902.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is reported as slightly improved with tailors, and with boot and shoe makers at Stafford and Stone; with corset makers employment is good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers in the Potteries continues quiet; at Stafford, Leek and Crewe full time is general. Employment with lithographic printers is fair; with bookbinders and machine rulers slack; with lithographic artists it has declined.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with railway and gas workers is good; with brush makers it has improved.—I. S. Harvey.

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—In South Staffordshire the steel smelters report employment as steady but rather quiet; in the mills and forges it is quiet generally, good on best bars and strips. In Shropshire employment is fair.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment with electrical and general engineers is moderate; with moulders bad; with cycle makers quiet; with motor makers good; with boiler, bridge, girder, tank and gasometer makers it is reported as fair. At Walsall employment in the malleable iron trade is bad. At Coalbrook Dale and Madeley in the engineering departments it is good; in other branches it has been quiet, but has improved.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of nuts and bolts, iron fences, hurdles, safes, best gun locks, malleable nails and protectors, plantation and brazil hoes, vermin traps, agricultural implements, spikes, rivets and wrought nails and with stampers and piercers; fair with makers of cable chains, light hollow-ware, tips, cut nails, tacks and tubes, and with strikers, hollow-ware tinners and turners, brass and tinplate workers, file smiths, galvanisers and japanners; quiet with makers of edge tools, builders' ironmongery, spectacle frames, steel toys, gas and electrical fittings, black castings, railway axles, coach ironwork, cycle castings, block and dollied chains and anchors, with fork drawers and spade finishers, and in the iron and steel departments at Wednesbury. In the iron plate trade at Wolverhampton, Bilston, and the Lye employment has improved. At Dudley in the anvil trade it is good, in the vice trade quiet.

Glass Trades.—At Wordsley, Brettle Lane, and Stourbridge employment with flint glass makers is moderate; with other branches it is reported as improved.

Leather Trades.—Employment with new brown saddlers is good; with harness makers fair; with other branches quiet.

Textile Trades. — At Kidderminster employment in the carpet trade has improved. At Bridgnorth it is fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with ready-made tailoring opera-

tives, bespoke tailors and boot and shoe operatives is quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is fair.—C. Anthony.

Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 18,176 members have 605 (or 3.3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 649 (or 3.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Engineers, pattern makers, tool makers and iron-founders 'report employment as moderate; electrical engineers, and smiths and strikers as good. At West Bromwich, Redditch and Coventry, employment with engineers and tool makers is reported as moderate. In the cycle industry employment throughout the district is reported as quiet; in the motor trade as fair.

Brass and Copper Trades.—Employment in the brass trades is reported as moderate; with copper wire drawers as good. Employment with fender and fire brass makers is reported as fair.

Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-platers.—Jewellers report employment as improved; britannia metal workers as good; silversmiths and electro-platers as moderate; plate glass bevellers and silverers as fair.

Other Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as good with makers of nuts and bolts, hand and machine-made rivets, iron and steel tubes, axles, hollow-ware, constructional ironwork, steel and wrought iron hinges, stoves, lamps, heating apparatus, and pearl and linen buttons; as fair with makers of bedsteads, light and heavy steel toys, cut and wire nails, spades and shovels, and with iron and tinplate workers, and nail and oddside casters; as moderate with file cutters. At West Bromwich with spring and automatic machine makers it is good; with nut and bolt makers fair; with

axle makers moderate. At Redditch employment in the needle and fish-hook trades is good.

Glass Trades. — Flint glass makers report employment as improved; flint glass cutters as moderate. Employment at West Bromwich is reported as moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe makers report employment as quiet; bespoke tailors and Jewish workers as fair.

Woodworking Trades.—Coopers and packing case makers report employment as moderate; coach makers, millsawyers, woodworking machinists and carvers as quiet; cabinet makers as bad. In the railway and wagon shops employment continues fair.

Miscellaneous.—Ammunition makers, military gun workers and gasfitters report employment as good; letterpress printers, brown saddlers, and sporting gun workers as moderate; saddlers in most branches, and gas workers and general labourers as quiet. At Redditch employment in the fancy case trade is good; in the fishing tackle trade moderate. At Coventry in the watch trade it is fair, in the weaving trade quiet.—A. R. Jephcott.

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

Norfolk and Neighbouring Districts.

Clothing Trades.—In Norwich employment with clickers and rough stuff cutters is fair; with double sole workers bad; with turn shoe operatives good. Ready-made tailoring operatives are not busy. Employment with bespoke tailors is fair; with dressmakers dull; with shirt makers fair.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment with electrical engineers has improved; with general engineers it is fairly good at Norwich, Thetford and Lynn, dull at Yarmouth; with boiler-makers good. Shipwrights report employment as dull at Yarmouth, fair at Lowestoft.

Textile Trades.—Silk and crape factories are not busy, some departments being on short time.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers, bookbinders and machine rulers is fair; with linotype operators in Norwich it is good.

Fishing Trade.—Great activity prevails at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Large quantities of fish are delivered daily at the wharves, and hundreds of female workers are engaged in preparing the fish for export. The usual contingent of women and girls from Scotland is actively engaged at both ports.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with horticultural and steam joinery workers is fair; with steam saw mill workers dull. Flour and oil-cake mills are on full time. Employment with maltsters, electric light workers, and with coopers at Yarmouth and Lowestoft is good; with brushmakers fair; with navvies and general labourers slack.—G. Cleverlev.

Suffolk, Essex and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment with engineers is reported as fair at Ipswich, dull at Colchester; as good with boilermakers and moulders; as bad with shipwrights.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is moderate with boot and shoe operatives at Ipswich. It is good with ready-made tailoring operatives, dressmakers, milliners and corset makers.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the mat and matting industry is good. In the silk trade it is moderate at Halstead; good with factory workers at Sudbury, moderate with hand-loom weavers. Horse hair weavers are busy.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good at Ipswich and Chelmsford, fair at Colchester and Bungay, bad at Beccles; with lithographers and bookbinders it is good.

Miscellaneous.—Quay and riverside labour has been fair at Harwich and Parkeston, slack at Ipswich. Employment is quiet with brickmakers at Sudbury and Chelmsford; good with horticultural builders; fair with general labourers at Ipswich and Sudbury, dull elsewhere.—R. W. Mather.

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES. Bristol and District.

General.—Societies with 9,485 members have 484 (or 5.1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 394 (or 4.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The tinplate workers, smiths, and strikers, and wire workers report employment as fair; ironfounders, brassworkers, and tool makers as dull; eight branches of engineers as moderate, one branch as bad. Employment at Bristol with boilermakers and coach makers is slack; at Swindon with boilermakers and brassworkers good, with railway coach makers and

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 310-315).

fitters moderate; at Gloucester with moulders it is reported as dull; with fitters and coach makers as bad.

Printing and allied Trades. - Employment is good with lithographic printers; fair with bookbinders. Letterpress printers report it as dull at Bristol, as good elsewhere.

Clothing Trades.—The bespoke tailors report employment as fair; hatters as moderate; the glove makers at Yeovil as good; readymade tailoring operatives as fair; boot and shoe operatives as moderate at Kingswood, as improving slowly at Bristol.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.-The upholsterers and cabinet makers report employment as moderate; french polishers as bad; mill sawyers, turners and wood-cutting machinists as dull; with coopers it is fair; with shop and bar fitters and lath renders

Textile Trades - Employment in the cloth mills in and around Stroud is moderate. In the silk trade at Tiverton it continues slack, the mills running five days per week.

Transport Trades. - Employment is moderate with sailors, firemen and railway men. Dock labour has been good at Bristol, dull at

Miscellaneous .- Brick and tile makers, earthenware potters and glass bottle makers report employment as fair; brush makers, silversmiths and wheelwrights as moderate; saddle and harness makers, curriers, basket makers, shipwrights, stone potters and bakers as dull; cocoa and chocolate workers and match makers as good; glass bevellers as improved. - I. Curle.

Plymouth and South Western District.

Mining, Quarrying and China Clay Industries.—Employment with miners in the Calstock district is quiet, in Camborne district fair. In granite and limestone quarries it has slightly declined; in slate quarries it continues fair. With china clay workers employment is fair and regular.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- Engineers, boilermakers, iron and steel shipbuilders and ironfounders report employment as moderate; iron caulkers and pattern makers as fair; shipwrights as good in Government yards, as quiet with private firms, and at Falmouth and Dartmouth. Brass and tinplate workers are moderately employed. Branches with 3,307 members, have 46 (or 1'4 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 59 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with bespoke tailors and readymade tailoring operatives is dull, some short time being worked. In shirt and collar factories it is reported as fair; with boot and shoe makers it continues quiet. Employment with lace factory workers is moderate, with home workers good.

Printing and allied Trades. - Employment with letterpress printers is good; with lithographers fair; with bookbinders and paper

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment with cabinet makers has slightly improved. In other branches it continues

Transport Trades.—Employment with coal lumpers and timber and grain carriers is fair; with fish packers and carters quiet at Brixham, fair at Plymouth, good at other ports.

Fishing Industry.—Trawlers have secured fair catches and hookand-line boats have done well. Good catches of mackerel have been landed. The seiners in West Cornwall have had large catches of pilchards.

Miscellaneous. - Employment with navvies and excavators is quiet; with brickyard and artificial manure workers, brush makers and bakers it is fair; in market and fruit gardens dull .- W. Hedge.

North Wales.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with the engineers is fair at Oswestry, quiet at Ruabon. Employment is good with steel workers, blastfurnace men, tin plate workers, engine men and spelter workers: fair with coach makers.

Lead Mining.—Employment continues quiet.

Quarrying.—Employment continues good.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment is good in the woollen and tweed industries. Bespoke tailors at Oswestry report employment as good; at Wrexham and Bangor as fair.

Printing Trades.-Letterpress printers report employment as

Brick and Terra-cotta Trades. - Employment is reported as good.

South Wales and District.

Ship Refairing and Engineering .- Employment at the seaports is reported as bad, a few yards at each port working short time periodically. At the engineering works in the colliery and inland districts it is good. Branches of engineers and ironfounders with 3,449 members have 180 (or 5.2 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 175 (or 5'1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The shipment of coal and patent fuel has been good. Employment with pit wood and iron ore workers is moderate; with timber and corn porters and general cargo workers quiet; with dock hoblers and general labourers rather slack. The shipment of crews has been moderate.

Iron and Steel Trades .- Employment generally is fairly regular; at Ebbw Vale it has declined.

Miscellaneous. - Employment with metallurgical workers is fair; with chemical workers slack; with patent fuel workers fair generally, good at Swansea; with lithographic and letterpress printers it has slightly declined .- T. Davies.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 13,184 members have 515 (or 3.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 505 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Shale Mining .- At the 27 mines covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended October 25th was 5.62 per week, compared with 5.74 in September and 5.67 in October, 1901. The number of workpeople employed in October, 1902, was 2,690, compared with 2,700 in September and 3.040 a year ago.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,170 members have 132 (or 6.1 per cent.) idle, compared with 134 (or 6.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The tinsmiths report employment as good; blacksmiths, pattern makers, horseshoers, ironmoulders, and brassfounders as quiet; engineers and hammermen as bad. Branches in Falkirk with 4,068 members have 64 (or 1.6 per cent.) idle, compared with 59 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The iron moulders, pattern makers, and range and stove fitters report employment as

Shipbuilding.—Branches with 557 members have 76 (or 13'6 per cent.) idle, compared with 102 (or 17.8 per cent. of their member ship) at the end of September. The boilermakers report employment as bad; shipwrights as good on new work, as fair on repair

Textile Trades. - Employment in the woollen industry in Hawick and Galashiels, and with hosiery workers continues good. The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as improved; with narrow loom weavers it is good; some broad loom weavers are now fully employed.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades .- Branches with 1,115 members have 106 (or 9.5 per cent.) idle, compared with 101 (or 9.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September, The lathsplitters report employment as good; cabinet makers and sawmillers as fair; coopers, coach makers, upholsterers and french polishers

Shipping and Dock Labour.-Employment with the seamen and firemen, dock labourers and coal porters continues quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 2,457 members have 39 (or 1.6 per cent.) idle, compared with 44 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The stereotypers report employment as good; compositors, press and machine men, bookbinders, lithographic artists, lithographic printers as fair; typefounders as bad.

Miscellaneous.—The settmakers and glass makers report employnent as fair; tailors, shoe makers, bakers, curriers and saddlers as quiet .- J. Mallinson.

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding .- Employment has not been so good. Branches with 13,247 members return 820 (or 6.2 per cent.) as idle, compared with 698 (or 5.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of eptember. Shipyard helpers report employment as very dull.

Engineering and Metal Trades.-Employment has declined. Branches with 23,021 members return 1,143 (or 5.0 per cent.) as idle, compared with 1,101 (or 4.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 310-315.)

Clothing Trades. - Bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring operatives report employment as fair. Employment with boot and shoe peratives and slipper makers is reported as dull; with knee boot and shoe makers as fair.

November, 1902.

Textile Trades .- Employment in Glasgow is fair generally, but dull in the silk trade. At New Milns employment is fair. At Kilbirnie, Greenock and Gourock it continues good.

Printing and allied Trades. - Employment generally is dull.

Glass Trades.—Employment with glass bottle makers is fair; with medical bottle makers rather dull; with flint glass makers good; with flint glass cutters it has improved.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades. - Employment continues

Transport Trades.- Employment with dock labourers, sailors and firemen, tramway men, railway men and carters is good; with hackney carriage drivers rather dull.

Miscellaneous .- Tobacco pipe makers and finishers, sett makers, paviors, scale beam makers, rope spinners, basket makers, stoneware throwers, cork cutters, potters and gilders report employment as fair; spindle and flyer makers, curriers, saddlers, bakers, french polishers, mattress makers and brush makers as quiet.

Textile Trades.- Employment in the jute industry and with carpet weavers is good; in the linen trade and with calender vorkers and finishers moderate.

Dundee and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- Employment has slightly improved. The brass moulders and finishers report employment as good; three branches of engineers as dull, one as moderate; boilermakers and shipbuilders as dull; ironmoulders, blacksmiths, and pattern makers as moderate; shipwrights as quiet. Branches of societies with 2,371 members report 163 (or 6.9 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 236 (or 9.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades .- Saw millers and woodworking machine men report employment as fair; cabinet makers, upholsterers and French polishers as moderate.

Dock Labour .- Employment has been good.

Fishing Industry.—At Dundee 126 trawlers landed 8,673 boxes of fish and 110 scores of cod. Coast line boats were not often out in the first and third weeks of October owing to storms, otherwise catches were good.

Miscellaneous.-Letterpress printers, lithographers and bookbinders report employment as fair; boot and shoe makers as improved; bleachfield workers, bakers and tailors as moderate; linoleum workers as fair. - J. Mann.

Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 3,396 members have 82 (or 2'4 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of September.

Quarrying.—The sett makers and masons report employment as good : granite polishers as fair.

Transport Trades.—The railway workers, carters, and tramway men report employment as good; hackney carriage drivers as fair; dock labourers as moderate.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boiler makers, iron and steel ship builders, engineers and ironmoulders report employment as moderate; shipwrights and brassfinishers as good; blacksmiths, tinplate workers and horse shoers as fair; pattern makers as dull. Branches of societies with 1,248 members have 30 (or 2.4 per cent.) idle, compared with 21 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

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

Printing and allied Trades .- The letterpresss printers and bookbinders report employment as good; lithographic printers as fair.

Fishing.—At the port of Aberdeen in October trawl and line boats landed 133,181 cwts., valued at £68,701, an increase, both in quantity and value, as compared with the previous month.

Miscellaneous.-The saw millers, upholsterers, comb makers and gas workers report employment as good; cabinet makers, enginemen and firemen, general labourers and saddlers as fair; bakers as bad W. Johnston.

Dublin and District.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades. — Ironfounders, shipwrights and whitesmiths report employment as bad; boilermakers, engineers, steam engine makers and smiths as moderate; brassfounders as improved; hammermen, tinsmiths, farriers and electric workers as good. Branches of societies with 1,404 members have 172 (or 12.3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 58 (or 4.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Cabinet makers, coopers, brush makers and basket makers report employment as good; cart and wagon builders, carpet planners and upholsterers as fair;

saddlers as dull; coach makers as bad.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders continues dull. Branches of societies with 1,407 members, have 168 (or 11'9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 174 (or 12.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment with silk weavers is

good. It is reported as fair with tailors, as dull with boot and shoe operatives and boot makers.

Miscellaneous .- Employment with bakers is fair; with mineral water operatives it has declined; with bottle makers, stationary engine drivers, and general labourers it is good; with railway and tramway men regular. With purveyors' assistants and dock labourers it has improved.—E. L. Richardson.

Belfast District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Branches of societies with 3,930 members have 208 (or 2.3 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of September. The blacksmiths, boiler makers and iron ship builders, iron-founders and engineers report employment as moderate; blacksmiths, strikers and helpers, machine workers, steam engine makers, shipwrights, enginemen, cranemen and firemen, general labourers and platers' helpers and sail makers as fair; brass founders, pattern makers, ship riggers and the furnishing trades as good; carpenters and joiners as quiet; sheet metal workers as improved.

Linen Trades.—Branches of societies with 3,909 members have 79 (or 2.0 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of September. The yarn bundlers and power loom yarn dressers report employment as fair; flax dressers, flax roughers, hackle and gill makers, power loom tenters and women workers as improved; linen lappers as good.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.-Branches of societies with members have 35 (or 3.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 45 (or 4.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The coachbuilders and packing case makers report employment as slack; coopers as dull; upholsterers as quiet; french polishers and cabinet makers as good; millsawyers as improved.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches of societies with 893 members have 69 (or 7.7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 72 (or 8.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The lithographic printers report employment as bad; letterpress printers as dull; bookbinders and lithographic artists and designers

Clothing Trades.—The boot and shoe operatives report employment as moderate; tailors as fair.

Miscellaneous. - Societies with 1,716 members have 55 (or 3.2 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 46 (or 2.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The bakers report employment as slack; butchers and square sett makers as quiet; railway workers, carters and locomotive engine drivers as good; municipal employees and paviors as fair. - R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Employment is reported as fair with boilermakers and iron shipbuilders in Haulbowline; as moderate in Cork and Passage West; with fitters, turners, brass finishers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, and shipwrights as moderate.

Woodworking Trades.-Employment with millsawyers, woodworking machinists, cabinet makers and coopers is moderate; with coachmakers steady; with cork cutters, brush and bellows makers and packing case makers bad.

Textile and Clothing Trades .- Flax, tweed and feather operatives report employment as fair; bespoke tailors, ready-made tailoring operatives and boot and shoe operatives as moderate in Cork and Limerick, as dull elsewhere.

Miscellaneous.—Railway, tramway, brewery, distillery and harbour workers report employment as good; corporation workers, stationary enginemen and firemen and chemical and gas workers as fair; coal and quay labourers as moderate. -P. O'Shea.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN OCTOBER, 1902.

(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 net effect of all the changes in rates of wages reported during October was a decrease Summary.—The net effect of all the changes in rates of wages reported during october was a decrease averaging 6d. weekly per head in the wages of the 47,953 workpeople affected. Of the total number, 20,280 received advances averaging 11d. per head per week, and 27,673 sustained decreases averaging 1s. 6½d. per head per week. The changes of the previous month affected 134,997 workpeople, the net result being an average decrease of 9\frac{3}{4}d. weekly per head. During October, 1901, the net result of all the changes in wages was an increase averaging \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. per head in the weekly wages of 17,684 workpeople.

The principal advances reported were those affecting 5,500 coal miners in the Forest of Dean, 6,400 ironstone miners, and 5,500 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland. The principal decreases affected 27,388 workpeople engaged in the Shipbuilding industry on the North-East Coast, including 10,500 iron and steel shipbuilders, 4,800 shipwrights and shipwrights' ironworkers, 1,750 drillers and hole cutters, 1,000 ship painters and 8,000 platers' helpers, smithe' strikers and general labourers.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes, affecting 1,800 workpeople, were arranged by a Conciliation Board, and 4 changes, affecting 5,999 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. Four changes, affecting 421 workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, one of which affecting 120 workpeople was arranged by arbitration. The remaining changes, affecting 39,733 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

Summary for First Ten Months of 1902.—For the ten months, January to October, 1902, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 843,527, as compared with 873,052 for the corresponding period of 1901. Of these, 74,882 have obtained a net increase averaging 1s. 11d. weekly per head, and 764,025 have sustained a net decrease averaging 2s. 2d. weekly per head, while 4,620 have had downward and upward changes and are now at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of the changes in 1902 is a decrease averaging 1s. 10½d. weekly per head in the wages of those (843,527) affected, as compared with a decrease of 1s. 5d. weekly per head of those (873,052) affected in the corresponding period of 1901.

Note.—It will be understood that increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal emi

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes	workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	of Wa	ted Rate ges in a veek.*	Decre	ease or ease in a week.*
	3.7	effect in 1902.	In- crease.	De- crease.	(Biornass in Tianess)	Before change.	After change.	In- crease.	De- crease
	4 Increase	s—520 Wor	kpeople.	Е	BUILDING TRADES. 1 Decrease—34 Workp.				
Lancaster	. Plasterers	I Sept.	1	1 34	Decrease of 1d. per hour (91d. to 9d.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kidderminster	Bricklayers†		120		Advance of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.)	36 2	38 21	2 01	
Coatbridge	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		60		Advance of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.)	33 4	35 5	2 1	
Kilmarnock	Bricklayers Stonemasons	1 0	300		Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (9d. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.) Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d.)	36 II ³ / ₄ 34 II	39 0½ 36 11¾	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
AVER SO STREET	2 Increases—11,900 Wor	kpeople.	CC	DAL A	ND IRONSTONE MINING. 1 Decrease—	10000000	123710371371	2 04	
Forest of Dean	Coal Miners	13 Oct.	5,500		Advance of 5 per cent., making wages 35 per cent. above the standard of 1888;	1 - 1	- 1	_	
North Wales	Colliery Enginemen	I Sept.		240	Decrease of 1d. per duy	THE PARTY OF			
Cleveland	Ironstone Miners	20 Oct.	6,400		Advance of 3 per cent., making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard of 1879	_	=	-	
8 Increa	ses-6,342 Workpeople.	IR	ON, S	TEEL	Walking and the second	ase—6 We	orkheoble		
Cleveland and Durham	Blastfurnacemen	4 Oct.	5,500		Advance of 3 per cent. under sliding scale, making	-	-	_	
Durnam	Enginemen and Crane Drivers	3 Sept.	94		wages 20 per cent. above the standard Advance of 3d. per day	_	_	_	
Leeds	Blastfurnacemen	16 Aug:)	129	{	Advance of 5 per cent	_	_	_	
South Lancashire	Blastfurnacemen	Oct.	233	'	Further advance of 5 per cent Advance of 3 per cent., making wages 20 per cent.	_	-	=	
(2 firms) Wellington (near)	Blastfurnacemen and	Oct.	200		above the standard Advance of 14 per cent. under sliding scale, making				
	Labourers				wages of furnacemen 84½ per cent., and of mechanics and labourers 22 per cent. above the standard				•••
North Wales	Blastfurnacemen	ı Oct.	66		Advance of 3 per cent., making wages 20 per cent. above the standard		-	-	
Ebbw Vale	Fitters, Turners, Smiths, &c., in Steel Works	27 Sept.	120		Advance in standard rates averaging 2s. 4d. per week	-	-	2 4	
Llanelly	Boiler Firemen † (Tinplate Works)	19 Oct.		6	Decreases of 3d. 4d. or 5d. per shift with a reduction in working hours from 12 to 8 per shift	-	-		
	Inc	creases-Ni	1.	SHIPE	BUILDING TRADE. 8 Decreases - 27,388 World	khenhle	- II		
(Iron and Steel Shipbuilders	29 Oct.		10,500)	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of 1s. 6d. per	_	_ 11	1	
	Shipsmiths	29 Oct.		810	week off time rates				
	Shipwrights	- 29 Oct.		4,800	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week, leaving wages 39s. per week on the Tyne, and 38s. 6d. per week on the Wear and	-	-		16
les de distanti l	Shipwrights' Ironworkers			4,000	Tees, and at Hartlepool				
2.04	Drillers and Hole Cutters	30 Oct.		1,750	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates	-	-		-
North Foot Co.		& 5 Nov.		2,730	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of 1s. per week off time rates				-
North East Coast	Ship Painters	29 Oct.		1,000	Decrease of 1s. per week	_	_		10
	Platers' Helpers, Smiths' Strikers and General	29 Oct.		8,000	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of is. per week		_		1
Control of the Contro	Labourers				off time rates to men earning 25s. per week and upwards.	NEW YORK	WI AND	10 10 10	
		4			and of 6d. per week to men earning under 25s, but over 20s. per week§				
and the second	Enginemen, Cranemen,	29 Oct.		500	Decrease of 1s. per week off time rates to men earning 25s.	The said of the sa			
	&c.		13000		per week and upwards, and of 6d. per week to men				
	Cabinet Makers	29 Oct.		28	earning under 25s. per week Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week				
			Man and a second	20	Decreuse of 18. oa. per week	-		BANGE BOLL	I 6

* Exclusive of Overtime. Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the Table is the result of averaging the wages for the summer and winter periods. 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.

† At a few of the collieries the percentage is stated to be 30 per cent. above the standard.

§ No alteration was made in the rates of wages of men earning 20s. or less per week.

November, 1902.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes	Numi	ximate ber of people ed by	Particulars of Change.		ed Rate ges in a eek.*	Decrea	ase or ase in a veek.*
		effect in 1902.	In- crease.	De- crease.	(Decreases in Italics.)	Before change.	After change.	In- orease.	De- crease.
	2 Increases-	-835 Work	pcople	0.	THER TRADES. 1 Decrease-5 Workpeople	ı s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Heywood Bamber Bridge	Weavers and Tacklers Intermediate Tenters	27 Sept. 8 Oct.	290	5	Advance of 2 per cent. on piece prices Reduction in piece rates stated to be equal to a decrease of 5d. per week	-	- -	-	=
Leeds {	Compositors }	2 Oct.	545		Advance of is. 6d. per week	34 0 3 2 0	35 6 33 6	1 6 1 6	
	3 Increases-683 Workped	ple.	EMPL	OYEE	S OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Decree	se-Nil.			
Leeds	Paviors and Stone Dressers	8 Oct.	13		Advance to a minimum rate of gd. per hour Advance to a minimum rate of 8d. per hour		37 6 33 4	=	
Liverpool	Tram Motormen	23 Sept.	665		Revised scale of pay adopted. Wages before change:— On appointment 5d., and after 6 months 6d. per hour. Wages after change:—On appointment 6d., after 12 months 6dd., and after 2 years 6dd. per hour	-	-	-	

^{*} Exclusive of overtime.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN OCTOBER, 1902.

THE changes in hours of labour reported in October affected 214 workpeople, whose hours in a full week were reduced on the average by about 2 hours per head.

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which change takes effect in 1902.	Approxi- mate number of Work- people affected.	Hours of in a Full Before change.	After	Extent of Decrease per week.
Burton-on-	Stonemasons	28 Oct.	70	53	52	Hours.
Trent Kidder- minster	Bricklayers†	28 Oct.	120	542	54	1
Grimsby	Icehouse Workers (Tankmen)	ı Sept.	9	731	63	101/2
Wolver- hampton	Compositors	11 Sept.	7	50	48	2
Llanelly	Boiler Firement (Tinplate Works)	19 Oct.	8	12‡	8‡	4‡

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Night Work; Lead and Zinc Mines.—The Home Secretary has made an Order,* dated August 22nd, 1902, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, extending the special exception under Section 54 of the Act (by which the employment of male young persons at night is allowed subject to certain conditions specified in that Section) to factories or workshops connected with lead and zinc mines in which the concentration of the ores is carried on, so far as regards young persons of the age of 16 years and upwards.

Explosives in Coal Mines.—The Home Secretary has made an Order, † dated October 10th, 1902, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, with respect to the use of explosives in coal mines. This Order adds two explosives, viz., Fracturite and Normanite, to the existing list of permitted explosives (see GAZETTE, October, 1901, p. 319, January, 1902, p. 5, and June, 1902, p. 154).

EXAMINATIONS FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

Manchester and Ireland District.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under-Manager of a Mine will be held for this District on December 19th, 1902. Intending candidates should communicate, on or before December 15th, with the Secretary of the Examination Board, Mr. Thos. Ratcliffe Ellis, 18, King-street, Wigan.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne District.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under-Manager of a Mine will be held for this District on January 8th and 9th, 1903. Intending candidates should communicate on or before Saturday, January 3rd, with the Secretary of the Examination Board, Mr. M. Walton Brown, Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Mineral Produce of the United Kingdom.

Part iii. of the Home Office Report for 1901 on Mines and Quarries (Cd. 1307—Price 1s. 5d.) deals mainly with the output and value of the minerals raised in the United Kingdom, but figures showing the exports and imports of the various kinds of minerals are also included

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902: No. 690 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Price 1d. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902; No. 783 (Eyre and Spottiswoode). Price Id.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF LEAD, MERCURIAL, PHOSPHORUS, AND ARSENIC POISONING AND OF ANTHRAX REPORTED TO THE HOME OFFICE UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORK-SHOP ACT, DURING THE UNDERMENTIONED PERIODS

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

		CASES		E	EATHS	
Disease and Industry.	Oct., 1902.	10 mo end Octo	led	Oct., 1902.	ene	onths ded ober
		1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Enamelling of Iron Plates Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coach Making Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	2 1 3 6 - 16 7 - - 2 1 5 4 2 6	27 4 11 21 13 22 9 122 10 72 2 8 2 14 34 55 14 40 52	43 6 14 21 19 42 7 164 13 87 7 9 9 9 43 50 53 25 49 68			2 1
Total Lead Poisoning+	57	532	729	4	14	29
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer making Furriers' processes	=	2 2 2 4	6 4 7 17			
Total Phosphorus Poisoning	-	1	4	_	2	
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning Anthrax— Wool Sorting Wool Combing		5 — 5	2 8 10			
Handling of Horsehair	_ I	9	9	=	1 4	5
Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries	_	4	I	_	_	-
Total Anthrax	2	29	35	1	6	9
	10000	7 14 17 17 17 17		The same of	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	

* Of the 7 cases in the china and earthenware industry in October, 5 were

+ House Painters and Plumbers.—In addition to the cases included in the Table, 18 cases of lead poisoning (no deaths) were reported during October among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported for the ten months ended October, 1902, was 138 (including 30 deaths), and for the corresponding period of 1901, 148 (including 32 deaths).

^{*} Exclusive of overtime. † See also under Changes in Rates of Wages. ‡ Per shift.

Killed. In-jured. Killed. In-jured. Killed. Jured.

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

began in October, compared with 18 in September and 26 in the corresponding month of the previous year. By the 23 new disputes 10,423 workpeople were directly and 1,806 indirectly affected, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople affected by disputes in progress at the beginning of October, give a total of 24,151 workpeople involved in trade disputes during the month, compared with 25,059 in September, 1902, and 18,868 in October, 1901.

New Disputes in October, 1902.—In the following Table the new disputes in October are summarised by trades affected:-

New Disputes in October.

	No. of	No. of Workpeople affected.			
Group of Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
Building	2 7 7 5 5 2	44 6,282 3,511 371 215		44 7,323 3,561 1,086 215	
Total, October, 1902	23	10,423	1,806	12,229	
Ditto, September, 1902	18	1,581	5,283	6,864	
Ditto, October, 1901	26	5,488	5,013	10,501	

Causes.—Of the 23 new disputes, 3 arose on demands for advances in wages, 7 on objections to reductions, 2 on other wages questions, 6 on questions of employment statistics.

Number and Magnitude.—Twenty-three disputes | of particular classes or persons, 2 on trade unionism, and 3 on details of working arrangements.

Results.—Sixteen new disputes affecting 7,027 workpeople and 11 old disputes affecting 2,331 workpeople were reported as having terminated. Of these 27 new and old disputes, 5, involving 3,220 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople, 14, involving 3,440 workpeople, were decided in favour of the employers, and 8, involving 2,698 persons, were compromised

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in October of all disputes, new and old, amounted to 257,000 working days, as compared with 250,300 days in the previous month and 140,000 days in the corresponding month of last year.

Summary for the First Ten Months of 1902.*-For the ten completed months of 1902 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 367 disputes which commenced in these months was 238,821, as compared with 154,322 in the 527 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1901. The total aggregate duration in working days of all disputes was about 2,786,000, as compared with 3,421,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupation.	Locality.			Date when Dispute began in	Dura- tion of Dispute in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result.;
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.‡	1902.	ing Days.		
Coal Miners, Pony Drivers, &c., and Sur-	Castleford	1,535	320	16 Oct.	•••	For revision of price list on account of thinness of seam and thickness of dirt	STORAGE STORE
facemen Coal Miners, &c Coal Miners, &c	Aberbeeg(near) Abercarn	1,200 1,800§		9 Oct. 22 Oct.	3 4	Dispute as to testing of lamps Refusal to work with non-unionists and members in arrears	Amicable arrangement arrived at. Men conformed to the rules of the South Wales Miners' Federation.
Hauliers, Coal Miners,	Aberdare	70	700	8 Oct.	7	Dispute as to payment to hauliers for dividing the trams	Work resumed on old conditions. Men conformed to the rules of 'the
Coal Miners	Ystrad Rhondda	1,040§	•••	ı Oot.	I	Refusal to work with non-unionists and members in arrears	South Wales Miners' Federation. No settlement reported.
Joiners and Plumbers (Shipbuilding)	North East Coast	1,600		29 Oct.		Against proposed reduction in wages of is. 6d. per week for joiners and is. per week for plumbers For advance in wages of 3s. per week at railway	Work resumed on old conditions.
Engineers	Dublin	226	- 2000	23 May	126	shops For advance of 10 per cent in wages	No settlement reported.
Locksmiths	Willenhall, Wolverhampton	1,600		25 Oct.		For advance of 10 per cent in wages	
Cotton Winders, Weavers, Overlookers,	and District Bolton	100	476	2 Oct.	3	Misunderstanding as to prices to be paid for winding	Work resumed on old conditions; strikers fined 2s. 6d. each.
Machine Boys, Roughers, Hacklers,	Newry	69	831	29 Sept.	15	Lock-out in consequence of strike of machine boys for advance of wages	Work resumed on old conditions.
&c. Spinners, Reelers, &c. (linen manufacture)		10	4.00				

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

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

† 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.

§ Including non-uniquist miners.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics. The following Table shows the number of and exported during the month of October and also during

10 - 10 - 10 - 10 CO	Month of October.			Ten months ended October.			
	1902.	1901.	1900.	1902.	1901.	1900.	
Imported	Bales. 356,802	Bales. 221,749	Bales. 394,559	Bales. 2,624,495	Bales. 2,328,360	Bales. 2,437,882	
Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns Exported	307,984 38,386	286,921 30,178	239,990		2,485,832 267,124	2,407,511	

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended November 8th amounted to £9 165.713, an increase of £367,663 bales of cotton imported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, or 4.2 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The receipts from passenger tra the ten completed months of 1902, with comparative figures for increase of £149,675, and those from goods and mineral traffic £5,423,441, an increase of £217,988.

> Fishery Statistics.—The total value of the fish (including shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during October was £977,559, an increase of £56.867 as compared with October, In England and Wales there was an increase of £59,359, in Scotland a decrease of £847, and in Ireland a decrease of

> Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during October numbered 409, being 42 more than in October, 1901, 49 more than in October, 1900, and 83 more than in October, 1899.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN OCTOBER.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during October was 316, or 33 less than in September, and 51 less than in October, 1901.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,678,104 persons (according to the latest available figures), 291 persons were reported killed and 9,176 injured by accidents in October, 1902, as compared with 328 reported killed and 9,174 injured in October, 1901. These figures give one death in October, 1902, for every 19,512 persons employed in those industries. During the first ten completed months of the year, 3,238 persons were reported killed and 81,535 injured, as against 3,354 reported killed and 78,196 injured in the corresponding period of 1901.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 25 persons were reported killed and 1,244 injured in October, 1902, as compared with 39 reported killed and

1,197 injured in October	, 1901 MARY	TABLE	E.	1 40	PANAGORE !
	Kill	led.	Inju	red.	Number Employed
	Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.	according to latest Returns.
Railway Service—	1 8				
Accidents connected with move- ment of vehicles	40	47	326	382	575,834
Other Accidents	4	3	955	977)
Total Railway Service	44	50	1,281	1,359	575,834
Mines	. 94	79	400	415	839,178
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)	. 10	8	115	100	94,188
Shipping	. 74	116	134	148	239,691*
Factories	. 69	75	7,246	7,152	3,929,213
Total of above	. 291	328	9,176	9,174	5,678,104
Workshops	. 2	3	15	16	Variation I
Under Factory Act, 1901, Ss 103-5	18	24	1,114	1,013	Cannot be
Under Notice of Accidents Act	5	8	102	160	stated.
Railway Contractors' Servant	s	4	13	8	1
Grand Total	316	367	10,420	10,371	-

Grand Total	316	36	7 10,42	10,3	71		
DE	TAILE	D TAI	BLES.				
	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.	
-	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.		By other dents of Compa	on the	Total.		
Railway Service Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers Firemen Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) Porters Shunters Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants Total for October, 1902 Total for October, 1901	5 2 2 - 9 4 4 14 - 40 - 5I	54 25 33 10 10 39 65 90 — 326		19 6. 76 11 122 237 14 41; 13 968	5 2 2 - 9 5 5 16 - 44 54	73 88 109 21 132 276 79 503 13 1,294 2,367	
Mines—	Under	ground.	Sur	Surface.		otal.	
Explosions of Firedamp Falls of ground Shaft accidents Miscellaneous Total for October, 1902	35 12 37	21 149 32 165	- 8 8	33	2 35 12 45	21 149 32 198 4C0	
Total for October, 1901		362	12	53	79	Total.	
Quarries over 20 feet deep.	In	nside.	Ot	itside.			
Explosives or Blasting Falls of ground During Ascent or Descent Miscellaneous	. 6	9 23 2 61			6 - 3	10 23 2 80	

_ 15

Total for October, 1902 ... 10 95 Total for October, 1901 8 85

		1,	iteu.		1			1	
Same to the state of the state of		Wrec			y oth			Total.	
100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		asualt	у.	- 1	Litac	II.S.			
Shipping*— On Trading Vessels—							22		14
Sailing	12 1	65 14 2 A	三	10 46		14	47		108
On Fishing Vessels— Sailing	-		- 3	3		-	3 2		
Steam	-		3	2		9	74	100	134
Total for October, 1902	13		3	61		131	74	-	-34
Total for 3 months, Aug. to October, 1902	151	1	15	179		516	330	1 5%	531
Total for 3 months, Aug.	102	9	7	189	1	486	286	1	493
to October, 1901	10	<u> </u>		100					
		Male	s.		Fema	ales.	115	Tota	1.
Factories— (a) Accidents reportable by	y	1			TO	919/87		11	
Certifying Surgeons— Adults	33 P.C.	55	1,631	This	2	210	57	100	1,841
Young Persons Children		I	535	-		142	1		677
Total		57	2,173		2	354	69	9	2,527
(b) Other Accidents—					300	106			4,032
Adults	:		3,926			63			674
Children	• _		10	-		3			4,719
	.		4,547	-		172	-		4112
Total Factories— October, 1902		67	6,720		2	-526	6	59	7,246
	2.	72	6,619		3	533	7	75	7,152
THE Ashers				1	Q TO	lo site	100	108	
		2	9 3			I 2		2	10
		-			_				
Total Workshops—		2	12			3		2	15
October, 1902 October, 1901		3	16	-	_	-		3	7026
	-						-	100 Pd	
Factories & Workshops									
(classified by trades). Textiles—			004		ı	144		4	378
Wool and Worsted		3 2	103	3		68		2	131
Other Textiles Non-Textiles—	•••	2	156			37		2	156
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conv	er-	15	99		-	5		15	996
sion of Metals Marine and Locomot	ive	3	698	8	-	-		3	698
Engineering Ship and Boat Buildin	g	12	1,05		_	-	,	12	1,051
Wood Chemicals, &c		3 2	34		-	246	7	27	3,10
Other Non-Textile dustries	In-	26	2,87	4	1	24			
Total for October, 1902		69	6,73	32	2	529	9	71	7.261
Total for October, 1901		75	6,65	35	3	53	3	78	7.168
Ty 1 - Protown Bot 1	001			11			1	OHE .	1
Under Factory Act, 1 Ss. 103-5— Docks, Wharves	ond		440				30	9	1440
Quays	and	9		983	8		1	12	392
Warehouses Buildings to which	Act	7	39				ī	7	254
applies Laundries				7		2	1		28
Total for October, 1902		18	1,09	I	_	595	23	810	1)114
Total for October, 1901		24	99	00		-	83	24	1,013
						II.aa or	1	40.5	
Under the Notice of	Acci-		Repair		1	Use or Working			Total.
dents Act, 1894— Bridge				- 8	-	- 1	- 1	_	-
Canal Railwayt		3		35	-		2	3	35
Tramroad		=		I	-		18	-	ig
Tunnel Other Works‡		1		16 26	1 =		-	r	
Traction Engines !				- 1		Ι,	Tovo		
Total for October, 1902		4		81		I	21	5	7102
Total for October, 1901		(3 1	123	1	2	37	8	160
	100	and the same	S100	O'S	10-36	713	100	19137	NO STREET

* The figures relate to seamen who have been reported during the month of 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 only tons and upwards). Injuries to members of the crews of fishing vessels employed in and out of Scottish ports and of vessels trading exclusively between Soottish 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 1901, and remaining on the Register at the end of that year.

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

‡ Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament.

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

PAUPERISM IN OCTOBER.

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

THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts in the United Kingdom in one day in October was 338,480, corresponding to a rate of 202 per 10,000 of the estimated population of these districts in 1902.

Compared with September, 1902, there was an increase of 1,919 in the number relieved, and of 1 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Increases are shown in 14 districts, the largest being in Central London (9 per 10,000), and East London (8 per 10,000). Decreases are show in 14 districts, the largest being in the Leeds, Hull Nottingham and Leicester districts, in each of which there is a decrease of 4 per 10,000. In the remaining

districts the rate is unchanged.

Compared with October, 1901, the number of person relieved has increased by 8,580, and the rate per 10,000 by 3. Twenty-four of the districts show increased rates the greatest being in Central London (22 per 10,000) Galway (17), and North Staffordshire (13). In districts the rate decreased, the most marked falling of being in Leicester district (21 per 10,000), and in Belfas district (9). In the remaining 2 districts there was no

	Paup	ers on or	ne day in ctober, 1	second	Decrea	se (+) or ase (-) in
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	of Pop	er 10,000 ulation as pared with
6 - 6 1 2 2 1 2				Popula- tion.	month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis.						
West District	10,665	2,996	13,661	168	+ 4	+ 1
North District	14,380	8,342	22,722	214	+ 5	+ 1
Rest District	6,850	2,953	9,803	476	+ 9	+ 22
South District	13,220	5,145	18,365	256 229	+ 8 + 2	+ 11
Total Metropolis	66,748	38,334	105,082	230	+ 4	+ 5 + 5
West Ham	2,659	9,154	11,813	196	+ 5	+ 8
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	1,787	4,031	5,818	142		+ 3
Stockton & Tees District	1,138	3,800	4,938	237		+ 7
Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District	3,619	7,589	11,208	150 204	- 2	+ 3
Manchester District	8,720	6,127	7,914	185	- 3 + 2	- 7
Liverpool District	10,525	7,863	18,388	186	T	+ 11
Bradford District	1,369	2,799	4,168	116	+ 2	- I
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,154	3,562	4,716	130	- 3	
Leeds District	1,993	5,703	7,696	168	- 4	+ 2
Barnsley District	. 607	2,787	3,394	148	- I	- 6
Sheffield District	2,715	3,210	5,925	143	- 2	+ 7
Hull District	1,369	5,146	6,515	250	- 4	+ 3
North Staffordshire Nottingham District	1,891	6,523	8,414	233	- I	+ 13
Tologoton District	1,766	4,739	6,505	166	- 4	- 8
Wolverhampton District	3,163	2,841	4,005	186 250	- 4	- 21
Birmingham District	4,495	3,057	7,552	134	- 3 - 1	+ 2 + 4
Bristol District	2,655	6,653	9,308	249	-	+ 4 + 1
Cardiff & Swansea	1,780	7,703	9,483	267	+ 4	+ 10
Total "Other Districts"	53,697	104,639	158,336	184		+ 3
SCOTLAND.*				B. C. A. S. O.	10 70 B	Tala Bi
Glasgow District	3,817	16,501	20,318	219	+ 3	+ 4
Paisley & Greenock District	543	2,371	2,914	172	+ 2	+ 3
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,451	5,289	6,740	174	- 2	- 6
Dundee & Dunfermline	922	2,837	3,759	192	- I	- 2
Aberdeen	515	2,668	3,183	203	+ 2	- I
Coatbridge & Airdrie Total for the above Scottish	328	1,218	1,546	170	•••	+ 1
Districts	7,576	30,884	38,460	199	+ 1	
IRELAND.						
Dublin District	6,826	4,548	11,374	297	- 3	+ 4
Belfast District	3,020	222	3,242	86		- 9
Cork, Waterford & Limerick District	4,392	5,082	9,474	384	+ 5	+ 9
Galway District		Was State				CHEST PA
	362	337	699	190	+ 4	+ 17
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,600	10,189	24,789	238	+ 1	
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in October, 1902	145,280	193,200	338,480	202	+ 1	+ 3

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

als, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the nb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN OCTOBER.

DURING October the six Bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,751 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,522 registered in October, 1901, an increase of Work was found by these Bureaux for 884 workpeople, of whom 695 (529 males and 166 females) were engaged by private employers, 8 by Local Authorities, and 181 by the Salvation Army. The number engaged by private employers in October, 1901, was 451.

The number of workpeople remaining on the registers at end of October was 873, as against 723 a year ago.

	Wo			

Labo	ur Bureau.	-	10.				vate oyers.	Engag Lo Autho	cal
		Oct., 1902.	Oct.,	Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1902.	Oct,, 1901.	Oct., 1902.	Oct.
Battersea (Laven S.W	der Hill,	199	219	43	48	43	46		
Salvation (White E.)	chapel Road,	543	310	530	311	{349 181*	119	}	
Ipswich	vincial. Street)	49	37	39	29	18	10		
Plymouth (East S		176	194	99	116	95	106		•••
Liverpoo (Dale S		249	182	3	2	I		2	2
Glasgow	eorge Street)	535	580	595	671	189	170	6	10
Total of	6 Bureaux	1,751	1,522	1,309	1,177	{ 695 181*	451 192*	} 8	12
(II.) Empl	oyme	nt fo	und f	or W	orkpeo	ple d	uring	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.

Harage Francisco	No. permanently engaged.	No. tem- porarily engaged.	Total.
Engaged by Private Employers.			
Building Trades	30	26	56
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c	17	12	29
Porters and Messengers	21	10	31
Bill Distributors, &c		340	340
General Labourers	22		22
Other Occupations	16	3	IQ
Lads and Boys	18	14	32
Total Males	124	405	529
Women and Girls:—			
Domestic Servants	68	18	86
Charwomen, daily work, &c	4	54	58
Other Occupations	22		22
Total Females	94	72	166
Total engaged by Private Employers	218	477	695
Engaged by Local Authorities.			
Men, Lads and Boys	6		6
Women and Girls	2		2
Total engaged by Local Authorities	8		8
Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.			
Men		181	181
Grand Total for 6 Bureaux	226	658	884

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

Occupation.		5	No. on Regis	sters at end of
Occupation.			Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.
Ien:—		i		
Building, Engineering and Me	etal Trades		124	112
Carmen, Stablemen, Horseme	en, &c		80	57
Clerks and Warehousemen			52	41
Porters and Messengers			90	55
General Labourers			281	184
Other Occupations			68	72
		***	00	12
Total Men			695	521
ads and Boys			36	37
		1	3	3,
Iomen and Girls:—				
Charwomen, Daily Work, &c. Servants		***	94	85
		***	30	43
Others		•••	18	37
Total Women and Girls			142	165
Grand Total for	6 Bureaux		873	723

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 October.

The Trade returns for October, 1902, show an increase in the value as compared with the corresponding month of 1901 of the Imports into the United Kingdom, of the Exports of British produce, but a decrease in the value of the Exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The value of the Imports in October, 1902, was £46,854,330, an increase of £2,502,927, or 5.6 per cent., as compared with those in October, 1901, whilst the total Exports amounted to £30,808,171, showing a net increase of £513,439. The Exports of British produce alone show an increase of £1,166,195, or 4'9 per cent. as compared with October, 1901, whilst there is a decrease of £652,756, or 10.3 per cent. in the Exports of foreign and Colonial

Imports.—The following Table shows the value of the Imports for October, 1902, as compared with the corresponding months of 1901 and 1900, according to the different categories of mer-

_	Month ended 31st Oct.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	
	1900.	1901.	1902.	in 1902 as compared with 1901.	in 1902 as compared with 1900.	
I. Animals, living (for food) II. Articles of food and	£ 802,272	£ 925,271	£ 747,229	- £,042	- £	
	481,096	523,924		+ 160,474	+ 203,302	
V. Oils VI. Raw materials for tex-	413,115 917,248	1,048,268	1,063,070	+ 14,802	+ 145,822	
VII. Raw materials for sun- dry industries and manufactures	6,193,663 6,850,815			+1,364,153	- 640,959 -1,181,594	
VIII. Manufactured articles IX. (A.) Miscellaneous articles	7,935,942	8,550,492 1,436,215	9,142,660	+ 592,168	-1,181,594 +1,206,718 - 168,344	
(B.) Parcel post Total value	P. College Ch. St.	81,457	126,266		+ 40,026	

Exports.—The following Table shows the value of the exports of British produce for the month of October, 1902, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1900, and the increase or decrease in each principal category :-

1000000 10000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 1000000	Month ended 31st October.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as	
	1900.	1901.	1902.	compared with 1901.	compared with 1900.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
I. Animals, living II. Articles of food and drink	91,137					
III. Raw materials	1,636,722		1,737,572			
IV. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz.:—	3190/142/	2,900,030	3,100,090	+ 199,452	- 879,13	
(A.) Yarns and textile fabrics (B.) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery and	7,733,387	8,386,229	8,394,917	+ 8,688	+ 661,53	
ships)	3,603,162	3.354.125	3,931,517	+ 577,392	+ 328,35	
(C.) Machinery & millwork (D.) Ships, new (not regis-	1,090,199	1,594,128	1,577,308	- 16,820	- 112,89	
tered as British) (E.) Apparel and articles of	750,470				- 164,3	
personal use (F.) Chemicals & chemical and medicinal prepara-	945,297	974,576	1,144,572	+ 169,996	+ 199,2	
tions (G.) All other articles, either manufactured or partly	771,126	787,755	826,237	+ 38,482	+ 55,1	
manufactured	3,233,783	3,437,857	3,461,846	+ 23,989	+ 228,0	
(H.) Parcel post	300,420					
Total value	24,742,930	23,983,636	25,149,831	+1,166,195		

Tonnage of Ships 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 the month ended October, 1902, amounted to 3,380,537 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 4,254,195 tons, as against 3,176,566 tons entered and 3,830,328 tons cleared in the month of October, 1901. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during October, 1902, amounted to 2,730,575 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,714,339 tons, as against 2,737,230 tons entered, and 2,691,889 tons cleared in October, 1901.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, SHOPS, AND MINES IN FRANCE IN 1901.

Factories, Workshops and Shops.

Exclusive of factories and workshops under the Admiralty and the War Office, the number of establish. ments subject to inspection under the French Factory and Shop Acts in 1901 was 327,703, as against 309,377 the year before, the increase (about 6 per cent.) being almost entirely due to the inclusion, for the first time in 1901, of establishments coming under the Law of December 29th, 1900, relative to the provision of seats for female shop assistants (see GAZETTE, February, 1901, p. 44). The workpeople employed in the establishments subject to inspection in 1901 numbered 2,865,832. The number of inspections made was 146,180, the establishments visited numbering 124,016 (37.9 per cent. of the total), and employing 1,967,463 workpeople, or 68.7 per cent. of all employed in establishments subject to inspection. These 1,967,463 workpeople consisted of 1,041 boys and 955 girls, of from 12 to 13 years af age; 158,584 youths and 157,401 girls, of from 13 to 18 years of age; and

492,006 women and 1,157,476 men, of over 18 years of age. Workshops, in which the only persons employed are the occupiers and their families, are subject to no legal restriction as to the age at which children may be employed, or the length of the working day. The Inspectors agree in declaring that the increase in the number of these workplaces shown to have taken place in 1900 was even more marked in 1901. It is found that in many cases manufacturers, in order at once to escape regulation under the law and to avoid having to provide workrooms, give work out to be made up in "family workshops."

In respect to the employment of children below the minimum age permitted by the law, 1,019 contraventions were recorded in 1901, as against 783 the year before an increase stated to be due not so much to greater laxity on the part of employers as to increased vigilance on the part of the Inspectors. As in the previous year, the contraventions under this head were most frequent in glass works, where they numbered 552, and in charitable institutions, where they numbered 68.

As regards employment in excess of the legal working day, the number of contraventions recorded in 1901 was nearly three times that of the previous year, viz., 7,486, as against 2,505; 4,572 of the contraventions of 1901 had reference to the employment of women and children, and 2,914 to that of men. The trades, in which contraventions under this head were most frequent, were the hemp, flax, jute, &c., spinning group (1,258), and the group comprising millinery, dressmaking, and the manufacture of underlinen (880 contraventions).

The infringements of the provisions of the law forbidding night work for young persons under 18 years of age and women were less frequent in 1901 than the

year before—1,349 as against 1,534.

The law requires that women and children shall not be employed for more than 6 days in the week. Infractions of this provision were most frequent in 1901 in the laundry and clothes repairing group (464), in the millinery and dressmaking group (412), and in boot and shoe factories (176).

The total number of prosecutions for infractions of the Factory and Shop Acts in 1901 was 2,836 (as against 2,776 the year before) of which 2,525 resulted in the conviction, and 109 in the acquittal of the defendants; while 100 were disposed of in other ways, and 102 were still sub judice at the date of the Report.

Mines and Quarries.

The number of mines and quarries liable to inspection in 1901 was 39,743, employing 320,272 workpeople, of whom 35,034 were protected persons. The establishments visited by the Mining Inspectors in 1901 employed 32,265 protected persons, or 92 per cent. of the total number of such persons. Apart from occasional irregularities in the smaller workings, the observance of the laws regulating the employment of women and children is stated to be satisfactory in the mining and quarrying industries. There were 13 prosecutions in 1,901, of which 2 resulted in convictions. In the previous year there were 23 prosecutions, with 16 convictions.

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

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN OCTOBER.

DURING October 869 fresh applications for work were registered by seven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 853 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 197 persons, of whom 103 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants rose from 498 to 637, and the number of servants applying from 348 to 461; the number permanently engaged rose from 72 to 88. The demand for dressmakers, milliners, etc., rose from 73 to 85, and the number requiring such situations fell from 107 to 73; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 54, compared with 41 in September.

The Returns for the Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh Bureaux are for the present grouped together in the following Table, which shows the work done by the seven Bureaux during October:-

Work Do	ONE IN O	CTOBER.	- Vette	No. 15 and	
to be a recorded to the second of the second	No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers.	No. of Fresh Applications of Work- people	No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers.		
		seeking Situations.	Permanently.	Tem- porarily,	
COUNTY OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	Summary by Bureaux.				
Central Bureau— 9, Southampton-street, W.C Society for Promoting Training and	54	65	9	9	
Employment— 22, Berners-street, W	23	64	SCOOL OF	5	
Y.W.C.A.—	617	534	82	11	
26, George-street (1) Hanover-square, W. (2)		112	38	20	
Other Bureaux		94	19	3	
Total of 7 Bureaux	853	869	149	48	
remove tometree Ma	Sum	mary by O	ccupatio	ns.	
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc	14	59	5	2	
Shop Assistants		15	-	_	
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc	0-	73	32	22	
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists		72	6	6	
Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants	6 att	461	88	15	
Miscellaneous	60	186	18	1	
Total Number in Oct., 1902	853	869	149	48	
Total Number in Sept., 1902	721	834	129	73	
Total Number in Oct., 1901	851	787	153	60	

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during October was 40,760, as compared with 33,608 in October, 1901. Comparing the ten completed months of 1902 with the corresponding period of 19 or, there is an increase of 68,436, viz., from 269,392 in 1901

British and Irish. - Of the 40,760 passengers in October, 25,242 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 5,098 as compared with a year ago. For the ten months of 1902 the total number was 181,324, as compared with 152,685 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 28,639, chiefly accounted for by the larger number bound for South Africa and British North America.

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

Destination. (Country in which passengers			Oct.,	Oct.,	Total for ten months ended	
contracted to land).	10 Km 19		Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901		
United States			12,906	11,353	99,074	96,392
British North America			2,601	1,429	24,538	14,959
Australasia			1,980	2,069	11,824	12,705
South Africa			5,576	3,064	35,212	18,176
Other Places			2,179	2,229	10,676	10,453
Total, British and Irish			25,242	20,144	181,324	152,685

Foreign.—The remainder of the 40,760 passengers in October, viz., 15,518, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 2,054 more than in October, 1901. For the ten months ended October, 1902, their number was 156,504, as against 116,707 in the corresponding period of 1901, the difference being chiefly due to increases in the numbers proceeding to the United States and British North America.

Alien Immigration.—During October 14,923 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent. Of these 8,813 were stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to places out of the United Kingdom, an increase of 2,603 as compared with October, 1901. Those not stated to be on their way to places out of the United Kingdom numbered 5,007 (exclusive of seamen), or 468 more than a year ago. The figures for October, 1902 and 1901, and also for the ten months ended October in each year are as follows:-

on a street describer at the same	Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.	Total for ten months ended	
			Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.
Aliens not stated in the Alien lists to be en route to other countries	1,103 5,007	1,376 4,539	13,158 55,391	13,246 47,827
Aliens stated in the Alien lists to be en route to other countries	8,813	6,210	105,300	72,036
Gross Total	14,923	12,125	173,849	133,109

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN OCTOBER.

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

UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Societies registered in October was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, none; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 14; under the Friendly Societies Act, 82 (including 56 branches of existing societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 3; in all, 99.

Among the new societies registered in October were

the following:-

Trade Unions .- None.

Industrial and Provident Societies. - England and Wales. -Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution, 8, viz., Portland Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 28, Park-road, Portland; Dyffryn Teify Agric. Soc., Ltd., Penlan, Pencarreg, Lampeter, Cardigan; S. Wilts. Collecting Depot, Ltd., The Rectory, Wilton, Salisbury; Westbury Collecting Depot. Ltd., 1, Elm-terrace, Westbury; Aylesbury Collecting Depot, Ltd., Walton-road, Aylesbury; Fairford Collecting Depot, Ltd., Fairford, Glos.; Tynedale Collecting Depot, Ltd., Station-yard, Hexham; Calder Vale and Dist. Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., The Stores, Calder Vale, Garstang, Lancs. Co-operative Societies mainly for Production, 1, viz., Military and Uniform Tailors, Ltd., 47, Dempseystreet, E. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution, I, viz., Kilmessan Co-op. Beekeepers' Soc., Ltd., Kilmessan, co. Meath. Co-operative Societies mainly for Production, 1, viz., Braid Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Broughshane, co. Antrim. Miscellaneous Societies in the United Kingdom, 1 Workmen's Club and 2 Miscellaneous Societies

UNIONS AND SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies reported as having commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled in October, was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 7; under the Friendly Societies Act, 36 (including 16 branches of Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 12; in all 57.

Trade Unions. - England. - 2, viz., Permanent Amal. Farriers' Protection Soc., Prince Albert, Wharfedale-road, N. Amal. Union of Engine Drivers, Crane Drivers and Boiler Attendants, Wheat Sheaf Hotel, Market-street. Wolverhampton.

Industrial and Provident Societies. — England. — 5, viz., Brixton Co-op. Indus. and Prov. Soc., Ltd., 17, Rosebery-road, S.W. Union Co-op. Shipbuilding Soc., Ltd., Crofton Mills, Blyth; East Dereham Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 57, High-street, East Dereham; Blackburn and District Costermongers' Co-op. Union, Ltd., 35a, Northgate, Blackburn; Thornes Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Denby Dale-road, Thornes, Wakefield. Scotland .- 2. viz., Scotstown and Whiteinch Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Dumbarton-road, Whiteinch (by amalgamation); Blebo Works Indus. Baking and Provision Soc., Ltd.

Note.—In the above statement a Co-operative Society is entered under the heading (distribution, production, etc.), which appears from the information in the possession of the Board of Trade to represent its principal object.

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